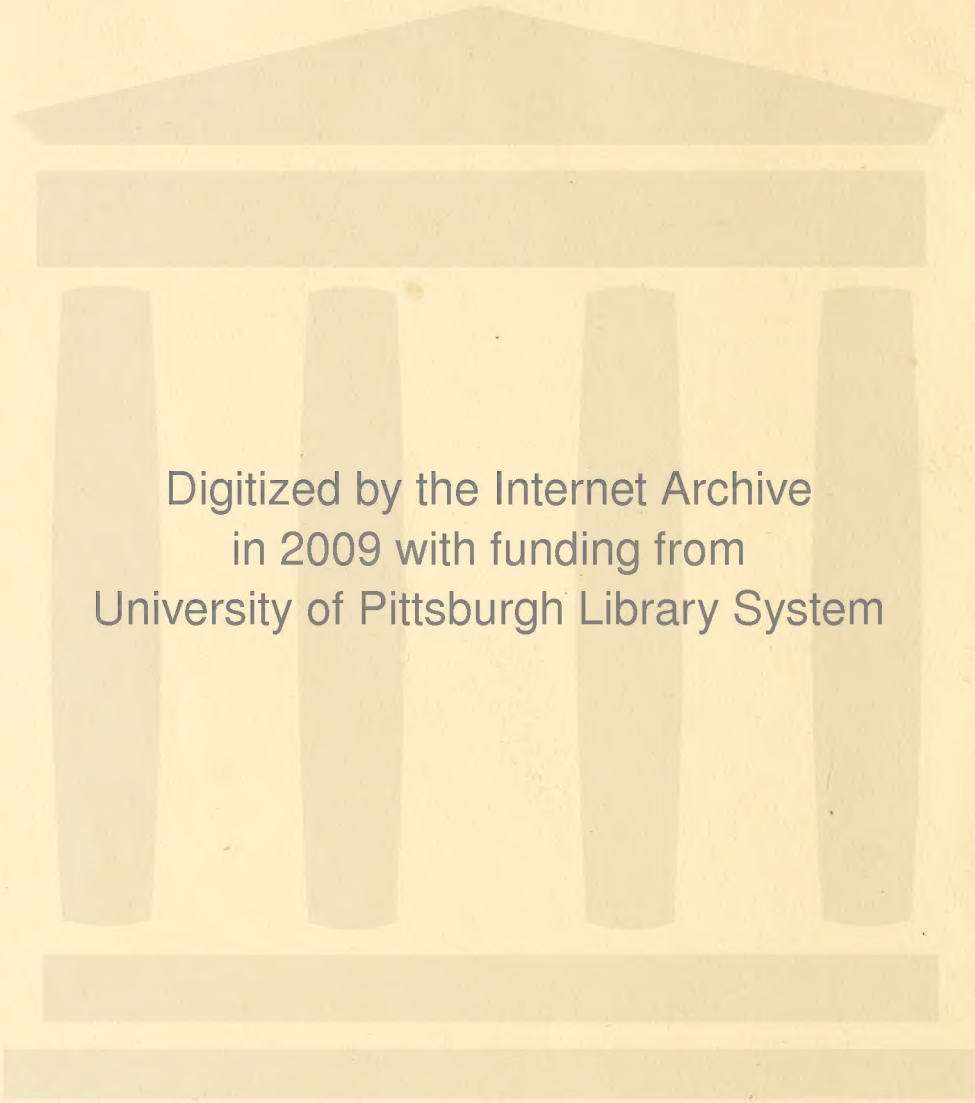
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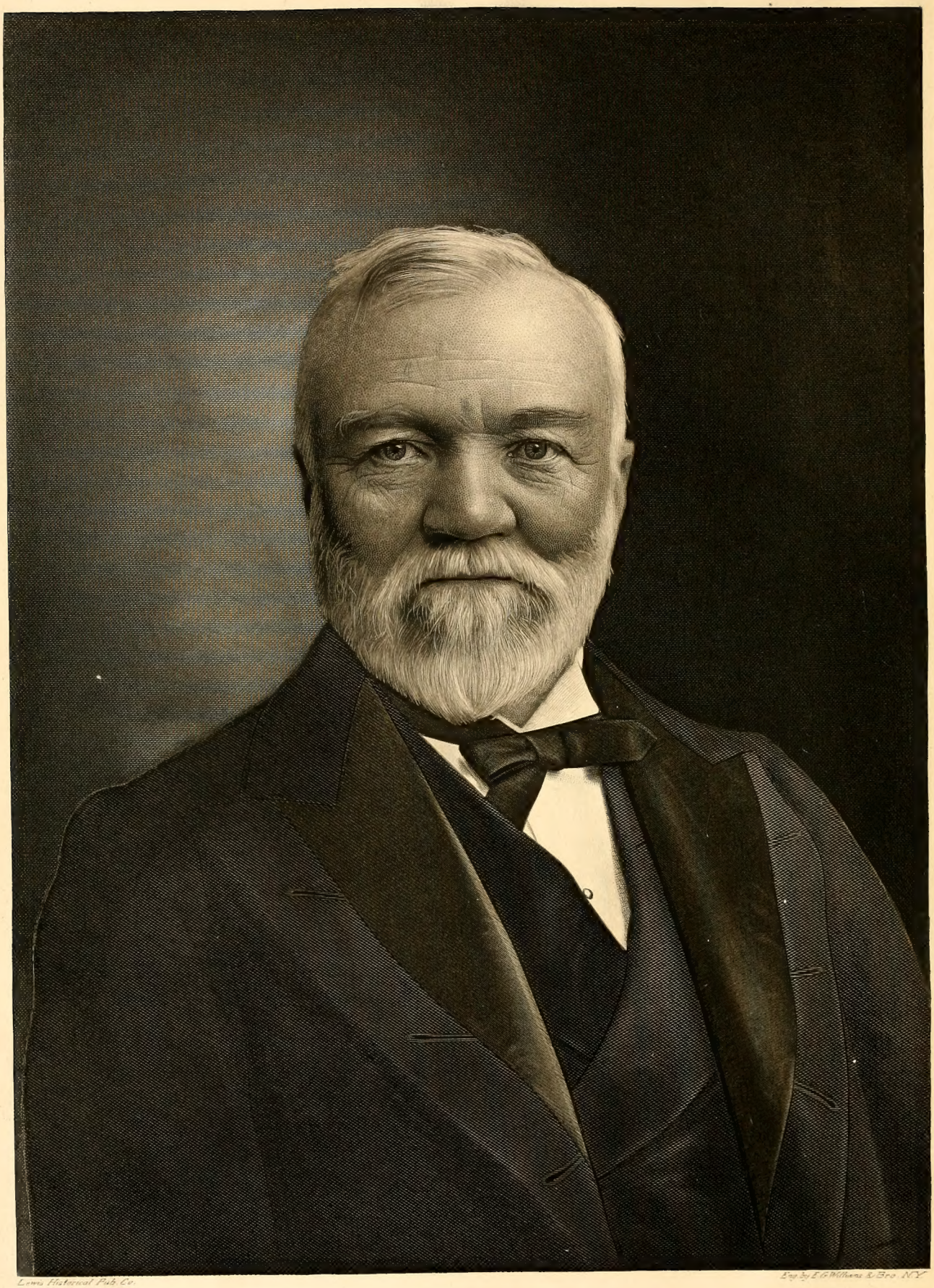


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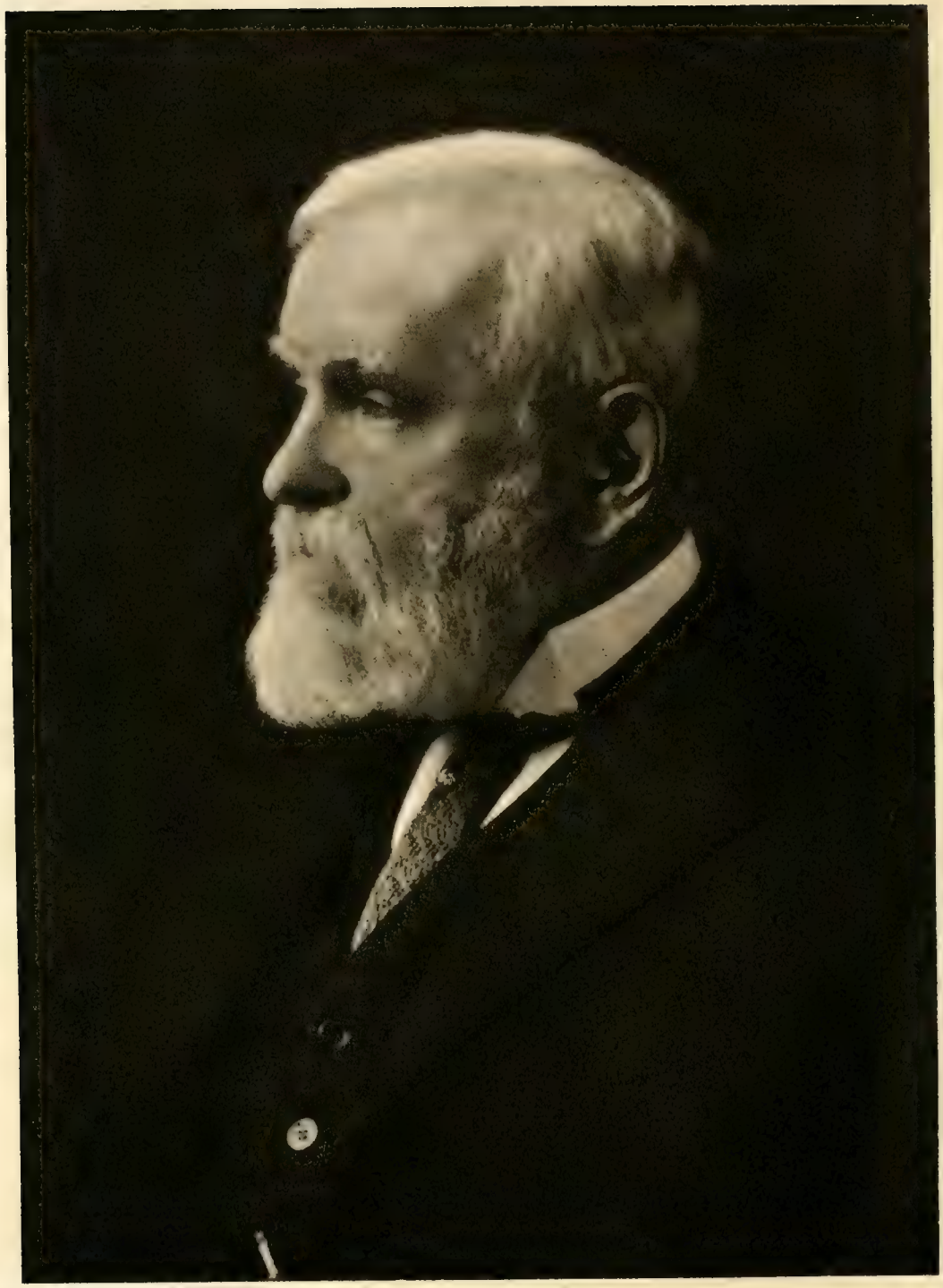
BY

Special Contributors and Members of the Editorial Staff



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BIOGRAPHICAL



Oliver McClintock

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

OLIVER McCLINTOCK was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 20, 1839, son of Washington and Eliza (Thompson) McClintock. The McClintocks are Scotch in origin, the name originally being McLintock, a division of the McDougals, an important Highland clan of Scotland, who lived in the neighborhood of Loch Katrine. The ancestors of the American McClintocks were Protestants, who fled to Northern Ireland from religious persecution in Scotland. Alexander McClintock, a Scotch Presbyterian, who arrived in Ireland in 1597, is regarded as the founder of the five or more lines of the McClintocks who were known as the "Landed Gentry" of Ireland. Many of these belonged to the nobility, or intermarried with the nobility, and were possessed of vast estates in the five northern counties of Ireland. Many of them participated in the defense of Londonderry during the long siege of 1690. The most of the McClintocks who emigrated to America came from County Tyrone. The early racial characteristics of the McClintocks, which have been but little modified by centuries, were great vigor of body and mind, integrity and energetic initiative. Another universal and still existing trait, strongly infused in their Scotch-Irish blood, is antagonism to hierarchy in church, or autocracy in government. The Irish as well as the Scotch McClintock coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Per pale, gules and azure, a chevron ermine between three escallop shells argent.
Crest—A lion passant.
Motto—Virtute et labore (By virtue and labor).

In 1740, goaded by the exactions of absentee landlords, and the grinding religious tyranny of England's "Sacramental Test," six McClintock brothers, Joseph, Alexander, William, John, Robert and James, fled to America from County Tyrone in Ireland, that they might live under the beneficent rule of the Penn proprietors of Pennsylvania, whose cardinal principles were universal toleration and civil and religious freedom for all. They settled in Cumberland (now Perry) county, Eastern Pennsylvania, and formed a community known as "Sherman's Valley" (now Shermandale).

Joseph McClintock, the oldest of the "six brothers," died in 1799, aged ninety-eight years. He became a large landowner. The present village of New Germantown is located on his land. He had four sons in the Continental army, namely: Joseph, Alexander, Daniel and Hugh.

Another of the "six brothers" was Alexander McClintock, who died in 1760, leaving six children. One of these was Capt. John McClintock, who was killed in the battle of Brandywine (Chadd's Ford), Sept. 11, 1777, when Gen. George Washington, in defense of Philadelphia, attacked General Howe's invading English army. He had been wounded in this battle and was being carried from the field by his cousin, when a cannon ball killed both. Alexander McClintock had another son, Alexander McClintock, born in Ireland, who died from wounds received in the Revolutionary War. Alexander McClintock also had a third son, William McClintock, whose name appears in the Pennsylvania State Archives, 5th Series, Vol. XI, page 106, as "on the Class Roll of the Second Company of the First Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel James Johnston." He fought under Gen. George Washington in the second battle with General Howe's British army at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, when he "nearly lost his life." He was also engaged in the battle of Whitemarsh.

Alexander McClintock, the oldest of William McClintock's twelve children, and grandfather of Oliver McClintock, the subject of this article, was born in Toboyne township, Chester county, Pa., May 10, 1776, when his father was away from home in military service under Gen. George Washington. He died in Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1871, aged ninety-six years.

One cannot help feeling impressed by the hereditary patriotism of the Scotch-Irish-Presbyterian McClintocks in the Revolutionary War, who counted not life itself too dear an offering for the altar of liberty.

President Theodore Roosevelt, in his "History of New York," recognizes this self-sacrificing loyalty, and on the other hand identifies the mercenary spirit so prominent in the opposing ranks of the British invaders. Quoting:

It is a curious fact that in the Revolutionary War, the Germans and Catholic Irish should have furnished the bulk of the auxiliaries to the regular English soldiers. * * * The fiercest and most ardent Americans of all, however, were the Presbyterian Irish settlers and their descendants.

The leading historians of the Revolution agree that the activity and influence of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians was the underlying cause of the American Revolution, and that their hereditary love of liberty and hatred of political domination supplied to the Colonial resistance to England the stout and persistent bracing from within, without which it would have collapsed.

Alexander McClintock, at the time of the outbreak of the War of 1812, was engaged in freight transportation between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, using the old-time four-horse Conestoga wagons. The government terminated his business by impressing his transportation equipment into army service for transporting ammunition and supplies to Fort Erie. Retaining three of the wagons and assembling his family and as much of his household goods as could be packed, he journeyed across the Allegheny mountains, with the purpose of settling in Pittsburgh. He lacked but one day of reaching his destination, when he stopped over night at Parkinson's Ferry, later Williamsport and now Monongahela City, on the Monongahela river. Here he met Samuel Black, a prosperous Indian trader, who had acquired considerable wealth by trading in a

"keel-boat" with the Indians along the Ohio river exchanging supplies for furs and ultimately selling his peltry in New Orleans. The proceeds, in silver coin, he concealed in kegs labelled "nails" and brought back to Pittsburgh. Black, learning that McClintock was a blacksmith by trade, and having a blacksmith shop, with no one to operate it, offered him a house and farm if he would remain and operate the smithy. Alexander McClintock stayed one year and then moved to Pittsburgh, about 1813. He located at the northeast corner of Liberty and Water streets, within the lines of what was once old Fort Pitt. His name, location and occupation, "Tavern and Ferry," appear in the Pittsburgh directories of 1815 and 1819. He also conducted a blacksmith shop. The ferry from the foot of Liberty street was known as the "Lower Ferry," in distinction from the "Middle" and "Upper Ferry" on the Monongahela river. The lower ferry was owned by McClintock's friend, Samuel Black, but later passed into McClintock's ownership. His diversity of occupation was characteristic of the period, when business opportunities were many and men to utilize them were few.

Alexander McClintock married Elizabeth Rutledge Bain, of Harford county, Md., born Dec. 14, 1781, died Jan. 16, 1857. They had six children, of whom Washington McClintock (father of Oliver McClintock) was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 23, 1814, died July 28, 1870. He married Eliza Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Parke) Thompson.

Samuel Thompson, of Salisbury township, Chester county, Pa., born May 29, 1783, died May 30, 1846, was the son of Daniel Thompson, born in Scotland, and Rachel (Woolman) Thompson, of Chester county, Pa. He married Mary Parke, Nov. 2, 1803, born April 28, 1787, died July 11, 1862, of Fallowfield township (now Highland), Chester county. They moved to Pittsburgh that same year. Samuel Thompson said that "at that time there were only three houses on the Allegheny side of the Allegheny river," Gen. William Robinson's, Davy Stevenson's, who kept the ferry, and a small cabin. The population of Pittsburgh in 1810 was 4,740. Samuel Thompson's name appears in Pittsburgh's first regular City Directory of 1815 as "Samuel Thompson, merchant taylor, west side of Market St. between Front (now First avenue) and Water." He made uniforms for American officers of the War of 1812. After the close of the war, he took a long journey on horseback into Kentucky to collect debts from officers for uniforms furnished them.

Later he moved his store to the opposite side of Market street, two doors from Front (now First avenue), his family living over the store in each place. He took his brother John into partnership, which connection continued for a brief period. Their signature as S. & J. Thompson was on the citizens' petition addressed in 1817 to Congress, requesting the granting of a branch of the United States Bank to Pittsburgh. The bank did not prove to be the financial blessing anticipated. Party dissentions and too much politics undermined and destroyed the usefulness of this national system of banking, so that it was abolished by Act of Congress in 1836. The Bank of Pittsburgh N. A. has a photogravure copy of the original citizens' petition. The original petition is now in possession of Mr. George P. Smith, of Philadelphia, formerly of Pittsburgh.

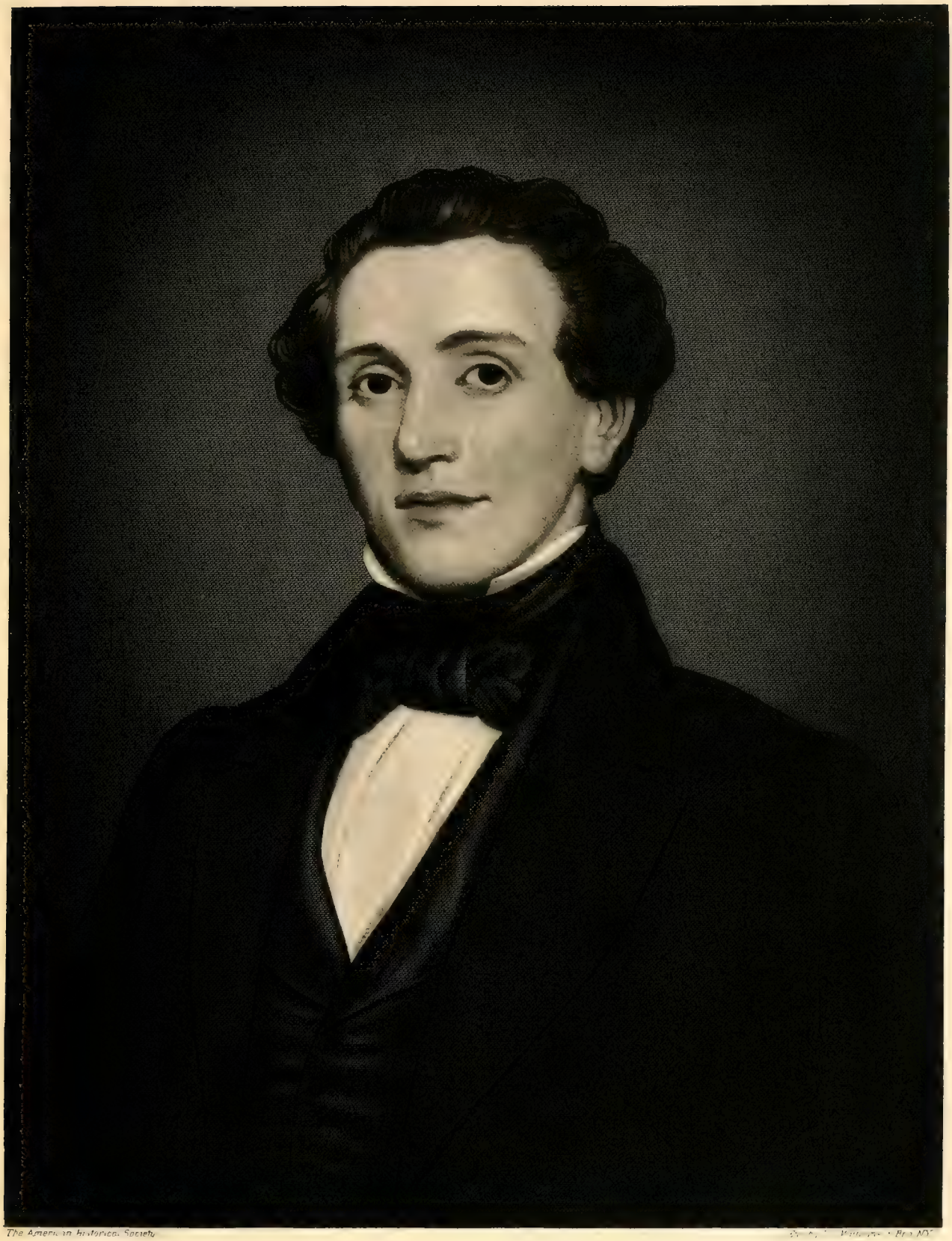
The spirit of commercial enterprise and venture, inspired among the merchants of Pittsburgh by the constant stream of travel and traffic which poured through Pittsburgh as the "Gateway of the West," the entrance to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, was exemplified by Samuel Thompson. He shipped a stock of ready-made clothing to Nashville, Tenn., under the charge of Robert Lusk, who became one of the city's leading and wealthy citizens. He also shipped a similar stock for a branch store in St. Louis, Mo. Its first-class United States fort—Jefferson Barracks—made it an active trading and outfitting center for soldiers, trappers and settlers. The family still have a letter he wrote to his brother Jacob, in 1832, describing his journey by steamboat to Nashville and St. Louis and saying: "The object of my journey is to examine into the state of my two establishments,—the one at St. Louis and other at Nashville, with a view of bringing them to a close."

This same Pittsburgh spirit of commercial enterprise, in a later period, led Samuel Thompson's son-in-law, Washington McClintock, in 1850 to open a branch store for carpets in the young and booming town of Cincinnati, Ohio, in charge of J. L. Ringwalt, who ultimately purchased the business. A young German, George F. Otte, a clerk in that store, became afterwards the leading dealer in house furnishing goods in Cincinnati.

The rapid development of Pittsburgh induced Samuel Thompson to expand his business from merchant tailoring to that of a general store and to move to the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets (now Fourth avenue). Again, in 1830, having bought from Henry Holdship the property on Market street near Liberty, on which the McClintock building now stands, he changed his business to that of dry goods and carpets exclusively.

The hereditary qualities of Samuel Thompson's Scotch ancestry were naturally manifested in both the enterprise and the integrity of his commercial life, and also in the deep convictions and consecration of his religious life. He was an elder in the old Second Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, as was also his son-in-law, Judge Walter H. Lowrie, and in a later period in the same church his grandsons, the brothers Oliver and Thompson McClintock. He was first treasurer of the Western Foreign Missionary Society of the Synod of Pittsburgh, when it was organized in 1830 in the Second Presbyterian Church, with Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., as secretary. After several years of active and successful missionary work in foreign countries, it was merged into the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, organized by the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1837.

Washington McClintock, Samuel Thompson's son-in-law, and R. D. Thompson, his son, succeeded to his business in 1837, under the title of W. McClintock & Company, but the firm was dissolved in 1844, Washington McClintock continuing alone on Fourth avenue, near Wood. His store was destroyed in the great fire of 1845. Having bought his father-in-law's store prop-



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W M Clintock

erty on Market street near Liberty from his estate, he moved his carpet business into that building. The present McClintock building was erected on that site. In 1862 he took his oldest son Oliver into partnership, the firm title being W. McClintock & Son. In 1863 he bought out Robinson & Company, his chief competitor, and organized it into a new and separate firm, Oliver McClintock & Company. In 1864 the firm of W. McClintock & Son was merged with Oliver McClintock & Company. Oliver's three brothers were successively taken into the firm, Walter Lowrie McClintock in 1864, Thompson McClintock in 1874, and Frank Thompson McClintock in 1884. In 1897 the old firm was incorporated as the Oliver McClintock Company, with Oliver McClintock, president; Walter L. McClintock, treasurer, and Frank T. McClintock, secretary, to conduct a wholesale and retail business in carpets, rugs, furniture and draperies. The firm's personnel included also Oliver's sons, Norman and Walter. On April 1, 1914, the firm was finally dissolved.

Besides its independent continuance during fifty-two years, the Oliver McClintock Company was in turn the lineal successor of Samuel Thompson and Washington McClintock, respectively grandfather and father of the five McClintock brothers of the present time, and so has covered a period of one hundred and six years of continuous mercantile activity by three generations of a single family. The firm was at its close, without a doubt, the oldest mercantile firm in Pittsburgh. It saw and had a part in the tremendous changes which have taken place in the manufacture, transportation and distribution of merchandise during the past century. Samuel Thompson's first business of clothing for the person naturally preceded the use of coverings for the floors. At one time in this period, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, a member of a pioneer family, "a rag carpet was the finest and only floor covering to be found in Pittsburgh." Then followed the wonderful development of the American manufacture of floor textiles of every description, and at the present time in the use of costly Oriental rugs, not as a luxury but as a necessity of living. In transportation, Samuel Thompson traveled to New York by stage-coach, and hauled his goods from New York to Pittsburgh over the Allegheny mountains by four-horse Conestoga wagons. Washington McClintock transported his carpets by the Pennsylvania canal, which was opened between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1829, but now the canal is superseded by fast railroad transportation, at greatly reduced rates. The similar revolution in the methods of selling and distributing of goods is illustrated by the history of the Oliver McClintock Company, devoted for half a century to one branch of business exclusively, then yielding their premises and business for the erection of the Rosenbaum Company's large modern department store.

Oliver McClintock, oldest of seven children of Washington and Eliza (Thompson) McClintock, was born Oct. 20, 1839, on Pitt street (now Stanwix), near Liberty street, Pittsburgh. His preparatory education was received at the academies conducted by Rev. Joseph T. Travelli in Sewickley, Pa., and Prof. Lewis T. Bradley in Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh). He graduated from Yale in 1861, receiving the degree of M. A. "in course" in 1864. He entered his father's business in 1862 and continued in the business of carpets, rugs, furniture and draperies, wholesale and retail, to 1914, a period of fifty-two years. Oliver McClintock's active and successful business life did not deter him from taking a leading part in patriotic, philanthropic, religious and educational movements of city, State and county. He and his future wife, then Miss Clara Childs, were both members of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee organized in 1861, afterwards an auxiliary of the United States Christian Commission. Their special task was to feed and care for the 500,000 United States soldiers of the Civil War who passed through Pittsburgh.

Mr. McClintock was a corporal in Company D, 15th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia, which saw active service during the two invasions of Pennsylvania by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. At the time of the first invasion, when the battle of Antietam took place, Sept. 17, 1862, the regiment was rushed into Maryland to aid General McClellan's army. They arrived after the battle, but gave useful service to our weary army. It was a drawn battle, but had the result of compelling General Lee to abandon his invasion, to recross the Potomac and withdraw into Virginia. At the time of General Lee's second invasion, when it was uncertain whether he intended to attack Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh, he was compelled to fight the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1-3, 1863, and receive a crushing defeat. The 15th at that time saw arduous service in the hasty construction of defenses for Pittsburgh. Mr. McClintock is a member of Post No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania.

In 1863 he was elected elder in the Second Presbyterian Church; was first president of the Young Men's Christian Association (1866-1868), when it was reorganized in 1866, after the Civil War; has been continuously a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) since 1876, and president of the board in 1907. In 1872 he became trustee of the Pennsylvania College for Women, and has been president of the board since 1905. In 1883, with the primary motive of fitting their sons for college, he, with his brother-in-law, Albert H. Childs, and six others, founded Shadyside Academy, with Prof. William R. Crabbe as principal. Their sons composed the first class with a four years' course, graduating in 1887, all becoming prominent and useful in after life.

He is an Independent Republican in politics, a member of the Citizens' Political Union, a member of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, and of the Huron Mountain Club, Big Bay, Mich. He now has the distinction of being the oldest member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; was a director from 1890 to 1914, a member of its Committee on Municipal Affairs since 1892, chairman of that committee, 1907-08, vice-chairman, 1909-11. As committeeman, he was author of reports on various municipal problems which were adopted and printed by the Chamber. For several years he has been director of the Civic Club of Allegheny County, its vice-president 1909 to 1910, president from 1911 to 1915, also member of the American Civic

Association, the National Civil Service Reform League and the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, Ballot Reform Association and Indian Rights Association of Pennsylvania. Since 1898 he has been a mmber of the executive council of the National Municipal League, and vice-president since 1916. His reports to the Chamber of Commerce, bearing upon important municipal problems and as their delegate to the Annual Conferences of the National Municipal League, were adopted and printed by the Chamber. In 1910 he was secretary of the Citizens Committee for relief of sufferers by the explosion in the Pittsburgh Coal Company's Darr Mine at Jacobs Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907, when of 239 miners at work only one survived. He wrote the committee's report (pp. 32) on the management and distribution of the public relief fund of $100,000, which has since been accepted and followed as a model for procedure and distribution in similar disasters.

He was a member of the Emergency Public Safety Committee, appointed by a public mass meeting, which functioned for two weeks in place of a collapsed city government at the time of the great railroad strike and rioting of July, 1877, when the efforts of the mayor, the county sheriff and the State and local military utterly failed in quelling the disorders.

He was on a joint committee from the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, which secured from the State Legislature in 1907 a Civil Service Law for cities of the second class (Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Scranton). In 1909 he was a member of a similar joint committee, which secured from the State Legislature, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the State political machine, the abrogation of Pittsburgh's antiquated, unwieldy and corrupt double-branch system of city councils, elected by wards, and the substitution of a small council of nine, elected at large, on a non-partisan ballot. Its operation in Pittsburgh has brought about a great advance in efficiency, economy and honesty in Pittsburgh's councilmanic administration. Mr. McClintock was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Municipal League of Pittsburgh in 1895, and a member of an Executive Committee of Five, empowered by a citizens' mass meeting in 1896, to select candidates for the ensuing municipal election, and to conduct a campaign in their behalf. That campaign was remarkable for its aggressiveness and heat, and for its awakening of the people to realize that good city government should be conducted on the business principle of efficiency only, and be entirely divorced from the corrupt and ruinous partisanship of national political parties. The whirlwind campaign took the machine party by surprise, and yet the reform party was defeated by a reported majority of only 1,000 on the face of the returns, having been fraudulently counted out, as was afterwards conceded by the leader of the dominant party. He said, "We were not prepared to lose control of the city, and when, at midnight, we found the election returns going against us, the returns were halted until we could fix the ballot boxes to suit us. Our business interests demanded that we retain control at any cost and by any means." An unsuccessful effort was made to have the court order a recount of the vote.

The "tables were turned," however, when as a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' party, in the next election of 1898, he had his reward in a sweeping victory for the reform party's city and county tickets, electing Hon. George W. Guthrie mayor, four United States congressmen, a number of city councilmen and lesser officials. This time the manipulation of the ballot boxes was not tried. So effective was Mr. McClintock's part in these municipal contests that it called forth many tributes of appreciation. From one of these we quote the following by Lincoln Steffens in an article entitled "Pittsburgh, a City Ashamed," in "McClure's Magazine," May, 1903:

If there is one man in Pittsburgh, who deserves credit for successful results of reform in municipal politics, it is Oliver McClintock, for many years one of the most aggressive foes of the political machine. It was on the foundation laid by Mr. McClintock and his associates in 1895-96 that the Citizens' Party gained an overwhelming victory in the municipal election of 1898, and it was only after the party leaders of 1898 had repudiated the principles he advocated, and for which he fought, that he left that party to continue his persistent fight for purification of city politics. Victories have not always been with Mr. McClintock, but it was his indomitable persistence,—despite defeats, that won for him the admiration of even those whom he fought.

In responding to the editor's questions, as to his ancestry and the chief activities of his life, Oliver McClintock writes:

Whatever of zeal I may have had in promoting religion and higher education, and in contending for the rights of the people and the welfare of Pittsburgh, my native city, I believe that the main spring of my inspiration lies in my native American ancestry—in the McClintocks, Thompsons and Parkes, and still farther back, in my Scotch-Irish ancestry. I have only yielded to the irresistible impulses of my hereditary hatred of both ecclesiastical and political domination. As the psychologists say, a man is apt to become a saint or criminal because of his forebears, so I became a political reformer and a fighter against the boss and political machine, because of my forebears in Scotland and in the American Revolution. It was in my blood; I couldn't help being a reformer and setting my face against autocracy in church, or state.

I have never desired, nor sought public office, but have been content to be a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," in support of any movement having for its purpose the better government of my native city and state. I have endeavored to perform my part as one having to give an account. I found my greatest discouragement in the skulking cowardice and political apathy, in civic matters, of prosperous and contented fellow-citizens, when the right and wrong of political issues seemed to me so plain and so compelling, and when those issues, so vital to the welfare of the people, were hanging in the balance at the polls.

Norman McClintock, eldest son of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock, was born June 13, 1868. He was a graduate of Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, and Yale, receiving the degree of B. A., 1891. He married, Feb. 14, 1906, Ethel Lockwood, born April 12, 1874, only daughter of Rev. Henry B. Lockwood, D. D., rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Four children: Eleanor Lockwood, born Nov. 28, 1906; Oliver, Jr., born Aug. 27, 1908; Henry Lockwood, born Jan. 13, 1915; Emma Childs, born Oct. 19, 1916.

After graduation from college, Norman McClintock was employed in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and then in mercantile life with the Oliver McClintock Company. Then, following his

natural bent, he devoted himself with zeal to ornithology and nature photography. His keen observation and study of nature at first hand brought forth fruit in his popular lectures on birds and wild animals, illustrating them, at first, by lantern-slide pictures taken and colored by himself. He was also the author of instructive magazine articles on "Birds," "The Taming of a Great White Heron," in "Bird Lore," and "A Hermit Thrush's Nursery" in the "Outlook."

Later, the advent of the moving-picture camera in photography opened up a new field for his genius and scientific energy. He not only took up the new art with zeal, but kept abreast of the rapid development of the moving-picture machine. He was satisfied with none but the best apparatus and with none but the best possible pictures of his own production. His conscientious art kept aloof from the prevalent mercenary degradation of the moving-picture business. On the contrary, Norman McClintock's genius and energies have always been devoted to the nobler field of instruction in Natural History. His hunting was with a camera and not with a gun. His pursuit robbed no nest of its protector and left no baby-birds as orphans to perish from starvation. His high art moving pictures and interesting lectures accompanying them have won a deserved appreciation and a wide popularity. He has lectured before the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., and the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and has been the favorite lecturer before the Audubon societies throughout the United States. For his repertoire of moving-picture reels, he has laid under contribution the Lake Superior region for white-tailed deer; and for migratory birds their winter paradise on the Louisiana shore of the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Delta of the Mississippi, and both coasts of Florida and Martha's Vineyard for its almost extinct heath hen. Undaunted by the rigors of snow and cold of winter exploration in the wilds of the Rocky Mountain region, the time when big game are most accessible for observation, he secured remarkable moving pictures of buffalo, moose, elk, antelope, deer and Rocky Mountain sheep. These were made possible under the favoring auspices of government officials in the Yellowstone Park, Montana, and in the Jackson Hole country of Wyoming, where he found a herd of 3,500 elk, in their winter refuge, being fed by the paternal bounty of the United States Government.

A recent experience was with an expedition of scientists and members of the National Geographic Society to the Bahama Islands, under the auspices of the Miami Aquarium Association. He accompanied them as photographer and moving-picture operator. One achievement of the expedition was his securing the first moving picture ever taken by anyone of the American flamingos (so named because of their flaming color), a large and most beautiful bird, robed in brilliant red. It is now almost extinct on the American continent, and only found in the innermost recesses of Andros Island of the Bahamas. Success was achieved, but not without enduring hardships from millions of mosquitoes, and wading through miles of tidal marsh, waist deep in the "Swash" (the local name for the bottom of soft marl), carrying his heavy picture machine strapped upon his back.

Walter McClintock, second son of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock, was born April 25, 1870, graduate of Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, 1887, and of Yale in 1891. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1911, in recognition of his achievement in his Indian book, "The Old North Trail."

His lectures and publications relating to the Indians are the embodiments of his experiences and original investigations among the Blackfoot Indians during fifteen years. His knowledge of them is first hand. He first entered their country in 1896, as a member of the Government Forestry Expedition under Hon. Gifford Pinchot. One of their guides was a famous Indian scout, who served under Generals Custer, Miles, and Reno in the Indian wars on the plains. When the work of the Forestry Expedition was completed, Walter McClintock recrossed the Rocky mountains eastward, led by this Indian scout, and joined the tribal camp of the Blackfeet on the plains. There he met many of their head men, among them Chief Mad Wolf. Thus began a friendship unusual between an Indian and a white man. Mad Wolf adopted his young friend as his white son in an elaborate ceremony. Then, in a second ceremonial, the old chief formally made him a member of the tribe, baptizing him with the Indian name of A-pe-ech-eken (White-weasel-moccasin). A skin of this animal was included in Mad Wolf's sacred Beaver Bundle (an important and ancient ceremony), because of its power as a hunter.

Thus Walter McClintock was introduced to the innermost circle of their tribal life. He made friends with their chiefs and medicine men. The open-hearted friendship and confidence accorded to him gave him an open door of access for investigation and study of a most interesting Indian cult, which had come down from the Stone Age. He was intimately associated with their family life, accompanying them on their travels and hunting expeditions, meanwhile making use of all opportunities of observation.

By means of camera, graphophone, note book, and moving-picture machine, he gathered an extensive collection of valuable records of the life, legends and sun worship of this little known plains tribe of Northern Montana and Alberta. The old chiefs and medicine men, with whom he associated, are dead, and with them have passed forever their ancient tribal organization and cult. They had no written language, no native historian, no tribal records, other than oral tradition. The younger generation of Indians are indifferent towards their ancient customs and traditions and to their preservation. The invasion of white civilization compelled them to give up the nomadic life of their fathers and to live the settled life of white men. McClintock's records of fifteen years among them, therefore, never can be duplicated.

He set forth the results of his investigations in a series of popular lectures, illustrated by motion pictures, Indian songs and colored photographic lantern slides. His lectures were heard with interest and enthusiasm by scientific societies in England, Germany and the United States. In Germany he gave a series

of lectures before the Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology and History in the Imperial Museum Voelkerkunde. He also gave a series of lectures at the Royal Institution, London, the Royal Society of Dublin, and at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He addressed scientific and popular societies throughout England, Scotland, Germany and Denmark. In the spring of 1907, in response to a special invitation, he gave a lecture before President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt in the historic East Room of the White House in Washington. The distinguished company present included members of the Cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps and other notables. During the same year, he lectured in the United States Embassy in Berlin before the imperial ministers of the German Emperor, ladies in waiting of the Empress, ambassadors of foreign countries, and the military and naval attaches. He was invited to dine with the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess at their Berlin Palace in Unter den Linden, and gave a "command lecture" before the members of the imperial family and their friends at the Marble Palace, Potsdam.

In recognition of the value of his work, the United States Department of the Interior conferred upon him the honor of giving the name "McClintock Peak" to a mountain on Cutbank Pass, in Glacier National Park, Montana. In 1910 his book, "The Old North Trail," containing a vivid portraiture of Indian social life, and an accurate record of the legends, ceremonies, and sun worship of the Blackfoot Indians, was published by Macmillan & Company, of London, England.

A reviewer of the "London Times" wrote: "Mr. McClintock gives us a thousand charming pictures, a few reproductions in color of excellent drawings, many more the work of his camera, but most and best of all, prose descriptions irradiated with the joie de vivre of the nomadic life of the foothills. . . . . His book is a mirror, in which the soul of the red man, misunderstood for so many generations of his conquerors, is faithfully reflected, and yet is luminous with light from within."

The "Nation," (London), (R. B. Cunninghame Graham) said: "Many have written of what they saw and told us of their sports, the wars, the loves and the pastimes of these peoples of the Stone Age, but, since the days of Hunter, only the writer of the present volume has told us of their souls and their interior life. This book and Hunter's are perhaps the best books that have been written on the American Indians."

The "Standard" (London), said: "The extraordinary interest and value that are attached to this book have their foundation in the fact that no such book can ever be written again. The Blackfeet Indians of Alberta and Northwestern Montana are a dying race . . . . The book must take its place among the standard works of ethnology."

In the winter of 1914, Walter McClintock made his seventh trip to Europe. He lectured in the German language before popular audiences in the theatres of Berlin and Copenhagen. Because of the favorable notices and attention given his lectures by the entire Berlin press, scientific societies and theatres arranged for his appearance during 1914 on the lecture stage throughout Germany, Austria, and Hungary. But this trip had to be abandoned on account of the European War.

His book, "The Old North Trail," had been accepted for publication by the Vita Deutsches Verlagshaus, of Berlin. It had been translated into German under the title, "Das Schwannenlied des Roten Kriegers" (The Swan Song of the Red Warrior). The type had been set up and the printed proofsheets read, but the great war caused an indefinite postponement of the undertaking.

Emma Childs McClintock, daughter of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock, born Sept. 25, 1874, married Thomas Darling, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 3, 1902. Four children: Thomas Darling, Jr., born July 26, 1903, graduate of Phillips-Andover Academy, 1921; Edward Darling, born Jan. 2, 1906; Clara Childs, born April 17, 1907; Elsie Lowrie, born March 27, 1914.

Thomas Darling, a descendant on both parental sides of prominent pioneer families of the Wyoming Valley, the only son of Edward Payson and Emily Hollenback (Rutter) Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, May 29, 1863.

A Yale graduate in 1886, he studied law under the direction of his father, a lawyer, and professionally a prominent factor in the corporation interests, which centered in Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in 1889. On the death of his father, Oct. 2, 1889, he became junior partner in the law firm of E. P. & J. V. Darling. Frank W. Wheaton (afterwards Judge Wheaton), coming into the firm, its title was changed to Darling & Wheaton. J. Vaughan Darling dying in 1892, John Butler Woodward replaced him in the firm, its title becoming Wheaton, Darling & Woodward. After several years, Messrs. Wheaton and Woodward were successively elected judges of the courts of Luzerne county. Then, associated with Mr. James L. Morris, whose connection with the firm had been contemporaneous with Mr. Darling's, their law practice has continued, largely in the management of estates and the service of corporations.

Mr. Darling was for several years member of the City Council of Wilkes-Barre, is member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association, a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and of the Wyoming Valley Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts' Association, and of the Pennsylvania Forest Association. He is a director of the Wyoming National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, of which his father was a founder, and of which he has been a devoted and energetic supporter throughout. He was one of the founders of the Westmoreland Club.

One can see, in this partial record of Mr. Darling's activities, the animating spirit of philanthropic service throughout. His conscientious sense of responsibility has constantly directed his unceasing and self-sacrificing labors for the welfare of the community in which he lives.

Harvey Childs McClintock, Esq., third son of Oliver



and Clara (Childs) McClintock, born Jan. 16, 1882, married, Nov. 11, 1911, Fanny Brower, daughter Charles DeHart Brower, Esq., and Mary B. Brower, of New York City. Two children: Harvey Childs, Jr., born Nov. 2, 1912; Bailey Brower, born May 6, 1918. Harvey C. McClintock is a graduate of Shadyside Academy, 1898; Phillips-Andover Academy, 1899; Yale College, B. A. 1903; Harvard Law School, 1906. After admission to the Pittsburgh bar, 1907, he practiced law as a member of the firm of Young, McClintock & Painter. In 1911 he was candidate for judge of the County Court on the Keystone party ticket. In 1915 he served as secretary to Col. Arthur Woods, police commissioner of New York City, and later as special deputy police commissioner. Since 1918 he has been associated with the law firm of White & Case, No. 14 Wall street, New York City.

Elsie Thompson, twin daughter of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock, born April 10, 1886, married Frank Dwight Nicol, of Detroit, where they reside. Mr. Nicol is member of Nicol, Ford & Company, brokers, Detroit. One child, Jeannette, born March 16, 1919.

Jeannette Lowrie, twin daughter of Oliver and Clara (Childs) McClintock, born April 10, 1886, married Wallace N. Osburn, of Detroit, March 16, 1919, where they reside. Mr. Osburn is vice-president of the Gemmer Manufacturing Company, of Detroit.

WILLIAM PENN SNYDER—The passing years inexorably take from their places even those men and women whose loss can apparently least be borne, and early in its course 1921 found a shining mark in William Penn Snyder, a leading industrialist of the Pittsburgh district and a citizen who considered no effort too great as the price of the privileges of his citizenship. Mr. Snyder was a member of a family of German origin, of Pennsylvania residence from 1726. The first of the name to come into prominence was Simon Snyder, who in his boyhood was apprenticed to a tanner at York. He applied himself in his spare hours to the task of self-improvement, becoming not only skilled in his trade but a man of wide and exact information. In 1784, with the money he had saved, he established himself in Selin's Grove as a storekeeper and mill owner. In 1790 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention, where his wise conservatism and strong common sense were noted and appreciated. In 1808 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania, was twice reëlected, and received the further tribute of having Snyder county named in his honor.

William Penn Snyder was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1861, son of the Rev. Edmund Bowman and Mary (McCoy) Snyder, his father a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, pastor of Christ Church, Pittsburgh, and the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, having been instrumental in the erection of the latter edifice. William Penn Snyder attended the public schools, studied under his father's direction, and in early youth became an office boy in the employ of Schoenberger & Company, one of the pioneer iron manufacturing firms of Pittsburgh. As opportunity offered he mastered the various departments of the business, taking instinctively to the industry and displaying unusual capacities and capabilities.

John G. A. Leishman was associated with Mr. Snyder in the Schoenberger employ and they planned an independent partnership that materialized in 1880 in the firm of Leishman & Snyder, iron brokers. Until 1888 this firm enjoyed successful continuance, Mr. Leishman then withdrawing to accept an interest in the Carnegie Steel Company, of which he later became president. Afterward Mr. Leishman entered the diplomatic service and was ambassador to both Turkey and Germany. Mr. Snyder became sole owner of the business by purchase of the Leishman interest and as W. P. Snyder & Company the business was conducted by Mr. Snyder until his death, one of the few iron brokerage firms with such a record of service and success.

In 1894-95 Mr. Snyder was vice-president of the McClure Coke Company, maintaining his connection with the concern until its absorption by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. As a close friend and business associate of Henry W. Oliver, Mr. Snyder coöperated with that gentleman in a large number of important undertakings. Mr. Oliver and his associates performed the pioneer work in the present immense production of Lake Superior iron ore, Mr. Snyder being particularly interested in these operations and acquiring extensive holdings in the Lake Superior region. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Snyder are credited by the iron and steel industry of the country with being the first manufacturers to successfully use one hundred per cent. Mesabi ore in a blast furnace, a method until then believed impracticable and now a general practice. In the production of coking coal Mr. Oliver and Mr. Snyder headed an organization, the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, which had the largest output, next to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in the fifth bituminous district of Pennsylvania. This company finally disposed of its business and properties to the American Steel and Wire Company.

In 1904 Mr. Snyder was elected president of the Clairton Steel Company, and completed the building of the large steel plant at Clairton, Pa., which was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation in 1906. In this year he founded the Shenango Furnace Company, to which, after Mr. Oliver's death in 1904, practically his entire efforts were turned. With vast ore holdings in the Northwest, blast furnaces, coal mines, and coke works in Western Pennsylvania, he had the nucleus of a powerful organization. Only one department was lacking—vessels, so from 1906 to 1912 Mr. Snyder built a fleet of large bulk freighters to transport the ore from the Northwest down the Great Lakes to his Pennsylvania plants, and upon the completion of this undertaking the Shenango Furnace Company was securely intrenched as one of the strongest independent companies of the United States.

Mr. Snyder was also president of the Shenango Steamship Company, the Shenango Steamship and Transportation Company, and the Antoine Ore Company. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company and the Union Trust Company, of Clairton. Several years after the formation of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Snyder was offered the presi-

dency of this great organization, but declined the honor on the ground that he preferred independent interests rather than the direction of a dominating combination. He possessed the essentials of successful leadership, courage, initiative, and constructive imagination, and intertwined with his executive talents was a rugged honesty and uprightness that kept his reputation free from any taint of questionable practice. Mr. Snyder held the confidence and trust of his associates to a remarkable degree, and their unswerving loyalty accounted for a large part of his success. He was a just and loyal friend, independent in disposition, but responding readily to any call made in friendship's name.

Mr. Snyder was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Duquesne and Pittsburgh clubs. In Duluth his club was the Kitchi Gammi; in Cleveland the Union, and in New York the Lawyers'. For many years Mr. Snyder served as a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and as a member of the board of governors of the Allegheny General Hospital.

William Penn Snyder married, in November, 1887, Mary C. Black, daughter of Dr. Alexander Wylie and Margaret (Watson) Black. Children: William Penn, Jr., a sketch of whom follows; and Mary Black.

William Penn Snyder died Feb. 3, 1921. His record will long stand in Pittsburgh annals as that of a man who realized the best possibilities of rich gifts, and who strove steadily with honest purpose and high ideals.

WILLIAM PENN SNYDER, JR.—The weighty responsibilities for which he was trained came to Mr. Snyder early in life, and he is now an official of organizations whose operations are widespread and of leading importance. Mr. Snyder bears a name that, through his own activities and those of his honored father, has been in a position of leadership in industrial affairs for many years.

William Penn Snyder, Jr., son of William Penn and Mary C. (Black) Snyder (q. v.), was born in Sewickley, Pa., Aug. 8, 1888. His educational advantages included a course in the Shadyside Academy of Pittsburgh, after which he entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, being graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. When beginning business life he entered naturally into the field that had claimed the elder Snyder, and spent a year in each department of the Shenango Furnace Company, blast furnace, mining, and steamshipping, where he gained an experience in production that could have been obtained in no other manner. In 1913 he entered the executive offices of the company, where he supplemented his practical knowledge with study of executive problems. For two years he was assistant to the president, afterward serving as vice-president, where he came into added responsibility in the administration of the company's large interests. In 1918 he became president of the company and has filled that office to the present time. The Shenango Furnace Company, miners and shippers of coal and iron ore, and manufacturers of pig iron and coke, is one of the best known organizations in its field. The company is so organized that it is almost entirely independent of outside influences, with the possession of valuable mineral deposits, immense plants, and transportation lines the foundation of its unassailable position. Mr. Snyder has continued in the policy outlined by the founder of this successful enterprise, and has directed its operations in steady prosperity. He is also vice-president of the Shenango Steamship Company, vice-president of the Antoine Ore Company, vice-president of the Lake Erie Limestone Company, and director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company and the Lake Erie Carriers' Association. He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Pig Iron Association, Yale Engineering Association, and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, taking especially great interest in the work of the last named institution. He is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, succeeding his father in 1920, and is secretary of the Associated Western Yale Clubs.

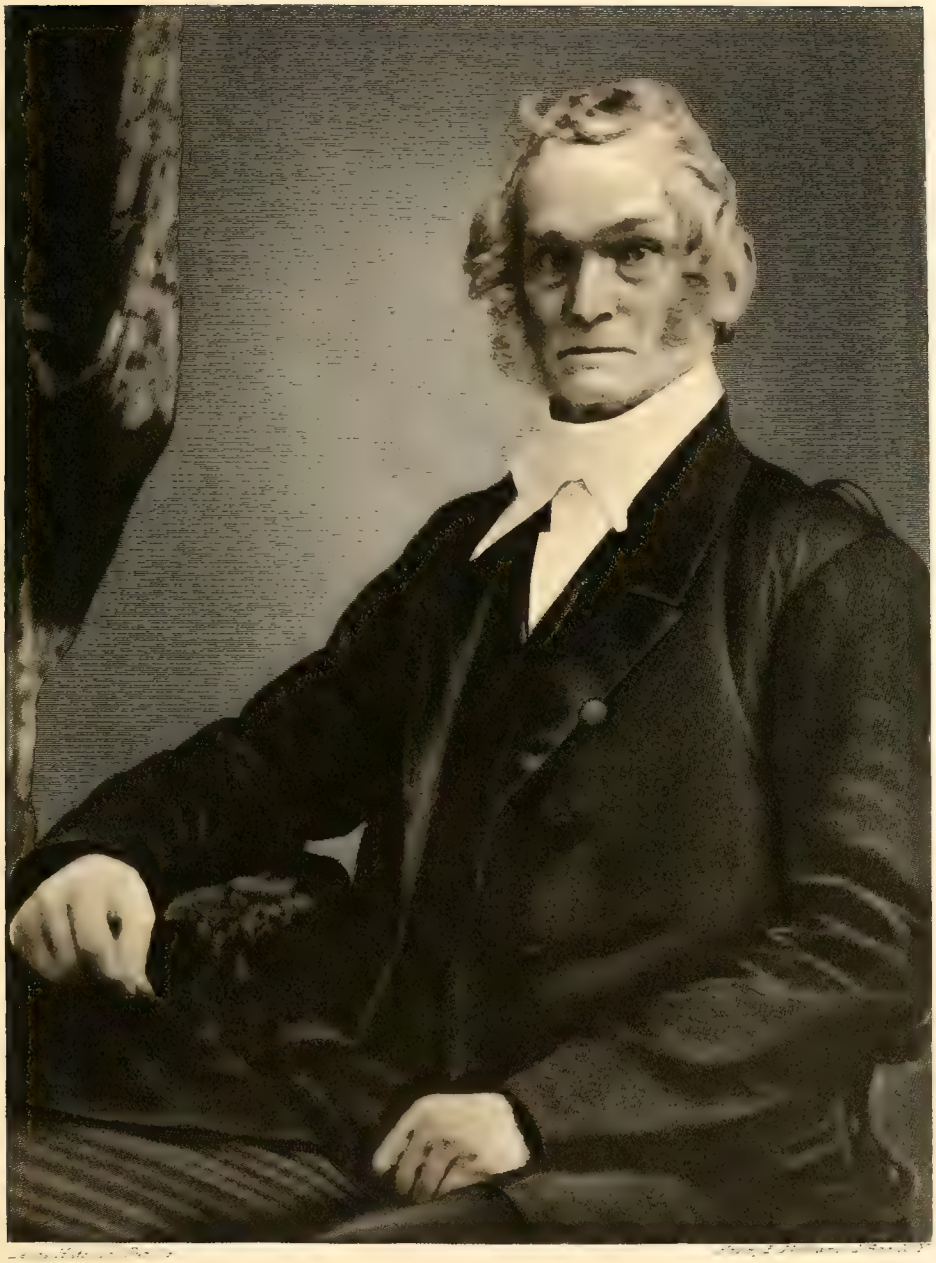
Mr. Snyder is a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, University, and Allegheny Country clubs, the Kitchi Gammi Club, of Duluth, Minn., the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Yale Club, of New York City.

Mr. Snyder married, in New Orleans, La., Feb. 19, 1917, Marie Elsie Whitney, of that city, and they have one son, William Penn (3rd).

REV. JOHN TAYLOR PRESSLY—"He left a memorial in his work and a fragrance in his name through which his memory has been made dear to countless hearts." These words were spoken of Rev. John Taylor Pressly, D. D., for thirty-eight years the loved and honored pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Pa. There are many in that community who remember Dr. Pressly, and there are many throughout the land, filling hundreds of pulpits, whose hearts burn with affectionate and grateful remembrance of him as their theological instructor.

John Taylor Pressly was born March 22, 1795, in Abbeville District, S. C., a son of David and Jane (Patterson) Pressly, both of Abbeville District, and descended from Scottish ancestors, who were among the early and influential settlers of that State. It has been truly said of Dr. Pressly that "he was an honored member of an honored family." He received his early education in a local academy, afterward entering Transylvania University, Kentucky, and graduating with the class of 1812. Having resolved to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel, he entered the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, New York, where he was under the instructions of the eminent Dr. John Mitchell Mason. Having completed there a full three years' course of study, he was licensed in the spring of 1815 by the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of South Carolina, and for a year devoted himself to missionary work, traveling on horseback through several of the Southern States and as far north as Pennsylvania and New York.

On his return home Mr. Pressly was called to the pastorate of the church, in which he had been baptized, the Cedar Springs Congregational, and there he ministered for fifteen peaceful, pleasant and profitable years, dating from ordination, July 3, 1816. Gladly would he



John T. Pressly

have spent his life there, but he was known not only as a great preacher, but as one eminently qualified to educate preachers, and in 1825 he was appointed Professor of Theology by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. The duties of this position he discharged acceptably until October 10, 1831, when he was elected professor of theology by the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, and on Jan. 5, 1832, entered upon his duties in Allegheny Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. His singular fitness for the work was soon recognized and added a new attraction to the Seminary.

In October, 1832, Dr. Pressly was called to the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and on Aug. 27, 1833, was installed as the first pastor of that congregation, having previously served the church while reserving his decision. The history of this congregation is an interesting one. It was organized in the third story of what was known as "Semple's Long Room," a building which is still standing on the west side of West Diamond street, four doors below South Diamond street. In this room the congregation worshipped for some time after Dr. Pressly took charge, but the purchase of a lot, one hundred and twenty feet square, on the corner of what are known as South Diamond and East Diamond streets gave it an abiding place. In 1838, the congregation having become too large to be accommodated in this building, it was decided to erect a more spacious structure on the same site. This was done, but at the close of 1853 additional room was again found necessary and a lot was procured on Ridge street on which the Ridge Street Church was built to take care of the overflow, as the congregation was too large for one church. Once more, in 1867, it was decided to build a new house of worship and the result was the erection of the present structure on Union avenue. It is Gothic in its general style of architecture, and the front is rendered imposing by two massive square towers about one hundred feet in height. In 1834 a charter for the congregation was granted by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in 1872 a new charter was granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

From the very beginning of Dr. Pressly's pastorate, the young congregation entered upon an era of prosperity. Large attendance became the rule, attracted by the earnest and eloquent preaching of the pastor, and there were many applications for admission to membership. The record of the passing years was one of rapid but permanent growth. The forces of the congregation were organized and these organizations flourished. As a preacher, Dr. Pressly was remarkable for clearness of conception and expression, and his fine personal appearance, his strong and sonorous voice, and his dignified and solemn action, gave to his delivery power approaching the magisterial. As a pastor he was watchful, tender and faithful, visiting, counselling and praying with his people in their homes and at their beds of sickness.

In a high degree, Dr. Pressly embodied the Roman ideal of perfect manhood, "a sound mind in a sound body." Throughout his life he apparently did the work of two or three ordinary men. In addition to the cares and burdens of a great congregation, he carried on for sixteen years the entire work of the Theological Seminary, while during the remaining twenty-two years of his pastorate he served continuously as a professor in that institution. In 1842 he founded "The Preacher," a semi-monthly religious paper, now "The United Presbyterian," and for two years was its editor, proprietor and business manager, also contributing on a wide range of subjects to other periodical literature. Meanwhile he found time to publish several volumes on controverted points of theology, and at the meetings of the various courts of the church he was a familiar figure. He was one of the most prominent factors in the negotiations which resulted in the happy union of the Associate Reformed and Associate churches, and at its consummation no one rejoiced more heartily than he. He was faithful in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of Pittsburgh, so long the scene of his labors and the home of his heart.

To be the right man in the right place was the happy lot of Dr. Pressly. He was one of the few men to whom it is given to minister to a great congregation and a great community in the formative period of their history, and upon that congregation and community he left an indelible impression. Throughout the entire United Presbyterian church his influence was felt, and it was in recognition of his invaluable services in helping to adjust the differences that separated the Associate and Associate Reformed churches that he was unanimously accorded the high honor of presiding as moderator over the first General Assembly of the united body, which was held in Zenia, Ohio. His fine executive talent gave him great influence in church courts, and in ecclesiastical matters generally, but undoubtedly his greatest service to the denomination was the signal influence he exerted as a professor in the Theological Seminary. His power as an instructor resulted in part from his personality and the reverence it excited, and in part from the fullness of his knowledge, the clearness of his statements, and his exceptional power of analysis. The personal appearance of Dr. Pressly was strikingly impressive. Six feet in height, with clear-cut, strong, sensitive and refined features, iron gray hair and keen dark eyes, he looked at once the clergyman and patrician. He was a fine horseman, and when mounted suggested a resemblance to his cavalier ancestors. In manner he may have seemed to some somewhat austere, as he never lost the dignity of his profession or the demeanor of a cultured, Christian gentleman, but no one could be near him and not feel that he had a great, loving heart. In character, in life, and in all the work of his life, he was a good man.

Another institution with which Dr. Pressly was identified was the Jefferson College, of Canonsburg. In 1832 he became a member of its board of directors, retaining the office until the college was merged with Washington College as the Washington and Jefferson College. For many years he was a member of the Board of Education of Allegheny City.

Dr. Pressly married, July 4, 1816, Jane Hearst, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Pressly) Hearst, of Abbeville District, S. C., and their children were: Joseph H., now deceased, formerly a clergyman of Erie, Pa.; Louisa Jane, married John Steele, of Kentucky, and is now deceased; Mary Matilda, also deceased; Sarah, died

young; David A. P., died Feb. 22, 1845; Elizabeth Caroline, died young; Samuel, also died young; and Margaret Malinda, now living on the North Side, a woman of wide culture, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends. Mary Matilda Pressly, now deceased, became the wife of Thomas McCance. Their children are: Jane Hearst, married Dr. John Mabon, of Pittsburgh; Joseph K., a physician of Pittsburgh; Pressly T., also of Pittsburgh; Mary Louise; Margaret M.; and William J., of New Haven, Conn., married Anna Hodge.

In his wife, who died April 4, 1873, Dr. Pressly found a helpmate worthy of his high calling, and he ever delighted to acknowledge that it was to her unfailing aid that he owed much of his success. Mrs. Pressly possessed in a high degree the beautiful, womanly traits of Christian character which, modest and unassuming as she was, shone out of her life with radiant beauty in the sweet sunlight of a perpetual cheerfulness. She seemed to be gifted with a power to secure the confidence, win the affections, and touch the better chords in every heart by her simple presence and by a single word. No one could bind up a broken heart with a tenderer hand or a kindlier sympathy. Her presence was the light and joy of her own home, and her visits a bright summer day in the homes of the congregation, but it was in the abode of sickness and sorrow that she was most frequently found, and her coming constantly brightened the dwellings of the lowly. Dr. Pressly was a man who regarded the ties of family and friendship as sacred obligations. What he was to those nearest and dearest to him, they alone could tell. His life as a husband and father was one of rare beauty, and his home was the central spot in the congregation where the poorest and humblest were as welcome as the richest and most honorable.

In the early summer of 1870 Dr. Pressly's health became seriously impaired. A trip to the Great Lakes brought no relief, and on August 13, a few days after his return home, he ceased from his labors. He died in the harness, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, the fifty-fifth of his ministry, and the thirty-eighth of his pastorate in Pittsburgh. He was mourned with a sorrow unfeigned, not only by his people but by many who had never been members of his congregation, and the largest assembly of mourners that had ever gathered in the city came together in the church in which he had ministered for so many years to pay tribute to his memory. People of all denominations felt that a great man had fallen in Israel. While he lived he spoke, and being dead he still speaks by the lives and lips of the great multitude who have never ceased to manifest the impress of his teachings.

In November, 1881, the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, and on that occasion was unveiled a tablet to the memory of Dr. Pressly. It was placed upon the wall at the right of the pulpit, and is of white marble, having in the center a shield of black marble on which, in gold letters, is the following inscription:

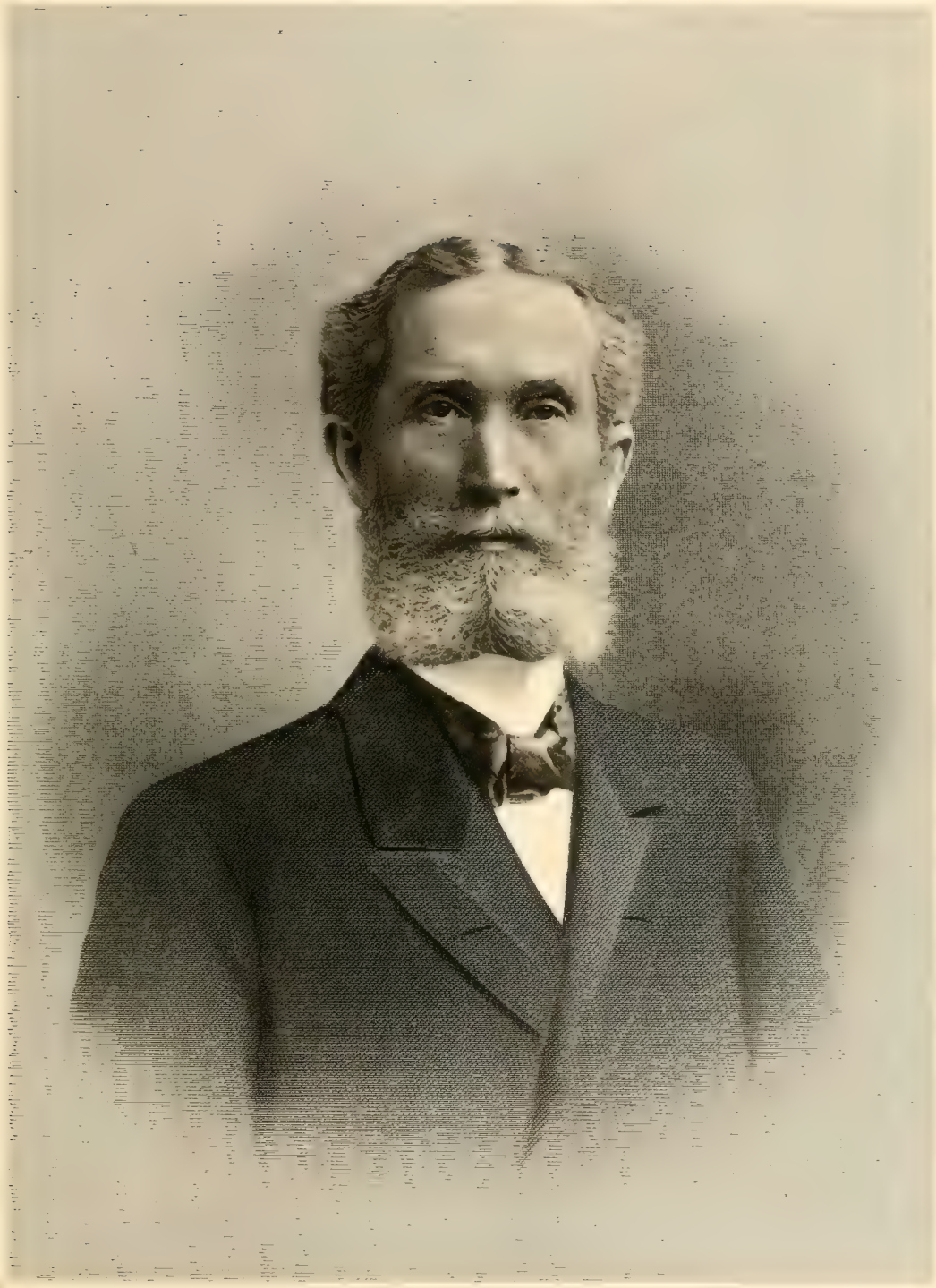
In Memory of
Rev. Jno. T. Pressly, D. D.,
for 38 years
The beloved and honored pastor
of this church.

A good and great man
Whose pure life, tender affection,
Wise counsel, unflinching fidelity,
And abundant labors
Are enshrined in the hearts
of a grateful people.
Born March 22d, 1795,
Died August 13, 1870.
The Righteous Shall Be In Everlasting
Remembrance.

A noble and enduring tribute, but truly has it been said: "Dr. John T. Pressly needs no other memorial, among the living who knew him, than the tablets of their own hearts." Many of those to whom his stately and benignant presence was familiar have now passed away, but his influence abides, and his works do follow him.

SAMUEL P. HARBISON—The outstanding fact of Samuel P. Harbison's useful, ideally-consecrated life was his constant increase of power and accomplishment through the years—his progress to a position of leadership in his line of industry, his ever-enlarging service to his denomination, and a steadily-developing sphere of helpfulness toward his fellowmen. The record of his life is the story of a man of commanding abilities in practical lines, abilities transcended by an inspired sense of stewardship. He was a man who never lost sight of his responsibility to the Donor of all his gifts, and who so lived that the thought of him is a fragrant, blessed memory, with many to bear witness to the strength, purity, and beauty of his life.

Samuel P. Harbison was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and took from his progenitors a physical wiriness and strongly-marked religious convictions. His paternal and maternal lines date to about the middle of the eighteenth century in Pennsylvania, when both the Harbisons and Pollocks came to America. Bakerstown, Butler county, finally became the family home, and there Samuel P. Harbison was born Sept. 26, 1840, son of James and Martha (Pollock) Harbison. He was reared on the home farm, attended the Bakerstown school, and displayed such an aptitude in his studies that at the extremely early age of sixteen years he became an instructor in the local schools. After one year in Bakerstown school, he went to Allegheny and continued teaching work, first in a school at Minersville, and later in a school situated on Marshall avenue, Allegheny. By this time he was able to indulge his desires for greater educational advantages, and he attended Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and Eldersridge Academy, Indiana county, Pa., obtaining a thorough theoretical business training. He entered business life as a bookkeeper in the employ of Col. William A. Herron, then clerk of the courts, and used his time in the evening during this period of several years in keeping the books of the Star Fire Brick Company. This company was organized in 1865, and Mr. Harbison's association began in May, 1866. He gradually grew into a position of responsibility in the organization, and on Aug. 29, 1870, when the original organizer and manager, J. K. Lemon, resigned, Mr. Harbison was appointed manager by the board of directors. In August, 1874, the old firm was dissolved and was succeeded by the firm of Reed & Harbison. In January, 1875, Mr. Hay Walker purchased for his son the interest of Mr. Reed, and the firm of Harbison & Walker resulted. This part-



E. O. Hasbrouck

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nership in its later developments became the Harbison & Walker Company, incorporated July 29, 1894, afterward the Harbison-Walker Company, incorporated June 30, 1901. In 1902, in combination with other fire brick interests, the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company was formed, Mr. Harbison filling the office of chairman of the board of directors of this organization at the time of his death. The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has become the most extensive of its kind in the United States, operating thirty-three plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Wisconsin, and Georgia.

His success, and his life was a success along most comprehensive lines, was based upon a minutely thorough knowledge of the branch of manufacturing to which he devoted his time and efforts. He was an authority on all matters relating to clays, especially those used in the manufacture of fire bricks and for the lining of high temperature furnaces. The following is quoted from a history of his business life, which he wrote in response to often urged requests of his sons: "The Lord had very graciously guided every step; and my habit on my return home to my room where I was then boarding as a single man, was to thank the Lord for all I had been led and cared for." "I to-day can only praise Him for the gracious, kindly providence that has been about me in my business relations, especially in giving me the kind of men with whom I have been associated in all these years, who have only one purpose before them—to do a thoroughly honest business." It was characteristic of Mr. Harbison that he remained in close touch with a large number of his employees, to whom his sincere friendliness and constant sympathy were an ever-present source of pleasure and inspiration.

For a long period Mr. Harbison was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, but about twenty-five years before his death he withdrew from that congregation and united with the McClure Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he became an elder. His parental teaching, the influence of a God-fearing ancestry and deep personal convictions, early in life led him to become a liberal contributor to the support and work of the church, and for many years he followed the tithing plan and gave ten per cent. of his income for the extension of the Kingdom. As his fortune grew he found greater needs than this amount would supply, and his gifts for religious and philanthropic uses came to include all of his income above his living expenses. He was chairman of the board of directors and member of the board of trustees of the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a member of the board of directors of Grove City College, a liberal benefactor of both institutions. He was also chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of three committees of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and a director of the Allegheny General Hospital, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and the Presbyterian Hospital. While he was most intimately in touch with institutions in the vicinity of his home, he ever felt it his privilege and pleasure to aid undertakings of similar nature even when these were quite far removed from his personal touch.

He was known as a generous friend of the Theological Seminary of the West at Omaha, Neb., and the Dubuque Theological Seminary for Foreigners at Dubuque, Iowa. There was no individual or group in need of aid to reach a higher plane of life that was not included in Mr. Harbison's universal sympathy. His love for humanity recognized no distinctions of color, creed, or condition. Nowhere was this catholicity of spirit more apparent than in his earnest, fruitful efforts for the uplifting of the negro. He was active in the Board of Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, and contributed largely to industrial schools throughout the South. Desiring to express more completely his personal idea of the most efficacious methods for the benefit of the negro, he founded Harbison College at Abbeville, S. C., and in addition to close coöperation with the authorities of this institution during his lifetime he insured the permanence and success of this work by giving the land and buildings. The buildings of this institution were destroyed by fire after Mr. Harbison's death, and his estate reorganized its work as an agricultural college for colored boys, located at Irmo, S. C. Here the school has a tract of 500 acres, which are cultivated by the students under the direction of the faculty. In addition to this land, which is used solely by the school, 800 acres have been purchased and resold in tracts of forty acres each to deserving and industrious negro families who pay for the land from the proceeds of their crops and are given title thereto upon the completion of payment. The only condition upon which the deed is refused and money refunded, providing that the new owner's reputation is clear, is in the event of his failure to attend church and Sunday school with his children. In the further development of this plan 2,400 acres are now being added for settlement, and in this manner a prosperous, law-abiding, agricultural community of colored people is being built up, with the college and church as its center. While Mr. Harbison's name has not been so widely heralded as other benefactors of the colored race, he was inspired by the spirit that gave to the world and to the salvation of the negro race such men as Armstrong and Frissell, and he was a loyal, steadfast follower of the cause that was theirs.

Mr. Harbison married, Feb. 1, 1870, Emma J. Boyd, daughter of William Boyd, of the firm of William Boyd & Sons, leading contractors, and they were the parents of one daughter, Fanny, who died in her fourteenth year, and two sons, William Albert and Ralph W.

Mr. Harbison died May 10, 1905. Physical life had not been easy for him, but the shortcomings of his body were more than atoned for by the vigor and wealth of his spirit. This record of his strenuously active, boundlessly beneficial life may well end with the following quotation from the writing of one of his associates in religious work:

> This man's faith worked out into his daily life. He ever honored God. All his abundant prosperity he ascribed to God. His sorrows and adversities he took as discipline of the Father. He was sympathetic with human souls; women trusted him; children loved him; young men honored him, and rejoiced in his fellowship and sympathy. Experienced men depended upon him with boundless confidence. He was truly able to say: "The life which I now live in the flesh I live by faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself for me."

GEORGE W. FLOWERS—In legal practice and extensive business connections, Mr. Flowers has for more than thirty years been active in Pittsburgh's affairs. His family has long been resident in the commonwealth, and is allied with other Pennsylvania lines of distinguished record. The Flowers family came from England, having originally located after the Norman Conquest in Oakham, Rutlandshire, which county was represented for many years in the English Parliament by William Flower and his son Roger, the latter having served as Speaker of the House of Commons during five successive Parliaments. The first of the family in this country came with William Penn, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1683. The first institution of learning in Pennsylvania was the school established by Enoch Flower, or Flowers, in Philadelphia, in that year. A nephew, Henry, settled in Philadelphia, and a brother, William, in Delaware county, Pa., where many of his descendants still live. A number of their descendants fought in the ranks of the Continental army during the War for Independence, and one of them, Richard Flower, was a member of the Committee of Safety during that struggle, and at least two of them laid down their lives on the field of battle.

(I) George Flowers, great-great-grandfather of George W. Flowers, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being a member of Capt. Christian Schaffer's company of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, commanded by Maj. Richard Salter. After the war he went into business as a flour and feed merchant in Philadelphia, Pa., residing for many years at the corner of Eighth and Race streets, where he died in 1819. His wife, Hannah Flowers, survived him several years.

(II) Jacob Flowers, son of George and Hannah Flowers, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1762, and when a young man moved to Harrisburg, where he married, in 1789. Later he moved to Allegheny county and purchased a farm on the Brownsville road, about three miles south of Pittsburgh, and in 1804 erected there a stone house, which is yet standing. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was also for some years the proprietor of a hotel. He died in 1831, and his wife, Elizabeth in 1833.

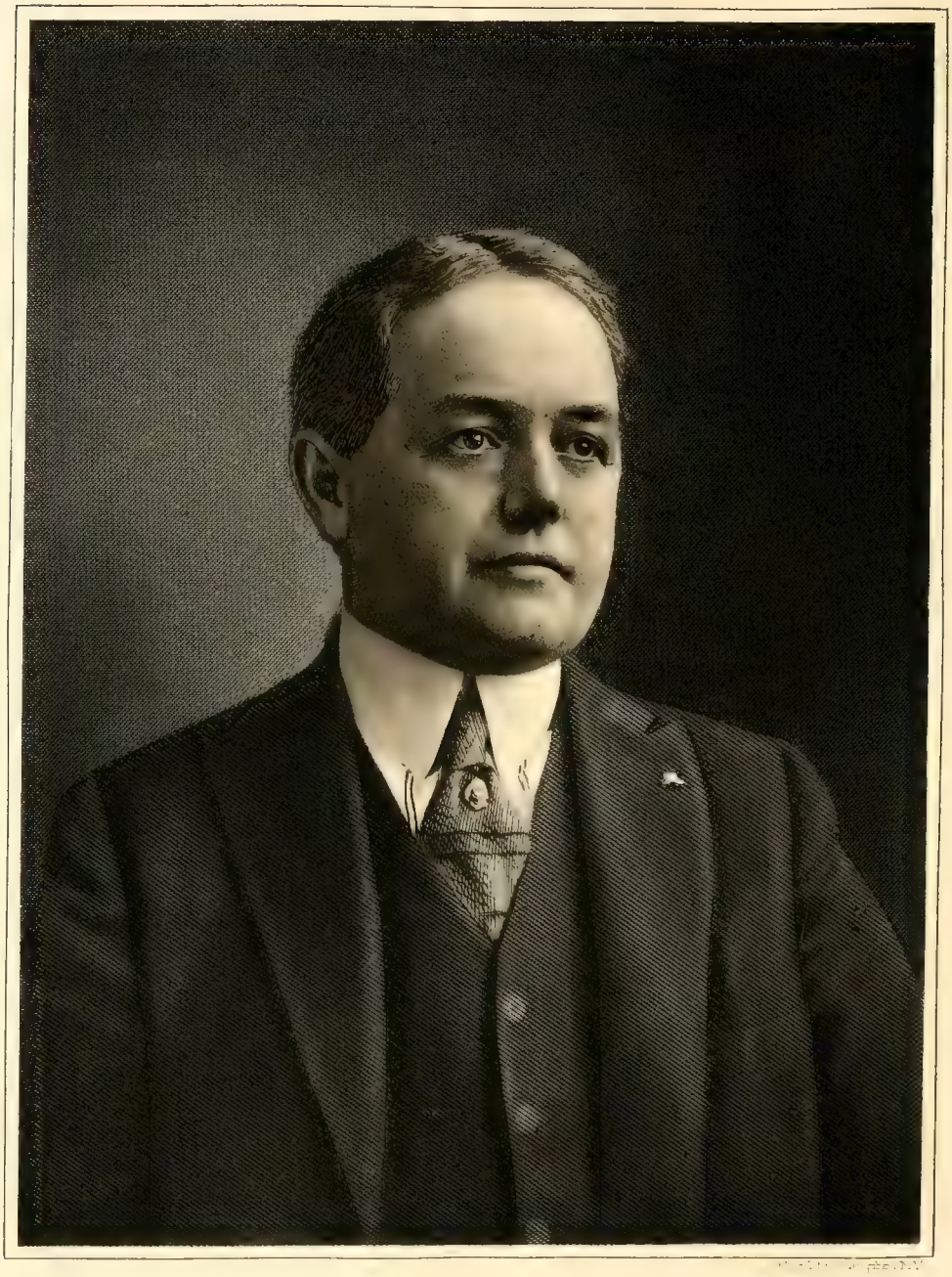
(III) George (2) Flowers, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Flowers, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1797, and was a small boy when the family moved to Allegheny county. Later he became a farmer of that county, purchasing about two hundred and seventy acres of land a short distance south of White Hall, where he lived until his death, in 1877. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Lutheran. Mr. Flowers married Elizabeth Horning, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Mantell) Horning, of Allegheny county, and their children were: Jacob; John Horning, of whom further; Lavinia, wife of Frederick Olenhausen, of Allegheny county; Priscilla, married John Aber, of Allegheny county; Martha, married Herman H. Niemann, of Pittsburgh; Sophia, wife of Charles Meyran, also of Pittsburgh; and Mary, who married J. C. Matz, of Allegheny county.

(IV) John Horning Flowers, son of George and Elizabeth (Horning) Flowers, was born Feb. 24, 1821. He received his education in local schools. He also was a farmer, and resided until 1869 in Allegheny county, removing in the latter year to Westmoreland county. He was a Republican, and for a number of years filled the various local offices of township supervisor, school director and councilman. He was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of directors of the Equitable Building and Loan Association of Irwin, Pa., now a large and flourishing institution, which, in the thirty years of its existence, has helped thousands of its members to build or purchase homes. He was a member and trustee of the First Reformed Church of the same place. His death occurred April 28, 1898. He married, June 21, 1855, Sarah Lenhart, daughter of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Baughman) Lenhart, of Westmoreland county, Pa.; she was born Dec. 25, 1834, and died Dec. 12, 1911. Her great-grandfather, Christian Lenhart, of York county, Pa., was an ensign or second lieutenant in the Third Company, Eighth Battalion of the Continental Line, commanded by Lieut.-Col. James Ross in the Revolutionary War. Andrew Byerly, her great-great-grandfather, was one of the first settlers west of the Allegheny mountains, having located in 1759, with his wife and family of small children, near the Forbes road at Bushy Run, a short distance north of the present town of Irwin, Pa. His nearest neighbor was at Fort Ligonier, twenty miles east. At that time he was an express rider, carrying messages between the commandant at Fort Pitt and Philadelphia. Four years later, on Aug. 5, 1763, he rendered signal service under Colonel Boquet at the important and decisive battle with the Indians at Bushy Run, in which he was a member of the advance guard, two-thirds of whom fell at the first fire. John Horning and Sarah (Lenhart) Flowers were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph F., of Wichita, Kan., married Emma McIntyre, and has four sons: Charles Clarence, James J., Harry E., and Willie A. 2. George W., of whom further. 3. Grant L., of Ottumwa, Iowa, married Bertha E. Jones, and their children are: Edmund H., Dwight L., and George H. 4. Sarah Anne, married William H. Crock, of Irwin, and is now deceased. 5. John H., in the plumbing business in Pittsburgh; married (first) Caroline Colerick, of Irwin, Pa.; (second) Margaret M. Broderick, of Buffalo, N. Y.; children by first marriage: John H. (3), and Leonard Colerick.

(V) George W. Flowers, son of John Horning and Sarah (Lenhart) Flowers, was born near White Hall, Pa., May 15, 1860. After attending public schools he entered Irwin Academy and was later for one year a student in Washington and Jefferson College. At the end of that time he entered the junior class at Yale and received his B. A. degree in the class of 1884. His legal studies were pursued under the preceptorship of Judge Alexander D. McConnell, of Greensburg, Pa., and George W. Guthrie, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who was later minister to Japan. In 1886 Mr. Flowers became chief deputy in the prothonotary's office in Greensburg, and two years later was appointed prothonotary of Westmoreland county. In 1889, at the close of his term, he was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar, and in the same year to the bar of Allegheny county, two years after-



George O. Flower



Wm. L. Haddock

ward being admitted to practice in the United States courts. Mr. Flowers came to Pittsburgh in 1890, immediately taking up professional work, and the thirty years of his activity have established him as an authority on corporation law, with a large practice in this branch of his calling. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Allegheny County Bar associations, and of the Pennsylvania State and American Bar associations.

Mr. Flowers has entered fields unrelated to his profession. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Irwin, becoming a member of its board of directors, and for the last twelve years has been serving as vice-president. In 1902 he was instrumental in the organization of the Manor National Bank, of Manor, Pa., and is a member of its board of directors. He was a founder of the First National Bank of Gallitzin, Pa., and the First National Bank of Trafford City, Pa., serving for some time on their directorates. In 1900 he aided in the organization of the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, and has since been a director of the company, also holding advisory and official positions in a number of other industrial and financial concerns, including the Citizens Savings Bank and the Fifth Avenue Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. Flowers founded the Irwin "Republican" in 1891, and for twelve years was its owner and part of the time its editor. Later he purchased the Irwin "Standard," consolidated the two papers under the name of the "Republican-Standard," and finally disposed of the journal to its present owners.

Irwin has been Mr. Flowers' home for many years, and he is the author of "A History of Irwin and Vicinity," a work that is regarded as authoritative, and written in a clear, forceful, and at the same time entertaining style. Mr. Flowers has long been active in local affairs, and has given largely of his time, means and service for the improvement and advancement of the community. For several years he was solicitor of the borough, and served a number of terms as a member of its Board of Education. In 1895 he gave to Irwin its public school library, which has become an important part of its educational system. Later he performed much efficient work in securing the establishment of the Irwin Union High School for the town and vicinity. As early as 1878 he began publicly to advocate the compulsory education of all children of school age. Mr. Flowers is believed to be the first person in the State to take a public stand for this principle, then because of Pennsylvania's large industrial population, most unpopular, but now universally conceded to be a proper exercise of government. He also assisted in the drafting of the first bill presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for furnishing free text books to all pupils in the public schools.

Mr. Flowers is a member of Westmoreland Lodge, No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons; he is also a member of the Westmoreland Historical Society and of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, and president of the Bushy Run Battlefield Association. He belongs to the Americus Republican Press and Union clubs, of Pittsburgh, and to the Century Club, of Irwin, in which he has for many years taken an active part. He was for several years president of the Irwin Chamber of Commerce. His religious membership is in the Reformed Church of the United States.

Mr. Flowers married, June 14, 1894, Mrs. Sarah E. (Cole) Gregg, daughter of Henry G. and Lucy A. (Lenhart) Cole, of Irwin, Pa. Mrs. Flowers is a member of the Century Club and Federation of Women's Clubs, and is interested in local civic work.

WILLIAM SAMUEL HADDOCK—It is always an honor to be placed in responsible public office by the votes of one's fellows, but it is an even greater distinction to fill a difficult post with such devotion to duty that popularity is increased and favor heightened by the period in the public eye. This has happened to William Samuel Haddock, since 1917 sheriff of Allegheny county, long connected with journalistic circles in Pittsburgh, and widely known through an association of many years with all fields of amateur athletics.

William Samuel Haddock was born in Swansea, South Wales, July 28, 1875, son of Rev. William and Sarah (Lewis) Haddock. His father was a noted Welsh preacher, of strong influence in religious activities, who had journeyed on various missions to Welsh colonies throughout the United States. He was also an author of reputation. During one of his journeys from the homeland, in 1883, his wife died, and in 1887 he brought his family to the United States, locating at Frostburg, Md., where he engaged in ministerial work, his death occurring about a year later.

In 1889, a youth of fourteen years, William S. Haddock came to Pittsburgh, where he entered newspaper work and was first employed on a Welsh newspaper for a short time, leaving this paper to begin a twenty-eight years' term of service with the Pittsburgh "Press." For fifteen years of this time he was manager of the circulation department, the influence of this large and highly reputed journal dependent in great measure upon his ability to place the paper in the hands of the reading public. His success in building up the circulation of the "Press," his able administration of that department upon which the value of all other departments depends, is attested by the long period during which he remained in charge of the circulation of the paper.

There are few men who have contributed more to the maintenance of high standards in amateur athletics or given more freely of their time and service for the proper organization and supervision of the athletic games that have been responsible for the physical excellence of American youths than Mr. Haddock. He is president of the National Baseball Federation, the governing body of all amateur and semi-professional baseball organizations; president of the Greater Pittsburgh Baseball Commission, supervising amateur associated baseball clubs in the city; member of the American Olympic Committee for the games at the Antwerp Olympiad; member of the National Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union; vice-president of the International Skating and Hockey Union of the United States; treasurer of the United States Football Association, the governing body of soccer activity throughout the United States; and president of the Allegheny Mountain Association of the Amateur

Athletic Union, which has jurisdiction over all amateur sports in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. In these capacities he has labored earnestly to foster a spirit of true sportsmanship in athletic contests, to keep amateur athletics free from any taint of commercialism, and to enable contestants competing under the rules of the governing bodies of which he is an official to realize the best benefit from their competition and training.

Mr. Haddock served in the American army during the Spanish-American War, enlisting in April, 1898, as a private in Company C, 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (the "Fighting Tenth") and serving with his regiment in the Philippine Islands, participating in a number of heavy engagements. He was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1899. He is a member of McKinley Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and of Merrill Allen Camp, United Spanish War Veterans.

In common with most journalists, Mr. Haddock has been deeply interested in, and a close follower of, political action, as an Independent Republican, and his wide acquaintance and following through his semi-public work in athletic connections showed to advantage when he became a candidate for elective office. In November, 1917, he was elected sheriff of Allegheny county for a four years' term, and has discharged the duties of that office in a most efficient, acceptable manner. He attended the Republican National Convention of 1920 at Chicago as a delegate from his district. Mr. Haddock is a type of citizen not at all in accord with the popular conception of sheriffs, and his businesslike, thorough, and faithful performance of his duties has also been far above average. His term covered the period of the United States' participation in the World War, when Pittsburgh, as one of the world's greatest industrial centers, supplied many of the instruments and munitions of war to the American and Allied governments. Professional agitators and propagandists made the city their headquarters in campaigns of obstruction, strikes were fomented, and unrest of all kinds was encouraged by these influences. Insofar as these conditions came under his jurisdiction, and he was to a large extent responsible for the maintenance of law and order, Mr. Haddock exercised his authority judiciously and effectively, with the result that there was a singular lack of rioting and violence. The great steel strike of 1919 was even a more severe test, for the authorities among the strikers placed no price too high for victory. The most wily and resourceful leaders came to Pittsburgh in a body and directed the foreign element, the uneducated, and the unscrupulous, in baiting the authorities in an attempt to force them to overstep legal limits. Mr. Haddock marshalled his forces with splendid generalship, and in coöperation with the police handled the trying and critical situation in such a manner that it was never necessary to call upon military aid, which was needed in many other steel manufacturing districts. Popular approval in generous measure was the reward of his share in delivering Allegheny county from the lawlessness that had accompanied other periods of labor trouble, and his hold upon the public esteem was strengthened by his conscientious discharge of his weighty responsibilities.

He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Dormont Lodge, No. 684, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Clair Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chartiers Commandery, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also affiliating with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Malta; and the Protected Home Circle. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Union, St. Clair Country and Americus Republican clubs.

Mr. Haddock married, Aug. 30, 1907, Wilhelmina S. Kreis, daughter of John C. and Rose Kreis, of Pittsburgh. They are the parents of: Sarah Rose, Ruth, Gwen, Joan, and William.

ALFRED E. HUNT—It is truly characteristic of Americans that they cling with unfaltering loyalty to those men who have served them well in critical times, and it is equally true that the names connected with great industrial and scientific achievements never lose their place of honor. Thus it is that Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, of Pittsburgh, is held in grateful remembrance for distinguished service in the Spanish-American War, while his name is linked in close union with that of Hall in the gift to the world of aluminum. Pittsburgh proudly accords him a place in her annals.

Captain Hunt was a descendant in the eighth generation from William Hunt, who in 1635 came from Salisbury, England, and was one of the original settlers of Concord, Mass. He was a son of Leander B. Hunt, of East Douglass, Mass., and among his ancestors were men who in civil and military life served their country well. His Grandfather Hunt was the founder of the Hunt Axe & Edge Tool Works at East Douglass, and Captain Hunt came rightfully by the qualities that gave him eminence in industry and interest and aptitude in military affairs.

Captain Hunt was born in East Douglass, Mass., March 31, 1855, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1899. After preparatory education he entered the Boston Institute of Technology, and was graduated in the class of 1876. During the latter part of his senior year he had busied himself during the afternoon with analytical and metallurgical work for the Bay State Steel Company, of South Boston. He continued with them for some time after his graduation, assisting in the erection of the second open hearth steel plant in the United States. After the completion of his studies the manager of the Bay State Steel Company recommended him for a mission to the West, the investigation of some newly discovered ore deposits in northern Michigan, and his favorable reports were the first steps in the development of mines which are now a part of those in the most profitable iron district of the world. In 1877 he formed an association with the Nashua Steel Company as metallurgist, and was in charge of chemical and metallurgical work for their open hearth department until 1881, when he resigned to become metallurgical chemist and super-

intendent of the heavy hammer department for Park Brothers & Company's Black Diamond Steel Works, at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1883 Mr. Hunt resigned from this employ, and in association with George H. Clapp, who had also been trained in the Park Brothers establishment, founded a chemical and metallurgical laboratory. They operated under the name of Hunt & Clapp, and acted as consulting metallurgists for many of the mills in the Pittsburgh district, performing chemical work for the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, which had been established in the same year by William Kent and W. F. Zimmerman. Hunt & Clapp later came into control of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, greatly enlarged its field of work, and made it a pioneer enterprise in work of this class. Under Captain Hunt's earnest and aggressive management the business became highly prosperous, and a corps of fifty or more chemists, metallurgists, inspectors and assistant engineers were at time employed. Throughout a business and professional career, whose demands were extremely heavy, Captain Hunt retained a deep and constant interest in his *alma mater,* found professional openings for many of its students, extended warm hospitality to any "Tech" man who looked him up in Pittsburgh, and for many years conducted the examinations at Pittsburgh for entrance to the institute.

In consultation, in legal work, and in many spheres of professional life, Captain Hunt was in continuous demand, and he was called upon for assistance in the perfection of metallurgical processes to supplement the Hall Process for the reduction of aluminum. This process had been tried by a metallurgical firm of prominence and had been rejected. Mr. Hunt was quick to see its merit, and as soon as he had convinced himself of its possibilities he organized a company among his personal friends to purchase the control of patents and to erect the first works of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. An illustration of his marvelous energy and decisiveness in action, as well as showing the confidence of his associates in his judgment and integrity, it is interesting to note that only half a day elapsed from the time that he decided to try to secure the rights to this process until he had the subscription of funds, the assignment of the patent rights, and the plan of operation outlined. Aluminum was then marketed at fifteen dollars per pound; the company that he formed lowered the price of the ingots to twenty cents per pound in normal times. It was then a rare metal, occasionally used in a small way by an instrument maker for some purpose demanding special lightness; the output of the concern he organized rose to more than fifty million pounds per year. In the course of its operations the name of the concern was changed to the Aluminum Company of America. Aluminum came to dispute actively the place of copper and brass for large, long-distance electric conductors, all branches of industry employ it, and no well equipped kitchen is without its quota of aluminum utensils. Captain Hunt early realized that great profits rested in the lowering of the cost of production, and that if a large output was to be marketed, it must be manufactured at a price that would at least compete with copper. This narrowed his search to a quest for the richest mineral, the cheapest power, and the best factory appliances, and, these found, its price was brought down to from ten to twenty per cent. below that of brass or copper, measured bulk for bulk, or for equal electric conductivity. The profound chemical skill of Mr. Hunt receives its due and generous recognition for the invention and perfection of the process, while it was Captain Hunt whose scientific knowledge, bold business judgment, and inexhaustible energy have brought commercial success and gave the arts and industry a new metal for use, without regard to cost.

While a student in the Boston Institute of Technology, Mr. Hunt became enthusiastically interested in the course in military science and tactics given by Lieut. (later Captain) E. L. Galinski, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, and was placed in command of one of the companies in the Institute Battalion. Before graduation he had enlisted in the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, and in that regiment rose rapidly from private rank to corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain. He resigned upon his removal from Boston to Nashua, but soon joined the New Hampshire Militia, was appointed first sergeant, six months later was commissioned lieutenant, and a month afterward was made captain, resigning from the New Hampshire Militia when he came to Pittsburgh in 1881. About fifteen years prior to his death he organized, in Pittsburgh, Battery B, enrolling first as a private, and soon rising to captain's rank, the third time he had been elevated to the command of a company. Under his captaincy Battery B became one of the crack military organizations of the State. In his effort to bring the discipline and military efficiency of his battery to the highest possible standing, Captain Hunt visited, as opportunity offered in the course of business travel, the militia of other states, repeatedly attended battery drill of the United States Regulars, and inspected the English military evolutions at Aldershot. In recruiting Battery B a grade of men of exceptionally high standing was reached. The drivers were many of them young, active teamsters, thoroughly familiar with the care and training of horses; the gunners and gun crews of the Gatlings came largely from the excellent mechanics in which Pittsburgh abounds. Just prior to the declaration of the war with Spain, the battery had been equipped with modern steel guns, and when mustered into Federal service it had among the United States volunteers no superior in equipment, discipline, or personnel.

Within twenty-four hours after President McKinley's call for troops, the members of the battery had met, and without a single exception they voted for active service, the battery thus being the first to volunteer for the Spanish War. Nor was this action taken without the sacrifice of personal interest. Captain Hunt himself had in course large undertakings which, owing to the long commercial depression, imperatively demanded his care and supervision, but his response to the call of patriotism was instant and unquestioning. He was a skilled chemist and had qualified as a sanitary expert, and he sought unremittingly from the first day of camp life to inculcate and command complete obedience to sanitary precautions, disregard of which exacted a heavier toll than enemy fire could have done in a much longer period.

Although himself worn out and invalided home from Chickamauga, and again overcome with malarial fever in Porto Rico, Captain Hunt had the deep satisfaction of bringing back to their loved ones in Pittsburgh every man that he led away at the beginning of hostilities. The useful resources of this command, with an experienced engineer in charge and a corps of trained and skillful bridge erectors in the ranks, were employed at the landing at Arroyo, where they quickly constructed a long pier on which the guns were taken ashore, and at a stream running in a deep ravine on the line of march across Porto Rico, through whose waters the able teamsters of Hunt's Battery were the first to lead the way. A day later Captain Hunt, his bridge crew supervising and with many willing hands assisting, built, in about eight hours' time, a crude bridge over this ravine strong enough to bear up under a troop of cavalry at full gallop, and over which the remainder of the army train passed with comfort and ease. At the request of the editors of the "Technology Review," Captain Hunt presented a brief outline sketch of some of these experiences in the issue of March 2, 1899. At the close of the war members of this battery were actors in a very dramatic incident, described in the first number of the "Technology Review." The Spaniards were disputing the way of General Brooke's division; the Mauser bullets were already whistling; Hunt's Battery had the head of the line and was drawn up for action with loaded guns trained; and a sharp engagement was about to begin. At this point a messenger hastened forward and handed General Brooke a cablegram announcing the protocol and cessation of fighting. "Harper's Weekly" published a life-like reproduction of this scene. Captain Hunt's likeness does not appear in this picture because of the fact that the artist was some miles in the rear when the event occurred, and when the battery, at the request of the artist, posed for the photograph some days later, Captain Hunt was in the hospital with malarial fever. He was, in fact, standing at the side of General Brooke and in front of his battery when the cablegram was received.

Captain Hunt had always taken an active part in the promotion of good government in Pittsburgh, was influential in the inception of the movement for the purification of its public water supply, and at the time of his death was associated with the eminent scientist, John A. Brashear, on a commission appointed by the city to investigate remedies for the smoke nuisance. Upon his return from the war he was urged by prominent men of both parties to accept the nomination of mayor of Pittsburgh, but declined, feeling that with the pressure of private affairs his health would not stand the strain of such service.

He was a thorough student of economic conditions, and governed his business activity in accordance with the principles that determined the industrial and commercial prosperity of a country. Quick to see signs of renewed activity, upon his return from military service he at once began work upon enlargements of the already extensive works of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, doubling the capacity of the rolling mill near Pittsburgh and of their electric smelting works at Niagara. He also planned the development of new bauxite mines in Arkansas, and worked incessantly under the tremendous pressure. He realized that his strength was impaired, and arranged to take a few days' recreation with his wife and mother at Atlantic City. Stopping for a short time in Philadelphia, he was taken seriously ill, rapidly became worse, and death overtook him, April 26, 1899, almost before the friends who had witnessed his strenuous activity realized that he was unwell.

Captain Hunt was prominent in the membership of various technical societies. He had been president of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; vice-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and British Iron and Steel Institute, and the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. The American Society of Civil Engineers, in 1893, awarded him the Norman gold medal for his paper on methods of testing structural steel, and many of his scientific writings are regarded as authoritative.

Captain Hunt married, Oct. 29, 1878, Maria Tyler McQuesten, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lund) McQuesten, of Nashua, N. H., her father a railroad man of that State. They were the parents of one son, Roy Arthur, born Aug. 3, 1881, married, June 11, 1913, Rachel McMasters Miller, daughter of Mortimer C. and Rachel (McMasters) Miller. They have one son, Alfred Mortimer Hunt, born April 2, 1919. Mr. Hunt is a vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America, and a director of the Mellon National Bank, the Aluminum Manufacturers, Incorporated, the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, and the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory Company.

In an active career of less than a quarter of a century, Captain Hunt realized great scientific and industrial achievements, and won a place in the hearts of his associates that was distinctively his own. A genial humor and genuine love of fun stood between him and the sharp edges of life, and his companionship was a pleasure to all who knew him. He possessed and exercised the cardinal virtues, took much joy from life, and contributed as much to the joy of others, and in his home was the kindest, most devoted husband and father. Appreciation of his life and tributes to his work and character appeared numerously in the daily journals at the time of his death, and were recorded by the many organizations with which he was identified. An editorial in a Pittsburgh newspaper said, in part:

> Captain Hunt, besides being a soldier, was a business man of conspicuous ability. As the moving spirit in the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, he may be regarded as the originator of the aluminum industry, which has grown to vast proportions. He will be mourned here, at his home, by thousands of friends who had learned to appreciate him, and his memory will be honored wherever it is known. Pittsburgh has suffered a great loss in his death in the prime of his mature manhood.

HARRY SCOVAL BRICKELL—The place of Harry S. Brickell in Pittsburgh annals is that of a man of unusual talents who found a definite and constructive method for their application to the service of his fellowmen. He was known and loved for his distinctive qualities and personality which, while causing him to stand



Harry S. Brickell.

out from his fellows, at the same time drew them, paradoxical as it seems, close to him, for he was devoted to his friends. Learned, able, idealistic, sincere, always natural and ever upright in all relations, his name is one that will long live in the memory of his many devoted friends and pupils.

Harry Scoval Brickell was a son of Capt. Zachariah and Ione (Flannigan) Brickell, born May 18, 1869, in Pittsburgh, his father a pioneer river captain of this region. His mother, Ione (Flannigan) Brickell, was a daughter of Francis C. Flannigan, the first district attorney of Allegheny county. Harry Scoval Brickell attended school for a short time, and at an early age was attracted by the theatre, of which he made a close study, being a friend of many noted actors of the time. In young manhood he became impressed with the importance of proper physiological education, and determined to devote his life to assisting his fellowmen by developing that science. With a view of fitting himself more fully for that work, he made a thorough study of anatomy, receiving in December, 1897, a diploma from the Pittsburgh School of Anatomy. It was in his knowledge of the living human organism that Mr. Brickell excelled.

Opening an establishment for the promotion of physical fitness, he introduced into his practice new ideas of physical training, without apparatus, and built up a large and influential clientele. He was a wide and diligent reader, his studies covering all subjects, and a well developed interest in metaphysics and psychology brought him to trace the connection between physical health and well-being and mental development. He was a confirmed disciple of the maxim that a sound mind and a sound body were inseparable, that mental disorders, causing irrational and improper conduct, were a reflection of lack of proper physical condition. He demonstrated that disease was to be treated, not by drugs and pills, but by a physiological education designed to meet the needs and requirements of the individual human body.

He had a large suite of offices in the Union Bank building, and among his clients were the leading business and professional men of Pittsburgh. His "Institute of Physical Fitness" was an institution of unique conception. Mr. Brickell became known as the father of physical training without apparatus, and his success in studying individual cases of physical imperfection and in supplying courses of exercise, original with him, to restore body efficiency, gave him an international reputation. Particularly was he successful in the treatment of nervous and run-down cases, for through his studies and his personal work he learned the intimate relation between the body and the mind and how to accomplish the desired result. His Institute was distinctive in that the cases treated were limited to a certain number each year, and his list of applicants contained names from wide distances, as far as Europe. He was an authority on anatomy, wrote many articles for professional journals, and had planned in the near future to devote his entire time to writing, in order to let the scientific world learn the wonderful results to be accomplished by his methods and to instruct others as fully as possible how to apply the principles he developed.

Good health in the making may be said to have been the work of Mr. Brickell. The average man or woman considers good health to be a matter of being able to get about without pain, whereas Mr. Brickell was convinced that good health was nothing of the kind. He believed that before any person could be said to enjoy good health he must be 100 per cent. efficient, and that anything less than this meant a loss of ability, enjoyment and happiness. Such 100 per cent. efficiency was to be obtained, not by purchasing the same at so much per bottle or tablet, but only by being striven after and gradually won by honest effort. The needs and requirements of each human system had to be individually studied, and a course of physiological exercises prescribed for the peculiar condition of any one particular person, for the body of any one person differs from that of all others, just as his physiognomy is unlike that of any other person. The exercises prescribed had to be performed as directed, as it was impossible to accomplish any miracle, the results desired were only to be achieved by faithful and accurate application of the work prescribed, and in no other way. It was necessary to give a physiological education of almost unlimited variety, and of as yet untested possibilities. Inasmuch as his method produced remarkable and astonishing personal efficiency, it is perhaps unnecessary to add that it cured or corrected so-called incurable diseases and physical imperfections, as is testified to by the many surprising and amazing results which Mr. Brickell achieved with his fellow workers, which have astounded many members of the medical profession. Mr. Brickell demonstrated that the possibilities of a proper physiological education were virtually unknown, and that such an education was of far greater utility and possibility than any known to scientists before he performed his great work.

Mr. Brickell was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; Duquesne Chapter, No. 192, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and was also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a director of the Parting of the Ways Home, and a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was also associated with the Lincoln Farm Association, the Luther Burbank Society, and the National Geographic Society. He was an organizer and ardent member of the organization called "The Flying Squadron," composed of theatrical and newspaper men, which flourished in Pittsburgh ten years before his death. His clubs were the Pittsburgh Automobile and Pittsburgh Field, and he was also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. The time that was free from his business he spent largely in his home. He was a lover of music, composed pieces of merit, and was a proficient performer upon the harp and several other string instruments. His tastes in literature were as cultured as his appreciation, and he found great pleasure in collecting rare editions and beautiful bindings, and in literary circles he was known as a connoisseur of the best of early and modern works. His range of intellectual exercise was wide, he was an omnivorous reader, and a devotee of the works of nature and of man alike.

Mr. Brickell married Emma D. Hogue, daughter of William Henderson and Esther (McKelvey) Hogue, her

father a farmer of Ohio. Children: Harry Scoval, Jr., Addison Courtney, and Katherine Emma, all attending Pittsburgh schools. Harry Scoval Brickell died in Pittsburgh, May 24, 1919.

THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN—Prominent among those members of the Pittsburgh bar, who have for more than a quarter of a century maintained its ancient prestige, is Thomas Stephen Brown, of the well known firm of Brown, Stewart & Bostwick. Mr. Brown is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, notable in the Revolutionary period of our history, and later, of honorable record in the annals of Virginia.

(I) John Brown, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1600 in England, and baptized Oct. 11, 1601, at the parish house of Hawkedon. In 1632 he emigrated to Massachusetts, landing in Boston from the ship "Lion," on Sept. 16th of that year. John Brown died at Boston, in June, 1636, leaving three children: John, mentioned below; Hannah, and Mary.

(II) John (2) Brown, son of John (1) Brown, was born in 1631, in England, and was brought as an infant to Massachusetts. He married, April 24, 1655, Hester Makepeace, and of their twelve children the youngest was Joseph, mentioned below. John Brown resided at Boston, Falmouth and Watertown.

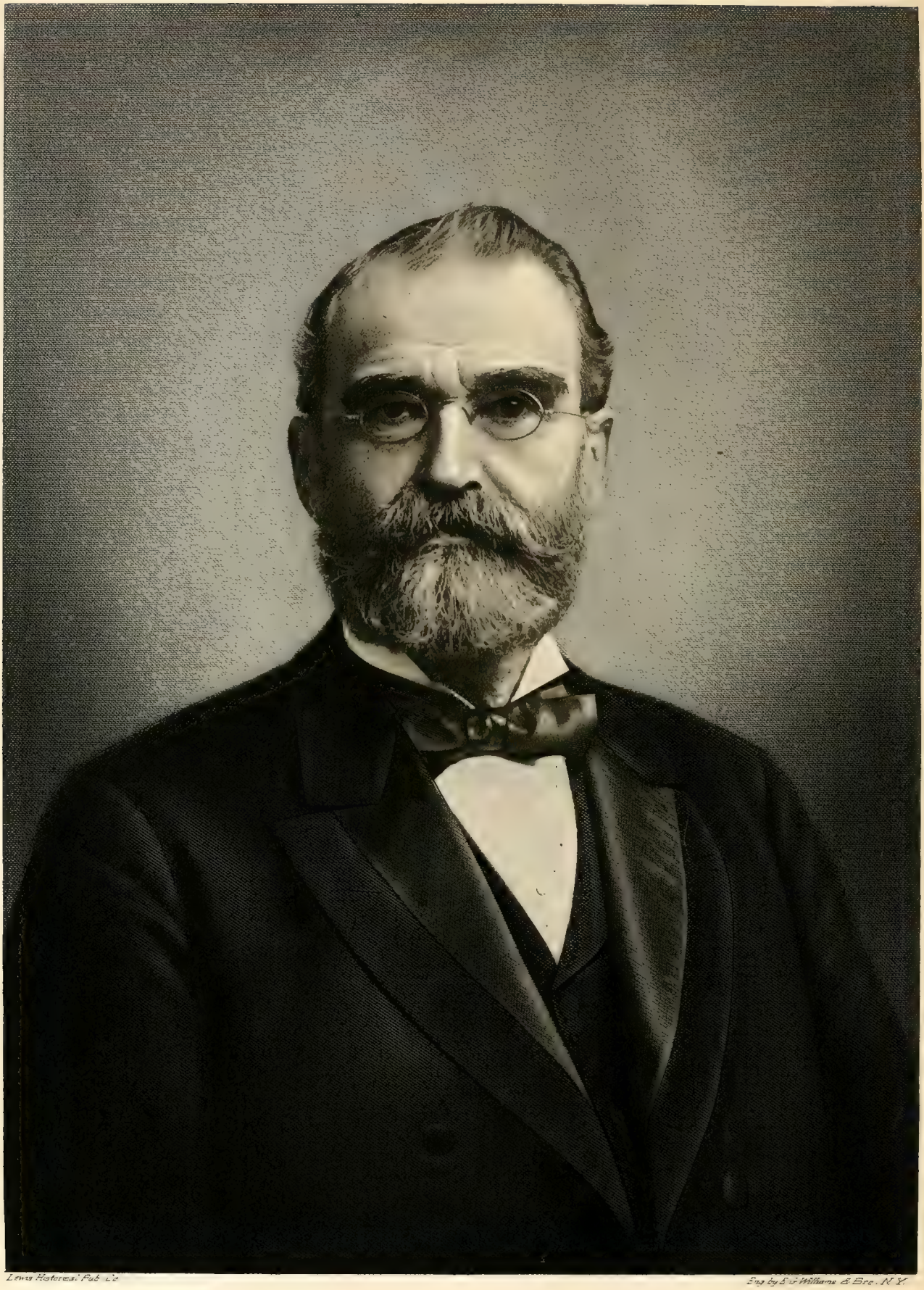
(III) Joseph Brown, son of John (2) and Hester (Makepeace) Brown, was born in 1677, presumably at Watertown, Mass., and owned at that place, "Weston Farms," which he sold in 1709, moving to Lexington, where he and his family resided during the remainder of his life. He followed the trade of a cordwainer, and held offices of deacon, selectman, town clerk and constable. Joseph Brown married, Nov. 15, 1699, at Watertown, Ruhama, daughter of Benjamin Wellington, and of the nine children born to them, the eighth was Benjamin, mentioned below. Joseph Brown died Jan. 11, 1766, and his widow passed away July 1, 1772.

(IV) Benjamin Brown, son of Joseph and Ruhama (Wellington) Brown, was born July 3, 1720, at Lexington, and was deacon of the church at that place. He married, at Lexington, Sarah, daughter of William Reed, Jr., and they became the parents of ten children, of whom the fifth was Oliver, mentioned below. The death of Benjamin Brown occurred March 4, 1802.

(V) Oliver Brown, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Reed) Brown, was born June 25, 1753, at Lexington, Mass., and served in the patriot army of the Revolution. He was present at the "Boston Tea-Party," and participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. On Jan. 16, 1776, he was commissioned captain-lieutenant of artillery. He took part in the battles of White Plains, Harlem Heights, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and in other engagements. In 1790 he migrated to the Ohio valley, settling at Hollidays Cove, Va., now W. Va., later removing to Wellsburg. He was for many years inspector of flour. Captain Brown married, in 1776, Abigail Richardson, born May 1, 1756, at Watertown, Mass., daughter of Edward and Abigail (Chinery) Richardson. Edward Richardson was an innkeeper. Captain Brown and his wife were the parents of the following children: Abigail; John; Sarah; Danforth; Catharine; William; Oliver, mentioned below; George; James; Richard; and Elizabeth. Of these, seven were born in Massachusetts, and four in Virginia. The mother of these children passed away at Wellsburg, Va., now W. Va., and her husband survived her nearly half a century, dying at the same place, Feb. 17, 1846.

(VI) Oliver (2) Brown, son of Oliver (1) and Abigail (Richardson) Brown, was born July 4, 1789, at Cambridge, Mass., and was one year old when the family moved from the Old Bay State to Virginia, his mother making the journey on horseback and carrying him with her. Oliver Brown was educated in private schools of Hollidays Cove and Wellsburg, and became one of the earliest woolen manufacturers in the Ohio valley, owning and operating a factory at Hollidays Cove in 1830, and for twenty-five years thereafter. He was also the owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill in the same vicinity, and conducted a general store. In 1816 he purchased a farm from the estate of his brother-in-law, Robert Colwell, and this property is now in the possession of his grandchildren, Thomas Stephen Brown and Anne Colwell Lee. In politics Mr. Brown was first a Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brown married, in 1812, Anne Colwell, sister of Robert and Stephen Colwell, both of whom married sisters of Mr. Brown, and resided in the same vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had the following children: Elizabeth, born Dec. 8, 1813, married John Williams, and died in 1902; William, mentioned below; Robert C., born Dec. 25, 1818, married Ann Niel, and died Nov. 4, 1914; Julia A., born June 27, 1821, died Dec. 22, 1851; Sarah, born May 25, 1824, died April 13, 1867; and Martha, born March 28, 1827, married R. H. Brown, and died in October, 1863. On Sept. 22, 1834, the mother of the family passed away at Hollidays Cove, and the death of the father occurred at the same place, March 27, 1880.

(VII) William Brown, son of Oliver (2) and Anne (Colwell) Brown, was born March 22, 1816, at Hollidays Cove, Va. (now W. Va.), and in early life traveled extensively, going to California in 1849 as one of the "argonauts." In 1852 he returned to Virginia, and passed the remainder of his life as a merchant and farmer. He was an elder of the Cove Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brown married, March 13, 1853, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Orr, of Hollidays Cove, and their children were: Oliver, born June 6, 1854, died Sept. 23, 1855; Thomas Stephen, mentioned below; Anne Colwell, born April 15, 1857, married, March 7, 1882, Albert G. Lee, who died March 15, 1904; Norman, born Nov. 12, 1858, died March 4, 1864; and Mary Stephens, born May 12, 1862, died Sept. 23, 1911. Mr. Brown was a stockholder in various institutions of the neighborhood and held a number of local offices. At the time of the Civil War, though too much advanced in years for active service, he enlisted in the Home Guards of West Virginia, a body which was called out two or three times for brief periods. Mrs. Brown, who was born Feb. 21, 1821, passed away March 4, 1891. She was a granddaughter of John Orr who came, before the close of the Revolutionary War, from the Cumberland Valley, Pa., to the Ohio Valley, where his descendants have resided ever since. Mrs. Brown's mother was Mary Stephens.



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Mr. Brown survived until Oct. 14, 1906, living, like most of his family, to an advanced age.

(VIII) Thomas Stephen Brown, son of William and Margaret (Orr) Brown, was born Nov. 23, 1855, at Hollidays Cove, Va. (now W. Va.), and received his earliest education in private schools of the neighborhood, afterward attending an academy at New Hagerstown, Ohio, and then entering Washington and Jefferson College. From this institution he graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then, having made choice of a profession, devoted the ensuing two years to the study of law under the guidance of Judge John H. Miller, of Steubenville, Ohio. He then studied for a time with George W. Caldwell, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of that State. About the same time he received from his *Alma Mater* the degree of Master of Arts.

After practicing two years in West Virginia, Mr. Brown came in 1881 to Pittsburgh, and formed a partnership with William G. Stewart, which has been maintained without interruption to the present day. The firm, which is of high standing, has a general civil practice in all courts. Mr. Brown has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners since its formation in 1903.

The political principles of Mr. Brown are those advocated by the Republican party, and he possesses a full share of the public spirit for which his family has always been noted. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary; a director of the Oakland Board of Trade; is president of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh; a member of Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Western Pennsylvania Botanical Society. He is a past president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and belongs to the University Club, and to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. For over twelve years he has been an elder in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Brown married, Oct. 21, 1891, Sydney Ott Heiskell, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Oliver Wellington, born Oct. 3, 1893, attended Pittsburgh schools and Shadyside Academy, then the Washington and Jefferson College, graduating with the class of 1916, is now a member of the Allegheny County bar; and Matilda Heiskell, born Nov. 23, 1895, attended Pittsburgh schools, graduated from Winchester School, and from Vassar College, with class of 1919.

The annals of Massachusetts and Virginia contain the records of Mr. Brown's ancestors—patriots all, and good citizens. His own record, worthy to supplement theirs, belongs to the "Keystone State" as that of an honorable and successful lawyer of the great city of Pittsburgh.

AARON FRENCH—A man of singularly strong personality which exerted a powerful influence on his subordinates and all about him was to be found in the person of the late Aaron French, organizer and president of the A. French Spring Company, of Pittsburgh. He found the happiness of his life in the success of his work, and in the company which he organized he has raised for himself a magnificent testimonial to his business enterprise and determination. It is rare to find a work of this scope and importance practically the result of a single directing intelligence. His business judgment was sound and clear, and he was possessed of an amount of foresight which enabled him to develop his business interests to the very best advantage.

Aaron French, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided in Massachusetts.

Philo French, son of Aaron French, was born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1795, and died in October, 1823, at the early age of twenty-eight years. After acquiring a reasonably good education for the time at the public schools, he became associated with his father in the manufacture of powder, but the mill in which they were financially interested having been wrecked by an explosion in 1817, they removed to that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut, and made their home at Wadsworth. They were pioneer settlers in that district, the only roadways leading to the settlement being those which had been blazed by the residents. Mr. French acquired a sufficient amount of property here, which he cleared for cultivation of the home supplies, and his position as traveling agent for a powder house in the East added materially to his income. He married Mary, a daughter and youngest child of William McIntyre, a Highland Scotchman. Mrs. French had thirteen sisters and brothers, all of whom attained an age of seventy-five years and upward, she herself living to be ninety-one years of age, her death occurring in 1877. She married (second) Daniel Stearns, of Ohio, by whom she had seven children: John M. and Lucy, twins; William L., David E., Frank N., Daniel M., Charles L. The children by her first husband were: Philo, born Feb. 22, 1819; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; and Aaron, of whom further.

Aaron French, youngest child of Philo and Mary (McIntyre) French, was born in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, March 23, 1823. His school attendance was limited, as he was obliged to begin the practical and active work of aiding in his support at the early age of twelve years. His first employment was as assistant in farm labors, and the following year he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. It had always been a matter of keen regret to him that he could not attend school for a longer period of time, but he tried throughout his life to supply this deficiency, and succeeded far beyond his expectations. Two years were spent in the employ of the Ohio Stage Company, at Cleveland, Ohio; one year with the Guyosa House, in Memphis, Tenn., and he was then for a time a Western agent for the American Fur Company. These widely diversified lines of business gave him an insight into business conditions which was invaluable in his later career. When he was twenty years of age he became a student at the Archie McGregor Academy at Wadsworth, Ohio, and pursued a course of one year's duration. He left this institution in the fall of 1844, cast his vote for Henry Clay, for president, and went to the South after the election. The following year found him in St. Louis, Mo., and later his services were engaged by Peter Young, in Carlyle, Clinton county, Ill., in the manufacture of wagons. While thus engaged he was stricken with a severe attack of chills and fever which

kept him confined to a bed of sickness for almost four months, and after returning to Ohio with his brother, he was incapacitated for work which required any degree of activity for about four years. While his body was of necessity comparatively inactive, the mind of Mr. French was storing itself with a mass of knowledge which fitted him later in life to bear with honor the enormous interests and responsibilities which developed upon him. When he resumed his active business career he accepted a position which had been offered him by the Cleveland, Columbus & Lake Shore Railroad Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and one of his first works was the erection of the iron structure necessary for the Painesville bridge. His connection with this company was uninterrupted until his return to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1854. The cholera epidemic of that year laid low numerous victims, and Mr. French was the only man who was able to work throughout this dreadful season, his employment being in a blacksmith shop. The following year he was given charge of the blacksmith department of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at Wellsville, in which capacity he displayed decided executive ability. He was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Racine & Mississippi railroad, at Racine, Wis., and during a part of the time he was with this company he acted in the capacity of master mechanic.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the rights of the Union, but because of physical disability he was not accepted The public affairs of the community in which he resided occupied a large share of his time, and he was devoted to its interests. This was recognized by his election to the office of sheriff of Racine county, Wis., in 1862, to fill a term of two years' duration. Before his term of office had expired he associated himself with Calvin Wells in the manufacture of car springs in Pittsburgh, under the firm name of the A. French Spring Company, which has since that time become known the world over. Their manufacture was commenced opposite the Union Depot, their floor space being forty by one hundred feet, and with only about ten men in their employ. From this comparatively small beginning has grown the enormous plant of the present day. At first they manufactured only the elliptic spring of the Hazen patent, but at the end of four years the demand for their output had increased so enormously that they were compelled to erect larger quarters, and the portion now known as No. 1 was erected. They now employ about four hundred and fifty men, and manufacture all kinds of elliptic and spiral springs for use in locomotives, passenger and street cars, automobiles, etc. Their output is sent to all parts of the world, Europe making a particularly strong demand for it. This is the largest plant of its kind in the world and the buildings cover two blocks bounded by Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, and another on Smallman street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. In all these enormous interests the figure of Mr. French dominated. His was the hand in which all the threads from the numerous departments were gathered and twisted into one harmonious and perfect whole. His was in truth a master mind. Shortly before his death his company was merged with the Railway Steel Spring Company, and he was the first chairman of its board. As a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce his opinions were listened to with interest and never failed of having the effect he intended they should have. He had the interests of the Republican party truly at heart and gave it his staunch support. His religious affiliations were with the Calvary Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, in which his wife was an active worker. He was a member of numerous organizations, some of which were: Racine Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, of Racine; past master of St. John's Lodge, of Pittsburgh; member of Zerubbabel Chapter, of Pittsburgh, and past high priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin; also of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh; Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. French married (first), in 1848, Euphrasia Terrill, of Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, who died in 1871. They had children: Lucie, married Carl Retter; Ida, deceased, married William Phillips; Clara, married Charles Kaufman, of Lancaster, Pa.; Philo Nelson, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. French married (second) Caroline B. Skeer, of Chicago, and they had one child, Mary A., who died at the age of eighteen years.

Of Mr. French it may truly be said that his life was a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of perseverance, ambition and indefatigable energy. Consistency was one of his chief characteristics; and his methods of business, while progressive, were tempered with a certain amount of conservatism which made them immune against trivial fluctuations in the outside world. He was personally interested in numerous charitable enterprises, and his private benefactions were unnumbered.

PHILO NELSON FRENCH—Now practically retired from active participation in the affairs of the corporation he helped to create, Philo Nelson French, of Pittsburgh, Pa., reviews with satisfaction the part he has played in the upbuilding of the commercial interests of the city of which he has been a resident for fifty-nine years, 1862-1921. His association with his honored father, in A. French Spring Company, is perhaps the period which pleases him most to recall, for there was in that association not alone the personal feeling of affection which existed between these two strong men, but the feeling that together they were achieving a success which meant much for themselves, for the city of their adoption, and for posterity. The monument they erected in the great plant, which has passed out of the French name, endures however, and, as a part of the Railway Steel Spring Company is an important factor in Pittsburgh's industrial world.

Philo Nelson French, only son of Aaron and Euphrasia (Terrill) French, was born in Racine, Wis., Jan. 26, 1860, but when two years of age was brought to Pittsburgh, by his parents, and here has since resided. He was educated in the city public schools, Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Mass., and Lehigh University, his course at the last-named institution ending with his freshman year. He then embarked upon a practical course of business activity, beginning with a period of three years' employment with McIntosh,



C. E. Corrigan

Hemphill & Company, manufacturers, his position being in their designing room. After leaving that company, he entered the employ of A. French Spring Company, a corporation manufacturing car, locomotive and other heavy springs, the partnership consisting of Aaron French and Calvin Wells. In 1884 Mr. Wells withdrew, but father and son continued. Until 1887, Philo N. French was in the office and in charge of machinery, but in that year he was made general superintendent, in charge of the immense plant of the company, which was the largest of its kind in the world. The plant of the company expanded until it covered the two blocks bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and a second plant was on Smallman street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

There were at times four hundred and fifty men employed in the works, and all kinds of heavy elliptic and spiral springs were made, principally for locomotives, passenger cars, street railway cars and automobiles. Over these men, Mr. French was in control for many years, and labor troubles were rare under his fair and just reign. Just before the death of Aaron French, A. French Spring Company merged with the Railway Steel Spring Company, and the French control passed. Philo N. French was a director of the Canton Steel Company, and in addition to his duties as general superintendent of A. French Spring Company, was a member of its board of directors. His business cares have been largly surrendered, although as consultant and adviser he is much sought for.

In the Masonic order, Mr. French holds all degrees of the York and Scottish Rites which the bodies can confer. He is a Master Mason of Lodge Forty-five, a companion of Zerubbabel Chapter, a sir knight of Tancred Commandery, a noble of Syria Temple, and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree of Pittsburgh Consistory. His club is the Duquesne, his religious preference, the Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. French married, Jan. 11, 1887, May Elizabeth Dabbs, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a daughter, May Elizabeth (2), now wife of Dr. George W. Stimson, an ear, nose and throat specialist of Pittsburgh, who served one year in the United States Medical Corps, during the war with Germany. The only son of Philo N. and May Elizabeth (Dabbs) French, Aaron (3) French, served as lieutenant in the 810th Pioneers of the United States army.

The family home is in Pembroke place, Pittsburgh, East End, and is the abode of an open-handed hospitality where gather congenial spirits, the host and hostess being very popular. Mr. French reviews his career from the heights of success, and feels that the difficulties encountered but built up a force and determination of character which better fitted him to enjoy that which he earned.

CHARLES E. CORRIGAN—From pioneer achievements in the development of the electric automobile Charles E. Corrigan turned to other activities in electric manufacturing, and since 1907 he has been associated with Pittsburgh interests as vice-president of the National Metal Molding Company. His reputation as an organizer and industrialist is national, and he has received international honors for his accomplishments in the electrical field. Now permanently identified with Pittsburgh interests, he has distinguished place in her annals.

Mr. Corrigan is a son of John and Charlotte (Heffernan) Corrigan, and grandson of James and Bridget (Hughes) Corrigan, his grandparents natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1834. John Corrigan, his father, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1831, and came to the United States with his parents as a child of three years. He became a dealer in live stock in New York and Canada, was later an agriculturist, and as a Democrat, held public offices in Lewis county, N. Y. His wife, Charlotte (Heffernan) Corrigan, was a daughter of James and Helen Heffernan, of Martinsburgh, N. Y. Their children were: James, deceased; Charles E., of whom further; Gertrude and George, residents of Chicago, Ill.; and Vincent, of Pittsburgh.

Charles E. Corrigan was born in Martinsburgh, Lewis county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1863, and after attending the public schools became a student in Lowville Academy, whence he was graduated in 1883. His first business association was with seedsmen of Minneapolis, Minn., and after a short time in this connection he took up pioneer work in the production of electric automobiles. His work was noteworthy in a history-making degree, and constant success attended his efforts. His work began in Chicago, Ill., about 1892, and he issued the first automobile catalogue distributed by an American manufacturer. He became president and general manager of the American Electric Vehicle Company, and at the World's Fair in Paris, France, in 1900, Mr. Corrigan received from the Republic of France a gold medal in recognition of his work. Just before 1900 he moved his plant from Chicago to Hoboken, N. J., and was there located during the remainder of his continuance in automobile manufacture. In this day when automobiles, gasoline and electric driven, congest metropolitan streets to a degree that raises serious question as to future traffic routes, and when every country road is dotted with hundreds of tourists, it is interesting to note that in 1896 Mr. Corrigan received from the West Chicago park commissioners a permit "to pass over the boulevard and through parks with his vehicle by electricity," and that in 1900 the Department of Parks of the City of New York granted him permission "to enter upon and pass over the drives of the Central Park with an electric pleasure carriage."

In 1901, Mr. Corrigan sold his automobile manufacturing holdings and engaged in the manufacture of electrical conduits, organizing the Osborn Flexible Conduit Company of New York. In 1907, Mr. Corrigan came to Pittsburgh and his organization merged with the National Metal Molding Company, the largest concern of its character in the world, of which he became vice-president. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to the demands of this important industrial interest, and the flourishing prosperity that it has experienced throughout all of its existence has been largely due to his rare executive ability and wise guidance. Mr. Corrigan is one of the foremost figures

in the electrical manufacturing world today, and throughout the United States his reputation for progressiveness and original thought is widely known.

In political belief Mr. Corrigan is a Republican, and although public office is outside of his province, his influence and support are always upon the side of forward-looking, efficient government. He is a member of the Electrical Manufacturers' Club and the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies of New York, and the New York Electrical Society. His clubs are: The Duquesne, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Country, Americus Republican, the Old Colony, being a member of the National Advisory Board of the latter, and the Au Sable Trout and Game, of which last named organization he is president. He is also a member and vice-president of the Civic Club of Allegheny county, and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, being a member of the Sacred Heart Church. To Mr. Corrigan has fallen the lot of leadership in important enterprises, and the success of the projects with which he has been connected has lain in the willing coöperation he has been able to secure from his scientific and industrial colleagues. He is a highly regarded and generally well liked member of the Pittsburgh business fraternity.

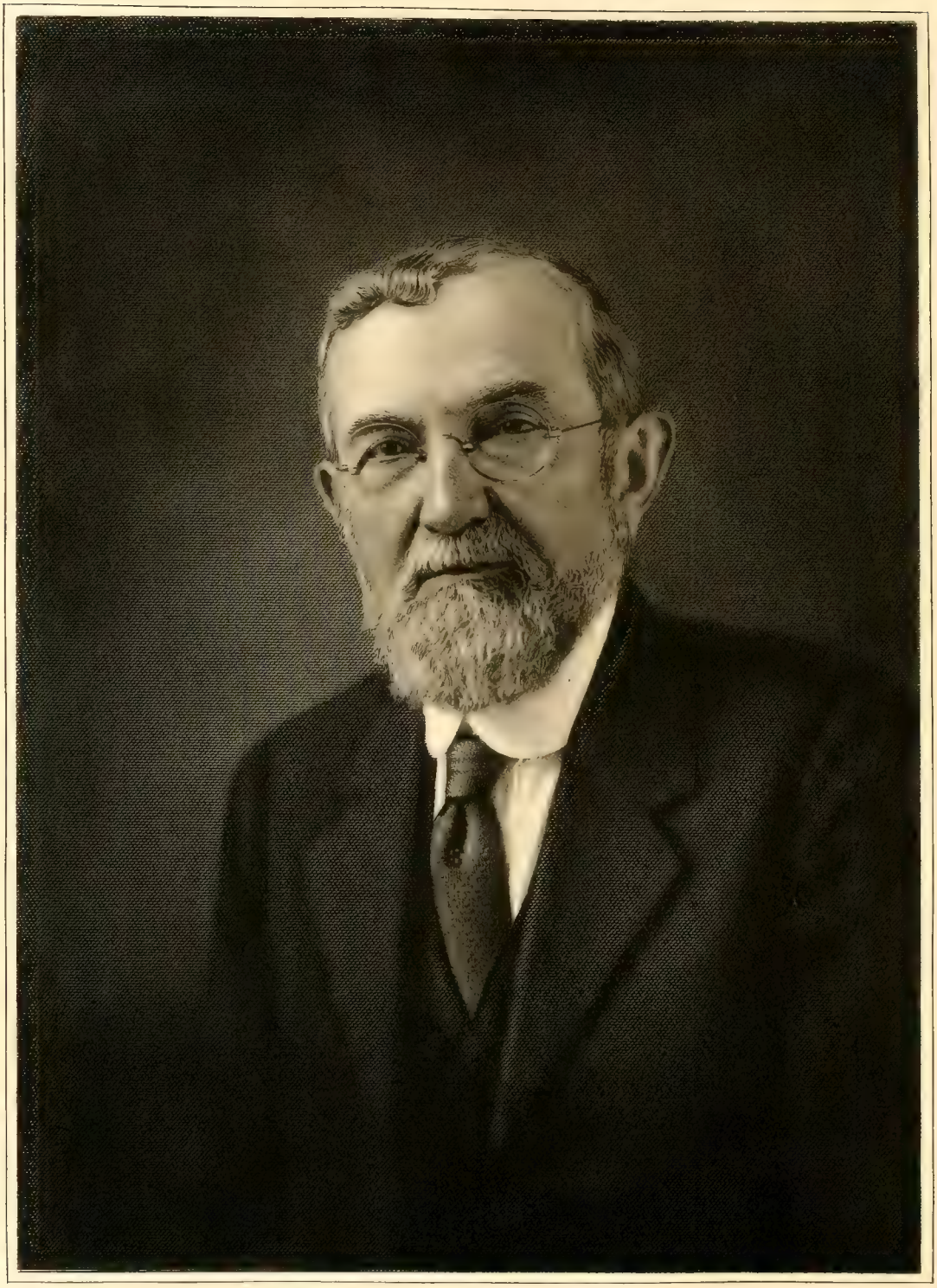
Mr. Corrigan married, in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895; Alice Melita Potwin, daughter of Henry and Annie (Smith) Potwin, of that city. Mrs. Corrigan is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, interested in philanthropic and charitable work in the city, and a member of several women's clubs, including the Tuesday Musical Club. Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan are the parents of: 1. Ruth Frances, born July 6, 1896; educated in the Pittsburgh schools, Ursuline Academy of Pittsburgh, and Marymount Academy of Tarrytown, N. Y., being graduated from the last named school in the class of 1915; married Walter Gordon Frauenheim. 2. John Potwin, born Jan. 11, 1898; pursued preparatory studies at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and East Liberty Academy, Pittsburgh, and then matriculated at Cornell University. On April 7, 1917, the day following the entry of the United States into the World War, he enlisted as a seaman in the United States navy at Newport, R. I. Later he was commissioned ensign, and served on the U. S. S. "Saranac," attached to the mine laying division, "suicide fleet," in the North Sea. This division accomplished work that by many naval authorities was deemed impossible, and its value in almost stopping enemy operations equalled that of any other single achievement of the war. Ensign Corrigan won high commendation from his superior officers for his devotion to duty, and was discharged from the service in February, 1919. He immediately resumed his work at Cornell University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1920. He took a leading part in college activities, and prior to his enlistment, while in his junior year, was manager of the varsity baseball team, and upon his return from the service was elected manager of the "Masque." In 1920 he was nominated by the faculty of Cornell University to represent Pennsylvania in Rhodes Scholarship competition. He is still retained on the officers' reserve list of the United States navy, and is now associated with the National Metal Molding Company. 3. Mary Alice, born Dec. 19, 1899, now (1920) attending the Brownson School of New York City. 4. Charles E., Jr., born Nov. 3, 1901, a graduate of Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, class of 1920, and now a student in Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 5. Francis Hughes, born Feb. 21, 1907.

A. LEO WEIL—The future of Pittsburgh is in the hands not of her industrial leaders and potentates alone, but also in those of the men who are working for her civic improvement and moral betterment and who administer her laws. Her standing in the years to come depends largely on the strides she makes along civic and social lines, and on the evenhanded justice she deals out to all her citizens without discrimination of rank, fortune or social standing, and for advancement along these lines she looks with confidence to such men as A. Leo Weil, senior member of the law firm of Weil, Christy & Weil, and one of the most prominent civic workers as well as one of the most prominent and aggressive attorneys now practicing at the bar of the Iron City. For about thirty-five years Mr. Weil has been a resident of Pittsburgh, and is conspicuous as one of her most prominent lawyers, as well as one of the most civic-spirited men to be found within her limits, prominently associated with all her most vital interests.

A. Leo Weil was born July 19, 1858, in Keysville, Charlotte county, Va., a son of Isaac L. and Minna (Weil) Weil, the former having been for several years established in business in the South. The ancestors of A. Leo Weil were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The boy received his elementary education in the log cabin schoolhouses of Virginia fame, in the old-fashioned boarding schools of Virginia, and in the high school of Titusville, Pa., to which city his parents removed from Virginia. He attended the academic and law departments of the University of Virginia, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of Virginia, then of Ohio, and next of Pennsylvania, in 1880.

From 1880 to 1887 Mr. Weil practiced in Bradford, Pa., achieving more than usual success, but in the latter year a desire for the larger opportunities of a wider field led him to remove to Pittsburgh, where he has since continuously remained, building up an extensive and lucrative practice. His marked ability, combined with devotion to duty, soon brought him into prominence and he became the legal representative of large interests, making a specialty of corporation law. Strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, he possesses that legal instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and he combines with his other qualifications much of the magnetic force of the orator. Into every cause intrusted to him he throws the whole force of his personality, learning, skill and experience, allowing none of the many interests committed to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

In all that concerns the city's welfare, Mr. Weil's interest is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial



J. W. Walker

aid will further public progress it is freely given. Brilliant, stalwart, with keen resentment of wrong, and of wide and ripe experience, he has been identified with Pittsburgh's most important civic movements, and is one of the men who are consulted on all matters and questions of public moment. From 1905 to the present time he has been president of the Voters' League, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the well-remembered graft disclosures, in purifying the official life and removing the vice conditions of Pittsburgh. Among the other most notable achievements of the Voters' League under the direction of Mr. Weil may be mentioned the following: The saving of Grant boulevard from occupation by street railways, and thus preserving that magnificent driveway to the city; the disclosures of the graft conditions in councils and the consequent change of those conditions so that ever since there has not been even a suspicion of corruption; the disclosures of the corrupt management of a large number of school boards in the many school districts, and the consequent enactment of a school code placing the management of the public schools under one body of directors, which has given to Pittsburgh one of the most efficient and satisfactory public school systems in the country; the passage of a civil service law placing all city employees under civil service; the adoption of new charters for Pittsburgh substituting a council of nine, elected at large on a non-partisan ballot, for the unwieldy and irresponsible bicameral council (select and common) of a large number elected from wards on party tickets and responsible only to the "machine;" and to these might be added many other reforms and advances along the line of civic betterment, due largely to the activities of the league under the personal direction of its president. Mr. Weil belongs to the National Municipal League, and the National Civil Service Association, and many other national organizations, civil, educational, and philanthropic. In the charitable and benevolent institutions of his adopted city, he takes an active interest and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made on him. He is a member of the American Jewish Committee, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the Westmoreland Country and Pittsburgh Athletic clubs, and the City Club of New York.

On the countenance of Mr. Weil are strongly depicted that will power, fidelity and tenacity of purpose which throughout his career have been so strikingly manifested. Of deep convictions and great force of character, he belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more persuasive and dominating from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. His tastes and temperament would alike incline him to shun publicity, but his rare ability in achieving results causes him to be constantly sought and often brings him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view. Dignified and courteous on all occasions, his genial personality has drawn around him a large circle of warmly attached friends.

Mr. Weil married, April 11, 1883, Cassie Ritter, daughter of Ferdinand and Minnie Ritter, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Aimee Leona, married to Julian H. Stein, of Milwaukee, Wis. 2. Ferdinand T., aged thirty-one, who is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1913, and who took a law course in the University of Pittsburgh; he is now associated with his father in the practice of his profession. 3. A Leo, Jr., graduated at Princeton University, class of 1917. Both of Mr. Weil's sons volunteered in the navy when the United States entered the war and received commissions as ensigns before they were discharged from the service at the end of the war. The Weil family are active socially, and their beautiful home in the East End is one of the social centers of the city. Mrs. Weil, as well as her husband, takes an active part in the philanthropic and civic activities of the community.

Although not a native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Weil has shown himself in all phases of his career to be an incarnation of her spirit. Both at the bar and in the civic arena he has been a leader of force and magnetism. Nor can the phrase "has been" be applied to him in any sense which implies limitation. With a man of his type the past is a warrant for the future, and the record of A. Leo Weil, rich in achievement as it is, gives abundant assurance of greater things to come.

JESSE WAGER WALKER—Dean of Western Pennsylvania engineers and industrialists, Jesse W. Walker still carries a weight of executive responsibility and business interests that would test the strength and capacity of most able men many years his junior. For nearly sixty years he has held a position of prominence in his profession, his work of past, present, and future value—future not alone because of the physically enduring quality of his vast construction operations in iron and steel, but because of the influence he has exerted upon a large number of young men who have come under his instruction and guidance and who have benefited by his example, advice, and aid, reaching place of wide service and usefulness. The following paragraphs show Mr. Walker's record as one equalled by few in point of continuous activity and merit of accomplishment.

Mr. Walker is a descendant in the seventh generation from the Welsh ancestor who settled in the seventeenth century at Rehobeth Farm, Chester county, Pa., a territory in which members of the family have long been prosperous farmers. He is a son of Havard and Martha (Potts) Walker, his mother a member of a well known family of Eastern Pennsylvania and a descendant of Zebulon Potts, one of General Washington's Revolutionary scouts.

Jesse Wager Walker was born on a farm near Valley Forge, Pa., July 24, 1842, and after attending the district schools, entered the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in the class of 1863, with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. Until his twenty-first year he was his father's assistant on the home farm when not attending school. His first professional assignment was in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pittsburgh division, of which Andrew Carnegie was then superintendent.

His work was on maintenance of way until 1869, when he resigned to become resident engineer for the Keystone Bridge Company. The following eleven years were spent in the building of bridges in every part of North America, structures in whose design, as well as construction, he played an important part. In 1880 Mr. Walker left the Keystone Bridge Company to enter independent engineering and contracting operations, becoming associated with James Hemphill, Albert H. Childs and other Pittsburgh business men in dismantling and disposing of the buildings of the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1883 he founded the Shiffler Bridge Works, which he conducted as a personal enterprise until 1890, when incorporation was made as the Shiffler Bridge Company. Mr. Walker was the first president of this organization, which specialized in bridges and other structures for railroads, having the patronage of some of the largest railroad corporations in the United States, among which may be noted the Pennsylvania Railroad System, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and others. It executed an epoch-marking piece of work, an industrial achievement then without parallel. This was the manufacture, transportation and erection in Philadelphia of a great girder one hundred and twenty-five feet long and ten feet high, a part of the bridge designed to carry Allegheny avenue over the Richmond branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway. Although this and other pioneer successes are credited to the company in this branch of work, the company concentrated largely on industrial construction connected with the steel, tin plate, and allied industries, and became known as the leading builders of steel manufacturing plants in the district. Mr. Walker is the acknowledged pioneer in steel industrial construction, and during his association with the Keystone Bridge Company, designed and built many of the structures of the vast Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, at that time the largest group of buildings in the world in which wood was entirely eliminated. In 1900, Mr. Walker sold the Shiffler Bridge Company to the American Bridge Company, continuing his connection with the company for about one year as superintendent of all their works in the Pittsburgh district.

In 1901, Mr. Walker organized the Pittsburgh Construction Company, of which he was the first president, and again became an active factor in some of the most important engineering and construction work in the country. Among the leading contracts executed by this company was the building of the West Side Belt railway from Little Saw Mill Run to Bruce Station. Retiring from the presidency of the Pittsburgh Construction Company in 1920, Mr. Walker became chairman of its board of directors, and in this office exercises a determining influence upon its policy and affairs. Mr. Walker is also president of the Phoenix Portland Cement Company, of Philadelphia; chairman of the board of directors of the Duquesne Slag Products Company; and has extensive holdings in the Concrete Products Company of America. He is connected, through financial interest and advisory office, with many other well known business and industrial organizations of the region, and his counsel is often sought in matters of unusual importance. Mr. Walker is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

A feature of Mr. Walker's business life most worthy of notice is the care and attention he has given to the development of young men who have come into his organization, and to whom he has given opportunity for advancement and large success. Charles L. McKenzie, who is associated with Mr. Walker in his various enterprises as president of the Pittsburgh Construction Company, president of the Duquesne Slag Products Company, and president of the Concrete Products Company of America, came into the organization direct from Lehigh University, and is one of the young men in whose progress and success he takes special pride.

For more than thirty years Mr. Walker was a resident of the Lawrenceville district of Pittsburgh, and for many years he has been a member of the Forty-third Street Presbyterian Church. Sabbath school and Bible work have long known him as an active participant, and he is a generous friend of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Valley Forge Historical Society, and is a contributor to the work of the American University in Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Walker has traveled extensively in Europe and Africa, as well as throughout all parts of America, and his circle of friends, with its center in Pittsburgh, is a wide one.

Mr. Walker married, Jan. 9, 1872, Isabel Gregory Meeker, whose death occurred Nov. 29, 1918, in her seventy-seventh year.

JOHN J. IVILL—One of the influential men of the day in the coal business in Pittsburgh, Pa., is John J. Ivill. Beginning at the bottom and working up to his present high position, he has become a factor in both the mining and retail branches of the coal industry.

Mr. Ivill is a son of William and Sarah Ivill. William Ivill was for years mine foreman for the Mellon interests of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and always connected with the coal industry.

John J. Ivill started life in the mines when scarcely more than a child, and the greater part of his education was won through his own, unaided efforts. He first worked for Charles Armstrong, beginning on the first rung of the ladder and working up through all the departments and branches of the business. After ten years with Mr. Armstrong, the young man became associated with John H. Jones, taking charge of the retail end of the coal business. Mr. Ivill remained with this house for twenty-six years, serving in various capacities of a responsible executive nature.

In 1915, with this long and valuable experience behind him, Mr. Ivill established himself in business, organizing the Ivill Coal Company, he being the president. From the beginning he made a remarkable success of the undertaking. The company operates in mining, and has extensive interests in this direction, and also conducts a retail business in Pittsburgh. Mr. Ivill is in a position where he is taking forward rank



Enoch Rauh

in the trade, and is considered one of the big men in his line in Pittsburgh.

For the past ten years other interests have also taken up a share of Mr. Ivill's attention. He is interested in the Sawders Paving and Construction Company, and was for a time vice-president of the company. He is a stockholder in the Bankers' Trust Company, the Bertha Coal Company, and in the Consumers' Fuel Company, all Pittsburgh interests.

Mr. Ivill is a member of the Independent Americans, and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. His religious faith leads him to worship with the Baptist church.

Mr. Ivill married, in Greenock, Pa., Christina Claprath, and they have five children: William C., Harry E., John, Viola, and Ann Agnes. William C. and Harry E. are associated with their father in business, and a review of their careers follow.

WILLIAM C. IVILL—As the younger generation enters the arena of business, the impulse of the new blood and fresh courage is felt all along the line. The Ivill Coal Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which is forging so rapidly ahead in the mining and retail branches of the industry, is in the hands of father and son, both, since the earliest years of their careers, connected with the coal industry.

William C. Ivill, son of John J. and Christina (Claprath) Ivill (q. v.), was born in Greenock, Pa., in 1881. He was educated in the public schools of this city, completing his studies at Masters' College. During this time, from eleven years of age, the boy assisted his father at the mines, and learned the coal business in all its branches. Becoming thoroughly familiar with all the problems of production, he was an able and practical executive when he took his present position in the offices of the company. Since their organization Mr. Ivill has stood side by side with his father, and with natural executive ability, he is now, in the prime of life, a force for progress along the line in which he is engaged. As secretary of the Ivill Coal Company, he stands high in the trade.

Mr. Ivill is a member of the Knights of Malta, in which he has taken a deep interest, and has passed through all the chairs. He is also a member of the Independent Americans, in which he has held all offices in turn.

Mr. Ivill married, in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 15, 1905, Edith E. Andrist, and they have one daughter, Catherine E. The members of the family are widely sought socially, and are prominent members of the Baptist church.

HARRY E. IVILL, second son of John J. and Christina (Claprath) Ivill (q. v.), was born in Greenock, Pa., April 19, 1885. He received his public school education in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the age of eighteen years was graduated from the Iron City College. With this excellent educational equipment, and possessing business ability of a high order, the young man entered upon his career. He first became associated with the Pittsburgh & Buffalo Company, prominent retailers of coal, and remained with them for twelve years. The Ivill Coal Company was formed in December, 1915, and Mr. Ivill united with his father and brother in the venture which is proving so marked a success. The company has extensive holdings in coal mine property, and conducts a big retail business in Pittsburgh. As treasurer and general manager of this business, Harry E. Ivill is demonstrating remarkable executive ability and is proving a vital force in the progress of the company. Mr. Ivill is a well known figure in the fraternal world, and is a member of the Independent Americans and of the Knights of Malta.

On Aug. 9, 1906, Mr. Ivill married, in Youngstown, Ohio, Elizabeth Koehler, of that city, and they have seven children: John Henry, deceased; Harry, Robert, Margaret, Charles, Jack Pershing, Hellen Elizabeth.

ENOCH RAUH—As his associates and those who knew and loved him have never tired of recounting the worth and influence of Enoch Rauh in the months that have elapsed since his passing from his accustomed places, so with his biographer, for in his busy, useful life history, there are many chapters on which one might long dwell with profit and pride in the achievements of a fellow-citizen. Needing the example of a career of devoted, unselfish public service, it is found in his long term in the Pittsburgh Council; of a public benefactor, in his constant striving for the best good of all classes as a private citizen and a city official; of a business man of merited position, in his rise to fortune and prominence, and of a man faithful to the highest realization of home and family ties, in his tender love and solicitude for his immediate family and the grateful memory that prompted him to wear at all times a white carnation in honor of his revered mother. This is the type of man with whom this record is concerned, Enoch Rauh, the Pittsburgh citizen, whose life and work, enduring in the hearts of thousands of men and women, is further perpetuated in these paragraphs.

Enoch Rauh was born in Dubuque, Iowa, June 12, 1857, son of Solomon and Rosalie (Lippman) Rauh, his father a merchant of Pittsburgh, for many years a supporter, with his wife, of numerous local philanthropies, and a well known man of affairs. Cincinnati, Ohio, became the family home in 1863, and here Enoch Rauh attended public schools. His studies were completed in the night schools of Pittsburgh, whither his family moved in 1872. He also completed a course in the Cutty Business College. His first business experience was as errand boy and wrapper in the employ of his uncles, Abraham Lippman and Louis I. Aaron, retail dry goods dealers on Market street, Pittsburgh. He established in independent business operations on Feb. 1, 1882, when the firm of Rauh Brothers & Company was organized, and for two years this company engaged in wholesale men's furnishings, on Wood street. The rapid growth of this enterprise caused its location to be changed to the Arbuckle building on Liberty near Wood street, and a sustained policy of development caused another change in 1903, when the present location, No. 951 Penn avenue, was occupied. Mr. Rauh remained in the presidency of this strongly prosperous concern until his death, and directed its extensive transactions in business channels that were above question in integrity and fair dealing.

In addition to his presidency of Rauh Brothers & Company, Mr. Rauh was identified with the Homer Laughlin China Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The example of a large and representative house such as his, transacting business on the plane that was consistently followed, always makes for a better business atmosphere in a city. Mr. Rauh brought the prestige thus gained into the organization of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men, served the association as president for six terms, and was generally credited with having made that organization one of the foremost of its kind in the United States. He was at one time vice-president of the National Association of Credit Men, and labored with tireless zeal to promote the welfare of these associations, stabilizers of business conditions and preventatives against loss.

While the story of his private business operations, successful and richly rewarded as they were, can be told in few words, that service in which he closely touched the lives and interests of every resident of his city would require large space for its full narration. When the Council of Nine was appointed in 1911 by Gov. John K. Tener, in response to a pressing need of the city for the reorganization of its legislative machinery, Mr. Rauh was made a member of that most representative and able body, and at his death was the sole member of the original Council of Nine remaining in office. The constructive achievements of the Council in the promotion of the public welfare will be felt for many years, regardless of the changes in the personnel of the body. A Pittsburgh periodical wrote as follows of his service in the Council: "Mr. Rauh contributed very greatly to the improvement which ensued. He brought to the public office dignity joined with good nature and affability; conscientiousness combined with liberality; business judgment whose soundness was the more conspicuous for the revelation of his adaptability to the necessities of legal restraints incident to his application of it to public problems. Through his continuance in the City Council by the will of the electorate, Mr. Rauh had opportunity which has fallen to no other to keep the municipal law-making body in concord with the fundamental principles that called forth the small council system. His career in city service is impressive of the great benefit which the public-spirited business man in office may be." During his long councilmanic term Mr. Rauh was characterized by his willingness to take up the banner of reform when he felt that there was a wrong to be righted or an unworthy institution to be altered or abolished. He was the sponsor of the Rauh act that provided for the compensation of employees of the city for time lost through sickness or injury, and was a strong supporter of the movement that caused the abolition of the city's delinquent tax office and the collection of this money through another medium. The eight-hour day law, anti-child labor legislation, and a large number of other subjects of equal importance, were furthered through his steadfast loyalty to his convictions. Mr. Rauh fostered the movement for the establishment of regular concerts in Pittsburgh parks, and advocated every possible advantage for the children of the city, recreation centers, bathing pools, and playgrounds. His sympathy and friendliness extended to all classes, and his aim was to make Pittsburgh a better, finer, happier place to live. Mayor Babcock, of Pittsburgh, in directing that the flags of the city buildings be placed at half-mast in Mr. Rauh's honor, issued this statement: "It was with the greatest regret that I heard the report of the death of my esteemed and valued friend, Councilman Enoch Rauh. He was kindly by nature and sympathetic to a degree. I had a close acquaintance with him, both before and during my official service with the city. I always found him keenly sagacious and one of the best counselors and advisors it ever was my privilege to meet. He always was thinking first of the interests of the city of Pittsburgh, and every measure that was introduced he viewed in the light of whether or not it was for the advancement of the city he loved so well. He will be greatly missed, not only by myself, but by the Council, the business men, the churches, the hospitals, and the many thousands whom he helped in his quiet, sincere way. It will be an exceedingly difficult task to fill his place."

One of Mr. Rauh's last councilmanic acts was to move approval of an ordinance permitting hospitals and charitable institutions to receive free two hundred and fifty gallons of water for each patient and employee, an increase in the allowance of approximately forty per cent.

No one knew Enoch Rauh for any considerable length of time without realizing how entirely he lived up to his motto, "Do good always wherever possible." He found and made countless opportunities for such beneficent work, and more than thirty educational and philanthropic institutions, local and national, with which he was affiliated, profited by his generous interest and gifts. He was a trustee of the Carnegie Library, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Carnegie Music Hall, a director of the Gusky Orphanage, and a member of the advisory board of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Institutions and individuals were helped by his lofty conception of duty. Often, in Council chamber and in public, he championed the police and fire departments, and his fair, far-sighted attitude toward the problems affecting capital and labor held the friendship of both parties. He exerted every effort to foster understanding between negroes and whites, and was active in all movements promising the improvement of the condition of negroes. Color, race, nor creed—none deterred him in his broad-minded, sympathetic endeavors to "do good" to his fellowmen.

In fraternal and social organizations his companionship was especially valued, his cheery smile, hearty voice, and kindly word the accompaniments of a most happy disposition and pleasing personality. He fraternized with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was president of the Concordia Club when that organization built its former club house on Stockton avenue, North Side, and he was also a member of the Westmoreland Country Club. He was a life member of the Pittsburgh Press Club, and numbered some of his closest friends among his journalistic acquaintances. Apparent as was the richness of his character to the men he met in everyday life, it was in his home that the

deepest appreciation of his fidelity to the best aims of manhood was felt. Friend as well as father to his children, thoughtful, loving companion of life's journey to his wife, his splendid attributes of mind and heart reached their fullest fruition in the home. And to the day of his death he honored the memory of a mother's care and teaching in the white carnation he always wore in his coat lapel.

Enoch Rauh married, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 5, 1888, Bertha Floersheim, born in Pittsburgh, daughter of Samuel and Pauline (Wertheimer) Floersheim. Her father was associated with the firm of A. Guckenheimer & Brothers, and was a gentleman of culture and artistic tastes, one of the most accomplished amateur violinists of the city. A more complete sketch of the life of Mrs. Rauh follows. Mr. and Mrs. Rauh were the parents of two children: Helen Blanche, at home; and Richard S., at home, head of the Richard S. Rauh Company, advertising counsellors. Mr. Rauh was a prominent member of the Rodeph Sahlom Congregation, of Pittsburgh, as are the members of his family.

Enoch Rauh died Nov. 27, 1919. The foregoing pages have outlined his widely varied associations in Pittsburgh's life, connections touching all extremes. One of his close friends gave him the name by which many will long remember him, "lovable and smiling, 100 per cent. man and citizen."

MRS. BERTHA (FLOERSHEIM) RAUH—The names of Enoch Rauh and Mrs. Enoch (Floersheim) Rauh were linked with more than the bonds of marriage, they were joined in good works of broad scope and far-reaching effect. Death ended this working partnership that had been so generously productive of good, but the taking away of one whose life was largely spent in the service of his fellows left the need for service and brotherly effort as pressing and as insistent as ever. Mrs. Rauh, with a record of usefulness in many fields of civic, educational and philanthropic activity, has remained at her tasks with strength and courage renewed by the universal regret and appreciation voiced at the death of her husband, and Pittsburgh and the State number her among those citizens, men and women, who acknowledge a wide sphere of responsibility and who have dedicated themselves to work and service, not alone for today, but for all the tomorrows, and for the men and women of those times.

Bertha (Floersheim) Rauh was born June 16, 1865. She attended the First Ward School in Pittsburgh, the Fifth Ward School on the North Side, and the Grant School, of Pittsburgh, from which she was graduated, making the highest general average of any pupil in the entire city, and receiving a prize for her excellent record from Professor Lucky, superintendent of schools. In 1884 she was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High School with the highest honors. At this time she came into public notice in the following manner: "Harper's Weekly" compiled statistics relating to the highest ranking pupil in each high school of the cities of the United States, and Bertha Floersheim was accorded the honors for Central High. In addition to her high scholastic achievements, it was found that she had never missed a day during her school years, and that she had never been late.

There has been no time since then, either before or after her marriage, when Mrs. Rauh has not been engaged in the service of her fellows in some manner. Her highest ambition extends no farther than to use her talents to the greatest advantage possible. Her first public service was in support of a fund for the aid of Russian immigrants, and she sang and read at many public entertainments for the benefit of these newcomers to our shores. Soon after her graduation, also, she became a member of the board of the Gusky Orphanage, then just established, and has remained on this board to the present time. So many have been the movements for which she has worked that it is difficult to single out any one for particular mention, but her efforts were particularly valuable at the time of the Johnstown flood, when her husband was a member of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee. The World War, 1917-18, brought her opportunities for great service, and as first vice-president of the Women's Division of the Council of National Defense, one of the founders and member of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Red Cross Chapter, member of the Executive Committee of the Women's Division of the War Savings Stamps Council, and as member of the State Committee representing the Jewish Welfare Board for the United War Work Drive, she made heavy contributions toward the success of these organizations.

Mrs. Rauh, looking on civic problems and needs with the broad vision and practical insight necessary for the correction of any undesirable condition, has found many channels for the improvement of conditions, particularly as they have affected the young of Pittsburgh. For nine years she was a director of the Juvenile Court Association of Allegheny county, which she assisted in founding, and for the same period president of the Juvenile Court Aid Society, of which she was the founder. Her work, too, has been along lines of prevention as well as of correction, and she aided the founding of the Girl Scouts' organization of Allegheny county; the Soho Public Bath House; the Public Health Nursing Association; the Hospital School for Backward Children; the Associated Charities; the Red Cross Chapter of Allegheny county; and the Palestine Welfare Society. In women's organizations she has been a leading spirit, and was one of the founders of the Equal Franchise Federation, the Consumers' League, the Travelers' Aid Society, the Women's Division of the Council of National Defense, and the Women's Division of the War Savings Stamps Council. She is a woman of broad education, quick intelligence, and wide sympathy, and it is a splendid tribute to her life and work in Pittsburgh that the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, assembled in executive session, named her, because of her many and varied services to the most important institutions of the city, "Mother Pitt." She has also been called "The Symbol of Pittsburgh."

Mrs. Rauh was chairman several years ago of the State Mental Hygiene Congress which met in Pittsburgh; has been chairman of the Endowment Fund of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, and at various times a member of the Health and Hygiene

Committee and the Program Committee of this organization. Her practical work along this line embraces the founding of the first penny lunches and the free dental clinics in Pittsburgh. Among the reforms she has championed as a member of different committees of the Civic Club are those for the Associated Charities, the Legal Aid Society, public comfort stations, anti-noise crusade, school nurses, medical inspection in the public schools, open air schools, vacant lot gardens, and immigration and Americanization work.

Mrs. Rauh is an ardent Jewess, and for a long period since Dr. Mayer's regime has been a tireless worker in Rodeph Sahlom Temple. Her unusual musical ability was a source of benefit to the congregation since, for sixteen years, she sang in the choir of this temple to save the expense of a salaried mezzo-soprano. She has held many offices in the National Council of Jewish Women, serving as president for five months and retiring because of ill health; for six years a director, for six years chairman of the Philanthropic Department; and for seventeen consecutive years president of the Pittsburgh section of the council. She is recognized by the non-Jewish world locally and nationally as a leader of indefatigable energy, and has been a potent force in the translation of Jewish ideas and ideals to the non-Jewish community. Mrs. Rauh has contributed a number of articles to the daily press and periodicals, including the Jewish journals, the "Teachers' Association Magazine," and the "Dental Journal." Among the topics which her articles have treated are: "The Value of the Higher Education," "The Jew and Prejudice," "The Conservation of Woman's Leisure," "Music and the Sunday Observance," "Woman's Service," "Free Dental Clinics in the Public Schools," "Social Hygiene in the Home," "Teaching Sex Knowledge in the Public Schools," "A Journey Up the Allegheny Valley," "The New Year—A Hope," "Christopher Lyman Magee—a Tribute," etc.

Mrs. Rauh is a patron of all the arts, and is herself a musician of great ability. As a young woman she was piano soloist at Art Society concerts, sang in Carnegie Music Hall, and in amateur theatricals appeared in the Concordia Club and the Tuesday Night Club. She was also upon the program in local theatres when amateur performances were given for the benefit of widows of members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

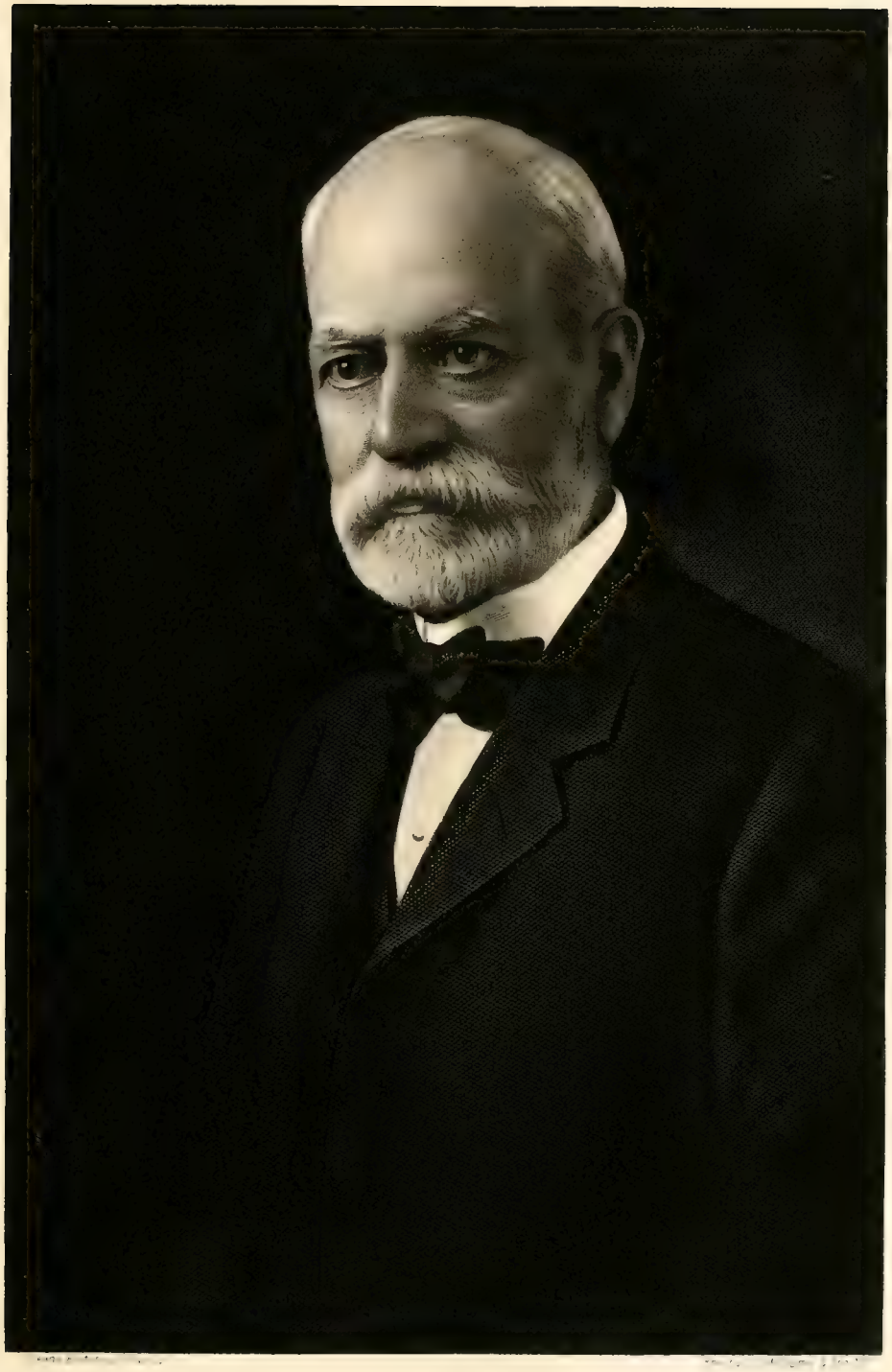
To name the institutions accorded Mrs. Rauh's moral and financial support would be almost to call the roll of every organization benefiting any part of Pittsburgh's population. Her official capacities are as a member of the Advisory Council of the Urban League of Pittsburgh; director of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania; of the Civic Club of Allegheny county; of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement; of the Soho Public Bath and Settlement; of the Associated Charities; of the Gusky Orphanage, and of the Public Safety Committee of the National Safety Council. She is a member of the Advisory Board of the Girls' Patriotic League; director of the Pennsylvania Board of the National Congress of Mothers; director of the Board of Pennsylvania Prison Reform Association; honorary member of the Board of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hebrew Institute; a member of the Executive Board of the Children's Service Bureau, and the Natural Education Association; and a member of the Board of the State Juvenile Court Association and the Housing Conference of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Rauh is also honorary vice-president of the Consumers' League; honorary member of the Homewood Woman's Club; member of the Anti-Noise Committee, of the National American Civic Association; vice-president of the board of the Congress of Women's Clubs, and one of the committee of five to draft plans for a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar club house.

On June 13, 1920, there was dedicated at the Gusky Orphanage the Enoch Rauh Dental Clinic, given by Mrs. Rauh in memory of her husband, on which occasion former associates of Enoch Rauh spoke with direct and eloquent sincerity on the life and character of the man. The gift is typical of the practical philanthropy practiced throughout many years by both Mr. and Mrs. Rauh.

While Pittsburgh has been the scene of much of Mrs. Rauh's earnest labor, and the beneficiary of her productive efforts, her reputation has extended far beyond its confines, and she has been spoken of as one of America's foremost women. Her energy and initiative are without measure, and are inspired by an all-embracing love for anyone in need. Judge Henry S. Wasson has called her "Pittsburgh's first citizen," but could she choose her own title and deserve that name to the full, her choice would simply be that of "servant," good and faithful.

JOHN BARCLAY FINLEY—A man of conspicuous talents as a financier and organizer of large industrial and business interests, John Barclay Finley, in the midst of operations of magnitude and importance, made place for disinterested and capable public service, and found time for the cultivation and enjoyment of the best in art and literature. The source of his effectiveness in whatever relation to his fellows he found himself was in the admirable balance he maintained in his interests, allowing no one influence to so dominate his thought and habit that it impaired his breadth of viewpoint or placed a bias upon his judgment. The story of his life is a record of real accomplishment that brought benefit to many, as well as material fortune to himself.

John Barclay Finley was a descendant of Robert Finley, of Cecil county, Md., whose son, John Finley, born June 2, 1759, was a volunteer in the service of the American cause with the Maryland troops. Soon after the Revolutionary War, John Finley moved from Cecil county, Md., to Western Pennsylvania, settling first in Allegheny City, and soon afterward making his home about eight miles west of Pittsburgh, near White Hall and Sargent's Hall, and six miles east of Finleyville, or, as it was then called, "Rowgalley." John Finley was a farmer in calling, and in 1788 purchased of James Barclay, a brother-in-law, the greater portion of a tract of land called "Mount Pleasant," the warrant for which was taken out Dec. 3, 1787, by John Wall, who sold the property to James Barclay. The town of Finleyville, which afterward rose on this site, was named in honor of John Finley, who is described as a "man



J. B. Stanley

of much ability and irreproachable character," and who was also a large land owner in Washington county, Pa. John Finley married Margaret Rolland, daughter of William Rolland, of Cecil county, Md., and died March 25, 1846.

James Finley, son of John Finley, and father of John Barclay Finley of this chronicle, was born on the homestead, June 18, 1806, and learned mercantile business under the instruction of his brother Robert, who was the first postmaster of Finleyville. As a young man of twenty-five years of age, Mr. Finley came to Pittsburgh and entered a mercantile house, remaining there for five years, when he moved to Philadelphia, and a little later went abroad. Upon his return to Philadelphia, he and a partner engaged in wholesale dry goods dealings, but in 1851 the firm failed, with heavy losses. Having saved from its ruins a small sum of money, Mr. Finley, with splendid courage and perseverance, opened a general store at Finleyville, where he spent his closing years, his death occurring in 1857, when he was in the prime of life, but exhausted by the energy with which he had waged a noble fight against misfortune. James Finley married Catherine O'Neil, daughter of John O'Neil, of Albany, N. Y. Their second son, William P., was killed in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., in the Civil War, a member of the "Friend Rifles" of Pittsburgh.

John Barclay Finley, son of James and Catherine (O'Neil) Finley, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1845. He was a boy of sixteen years of age when Finleyville became the family residence, and in the schools of that place he obtained his early educational training, supplementing this with a course in the Monongahela City Normal School. Upon the completion of his studies he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Alexander & Company, but the beginning of his business career was interrupted by the Civil War. In 1862, in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company C, 18th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and was in service near Hagerstown, Md. In 1865, Alexander & Company disposed of their mercantile interests and engaged exclusively in banking. Mr. Finley remained with the firm during the following five years, obtaining a practical experience and knowledge of banking, and in 1870, upon the organization of the People's Savings Bank, was appointed cashier. In 1880 this institution was reorganized as the People's Bank, Mr. Finley being elevated to the presidency through virtue of his proved financial ability and his intimate familiarity with the institution and the community it served. Subsequently, his business interests broadened rapidly, and he was an organizer of the Monongahela City Gas Company, and for a number of years president of the Williamsport Bridge Company. Mr. Finley was at different times and for periods of varying duration president of the Bellwood & Monongahela Natural Gas Company, the Lawrence Gas Company of Newcastle, Pa., the Newcastle Electric Company, the City of Newcastle Water Company, and the Broad Top & Cambria Coal Company.

Mr. Finley was elected president of the Colonial Steel Company in 1909, succeeding James W. Brown, who died in office. The list of the enterprises with which he was associated as an organizer and prime mover is an imposing one. Among them was the Monongahela River Coal Company, which he organized about 1904, and which, for many years, controlled the river coal interests as one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States. Mr. Finley was also vice-president of the Monongahela City Transit Company, of Monongahela City, Pa., and director of the Betz-Pierce Company of Cleveland, Ohio; the Mellon National Bank; the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company; the National Fire-Proofing Company; the Pittsburgh Coal Company; the Union Savings Bank; the Union Trust Company; the American Water Works and Electric Company; and the Corona (Ala.) Iron and Coal Company.

In political belief, Mr. Finley was a Republican, and both in public office and in private life was a diligent worker for the general good. In 1887 and 1888 he represented Washington county in the State Legislature, was elected to fill the unexpired term of James K. Billingsley in the session of 1888-90, and also filled a seat in the lower house in the session of 1891. His record as a legislator is one of untiring effort in the public business, of faithful attendance upon the work of the committees of which he was a member, and of general usefulness at all times. In April, 1892, Mr. Finley resigned his seat at Harrisburg so that he might more effectively advocate improved streets and sewerage facilities for his community without laying himself open to the charge of sectionalism in his work in the Legislature. At all times he held the highest confidence of his fellow-citizens, who testified to their appreciation of his ability and public spirit by repeatedly electing him to the City Council. In 1887, Mr. Finley served on the Revenue Commission, appointed to examine the tax laws of the State and to recommend State tax legislation. Mr. Finley held advanced educational theories and supported educational work as vice-president of the Pennsylvania College for Women, and as a director and trustee of the Western Theological Seminary. He was also a director of the Monongahela Memorial Hospital and of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition. He gave his financial aid as well as his executive powers to further the work of these institutions, and in a manner that strove solely to accomplish good, was a liberal friend of charitable and philanthropic projects. No good work appealed to him in vain, and he gave with the thoughtful care that made his benefactions of added value.

Mr. Finley held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was also a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in that body. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Monongahela, and served as a deacon for a number of years. He was a lover of fine paintings and a discriminating judge of their values, as he was an admirer of perfection in book making. He was the owner of about one hundred paintings by old masters, and his library contained one of the finest collections of de luxe editions and bindings in this part of the State. But the purpose of his library was by no means ornamental, for in it he spent many happy hours in the companionship of his favorite authors.

Mr. Finley married, Feb. 21, 1878, Marguerite Bowman, daughter of Michael and Christina (Gottwick)

Bowman, of Monongahela City, Pa. From all of the circles in which Mr. Finley moved there came outpourings of appreciation and regard when death took him from their midst. Among the many tributes offered to his life and work was the following minute, adopted at a joint meeting of the Union Trust Company, the Mellon National Bank, and the Union Savings Bank, which, in happy simplicity, expresses the esteem in which he was held:

It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of John Barclay Finley at his home in this city, on February 27, 1919. Mr. Finley had been a director of these institutions for many years and had given to their affairs an earnest, conscientious and devoted service. A long life, diligently employed in the banking and commercial enterprises of this district, had equipped him with a knowledge and experience invaluable in the administration of financial affairs. Of these he gave freely to these institutions. We, his fellow directors, realize that his death has deprived us of a wise counsel, a sound judgment, and a genial personality.

JAMES DAVIDSON SANDS, D. D.—Called from the pulpit to work in executive capacity in the United Presbyterian Church organization, Dr. James D. Sands, in the three-score years of his life, completed a Christian work of rare value, and enjoyed exceptional opportunities for service in the cause to which he had devoted his life. The following paragraphs contain the simple outline of his religious activities and well show the reason for close associates writing of him at his death: "A true and trusted servant of the church has fallen suddenly at his post."

Dr. James D. Sands, son of Andrew Sands, was born on his father's farm in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1853. Early in life he was dedicated to the Christian ministry by his godly mother, and his life was a response to that dedication. He was graduated from Westminster College at the age of nineteen years, and from Allegheny Theological Seminary when twenty-three. He united, on profession of faith, with the Eighth Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1873. He was licensed by Monongahela Presbytery, March 30, 1875, was ordained by Beaver Valley Presbytery, Dec. 19, 1876, and in the latter year was installed pastor of the United Presbyterian Congregation, of Beaver, Pa. This pastoral relation continued until 1880, when he was transferred to the Seventh United Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, to which he ministered for twenty years.

Dr. Sands was elected a member of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication in 1883, and five years later was made its president. Early in 1901 he was chosen business manager of the board, and for twelve years he served the church most efficiently in this official position, his work in this capacity ending only with the closing of all his earthly labors. He was editor and publisher of the "Evangelical Repository," 1889-1890. At the December, 1912, meeting of the Board of Publication, he was elected as co-editor of the "Christian Instructor," and he looked forward eagerly to the service he hoped to render in this relationship, but before he penned his first editorial message he was called to the highest service. Dr. Sands filled many other financial positions with rare fidelity and ability. He was stated clerk of Monongahela Presbytery for the years, 1883-1903, and for eleven years its financial agent; trustee and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and trustee of the General Assembly. The General Assembly of 1912 appointed him a member of the Committee on Closer Relations with the Southern Presbyterian Church, and he met with that committee in Washington, D. C., during the closing days of November. His death occurred before the report of that committee could be submitted. He was moderator of the Synod of Pittsburgh, 1894. He was author of "The History of the Presbytery of Monongahela," from 1876 to 1893, and of the "United Presbyterian Digest," third edition, of 1902, and timely contributions on labor problems and religious matters.

It was characteristic of Dr. Sands that he lost no opportunity to advance the interests of a cause he believed right. This attitude led him into the support of various reform movements in political relation, and he was a vital moving force in such work. He was Republican in political faith, a member of the Anti-Saloon League, and a worker in and out of season for the temperance crusade.

Dr. Sands was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Westminster College in 1895. That his work had been appreciated and a proper value set upon his talents during his lifetime is shown by the many and responsible posts to which he was called. Upon his death his brethren in religious work paid tender and loving tribute to his memory. With what fine courage and with what confident faith in the future he faced the great experience, the following words spoken to a friend the evening before his death indicate: "It is not hard to die when you come face to face with the end." His earthly career closed Jan. 28, 1913.

Dr. Sands married (first) Ella Stratton, and had a daughter, Helen, who married Dr. Herbert W. Ferry, deceased, of Poland, Ohio. He married (second), July 28, 1887, Sarah Given, daughter of John Given, her father a pattern maker in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Verona, Pa. Mrs. Sands is president of the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. She is a member of the Pittsburgh Ceramic Club, and of the Alumni Association of the School of Design. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Sands: Harold G., a resident of Ben Avon, Pa., associated with E. F. Houghton & Company, is married, and has three children, viz.: Margaret, James Davidson, and Robert Reed; Martha J., married Louis A. Kirtland, of Poland, Ohio.

The following are the words of one of Dr. Sands' close associates, and are here quoted for the view they give of the esteem in which he was held by those who were in a position to fairly judge his usefulness:

It is only within the last few years that the Church has been awake to the full value of Dr. Sands and to its indebtedness to him. His masterful conduct of the large interests under the charge of the Board of Publication showed how thoroughly competent and reliable and serviceable he was. He had talents that would have made him prosperous in the commercial world. He came behind in no gift that belongs to success. But all was placed willingly at the disposal of the cause of Christ. Beyond this, he was a man that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do. His foresight and insight and practical wisdom were recognized by the General Assembly, and he was appointed to serve in many important capacities. In all the courts of the Church



J. Hartley Anderson

he distinguished himself. As a parliamentarian who could cut his way through a tangle of conflicting propositions, as an authority in ecclesiastical law, as a logical debater, and as a broad-minded, discerning counselor, he was second to none, and his brethren trusted his influential leadership. Arrested, seemingly in the completeness of his work, when his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated, shall we ask, "Where is the providence of God?" Not if the teaching of Jesus is accepted. Is it not rather a sharp reminder that the ways of God are beyond mortal fathoming, that they are wrapped in a mantle of mystery. In an hour like this, amidst the hush which falls on the heart, the admonition is that we must trust God. His is the larger view for our friend; His is the deeper thought; His is the grander plan. In His love and wisdom let us rest. For Dr. Sands the valley was a victory. He bore his pain and distress with splendid quietness and resignation until he won the Kingdom. The hour of his promotion found him waiting and expectant, as his few words revealed. On the Sabbath preceding his death, after he had revived from the stupor of the perilous surgical operation, and the little circle gathered again at his bedside, we were looking into a face whose own look was far away, full of the vision of immortality. There was still the handclasp, but he was halfway to the happy land of Beulah. He was done with the cold grey of time and reaching forward to the life where the shadow of death is turned into the morning. On Tuesday the end came, and he was "at home with the Lord." "Faithful in much," he entered on his eternal reward.

J. HARTLEY ANDERSON, M. D.—Half a decade has not sufficed to dim the memory of Dr. J. Hartley Anderson, nor will any period of years within the lifetime of the generations who knew him and his work serve to pass his name and fame into oblivion. A history of Pittsburgh and her citizens opens its pages for the life record of her distinguished son as gladly as he was honored during his lifetime by his associates in the city. Dr. Anderson's reputation is safe in the keeping of history as one of the really great surgeons of his time, an outstanding figure in his profession, and Pittsburgh, its citizens and its institutions, entered deeply into his debt for devoted service in the saving of life and the restoration of health. The following pages, given to the recording of Dr. Anderson's busy and active, though foreshortened life, fail in their purpose unless they show him as a surgeon with a passion for his work, regarding it as the highest form of art, accepting willingly the challenge of physical conditions defying the skill and knowledge of the profession, and placing the duties and obligations of his calling before all else.

The race of the Andersons is of Scottish origin, and the founder of the American branch of the family was driven from his native land by religious persecution. He sought refuge in the Province of Pennsylvania, making a home near Chester for himself and his descendants.

(I) Arthur Andrews Anderson (the son of Arthur and Jane (Andrews) Anderson), a grandson of the immigrant, was of Chester, and is said to have been an officer in the Revolutionary army, and later to have served during General Washington's administration. Under Anthony Wayne the expedition was sent to retrieve St. Clair's defeat. Captain Anderson was with him during the winter at Legionville, near Beaver, Pa., and he is reported to have participated in the battle of Fallen Timbers, the last battle with the Indians, helping to drive them out of the Northwest Territory, now Ohio. Subsequently he settled at Franklin, afterwards called Ravenna, Portage county, in that State, and operated a flour mill, later became a farmer. Captain Anderson married Martha Hook, and their children were: Martha, married Homer Bevans, of Chicago, and had children: Homer, Alice, Victor and Lowell; Sarah; Arthur Andrews, mentioned below; Benjamin, married; James; and Jane, married Arthur Rodgers, and had children: George W., and Martha, who married McCalhoun Arthurs, of Billings, Mont. Captain Anderson was one of the first justices of the peace in Ohio, and was called "Judge."

(II) Arthur Andrews (2) Anderson, son of Arthur Andrews (1) and Martha (Hook) Anderson, was born in 1808, and was apprenticed to Major Butler, a printer of Ravenna, Ohio. The youth learned the trade and assisted in the publication of two newspapers, one of which was the "Western Courier of Ravenna," Major Butler being the editor. The business was removed to Pittsburgh, and in 1827 the firm of Butler & Anderson was formed. The office was at the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, and the paper and ink used in the business were brought over the mountains on horseback by way of Redstone. The firm had the reputation of being honest, and trained a number of printers. Major Butler was appointed first commander of the Allegheny Arsenal. Eventually Mr. Anderson, at the age of twenty-one years, bought out his employer, and later associated his sons with him, the firm name being A. A. Anderson & Sons. Mr. Anderson married (first) Maria Foster, daughter of Edward and Mary (Johnston) Foster, and the following children were born to them: Martha, married Thomas J. Craig; Walter; Edward Foster, mentioned below; and Charles A. He married (second) Katherine Lasure Moore, and had one son, Arthur Andrews (3) Anderson. Arthur Andrews Anderson died at the age of seventy-eight, in 1886. Edward Foster, a gentleman of literary tastes, the grandfather of these children, was a native of Ireland.

(III) Edward Foster Anderson, son of Arthur Andrews (2) and Maria (Foster) Anderson, was born July 12, 1839, and made his home in Pittsburgh, actively continuing the printing business as E. F. Anderson & Company. Edward Foster Anderson married Mary Hartley, descended from the Northumberland, England, family. The American ancestor was Isaac Hartley, who landed in New York, July 4, 1797, and later purchased lands in Saratoga county, N. Y. His youngest brother was Thomas Hartley, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Isaac Hartley was the father of Robert Milham Hartley, distinguished philosopher, author, and philanthropist, a member of the Hartley family of New York State. Mrs. Anderson died in 1881 at the age of thirty-six years. Their son, James Hartley, is of further mention.

(IV) Dr. James Hartley Anderson, son of Edward Foster and Mary (Hartley) Anderson, was born in Pittsburgh, April 15, 1868. He attended the public schools, and was graduated from Central High School in 1887, being awarded the Brinton prize, the highest scholastic honor of the institution. Beginning the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James McCann, he was associated with Dr. McCann for six and one-half years, until the latter's death, and during this time he also studied at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, being graduated with the class of 1891.

After one year as interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Anderson became assistant surgeon in that institution, and in 1899 was made head of the surgical staff. Among his other institutional connections were an association of eighteen years with the Presbyterian Hospital as visiting surgeon, and of ten years on the faculty of the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. To the work of these institutions he brought a fine enthusiasm and vigorous interest that resulted in their great benefit, for with the passing years his fame and reputation attained national and international dimensions. Dr. Anderson was a pioneer in abdominal surgery, introducing many new methods and originating others. He carried into his professional activity the love of study that characterized his school days, and the unhesitating decision and unerring certainty that marked his operating were based upon a profound knowledge of the human organ. To one versed in surgical and medical lore it was a delight to watch Dr. Anderson at his work. His polished technique and superlative skill, as he made his way through tissue and bone in the correction of basic disorders, were a revelation in surgical science. He was equal master of both hands and his ambidexterity was an important factor in the remarkable speed he attained in his work, for none realized better than he the advantage of time saved on the operating table. Dr. Anderson was exacting in his requirements in operating room equipment and accoutrements, and had all of his instruments made to his order, among them some of his own design. His joy in his work and its artistic and successful performance enabled him to perform prodigious amounts, and inspiring this steadfast devotion to his profession was the imploring need for his skill and learning and the vision of the vast total of good he accomplished. Those close to Dr. Anderson testify that the material rewards from his profession meant little to him, and that he would often choose to give his time and skill to patients totally unable to defray the expenses of their operations in preference to those with ample means, allowing only the imminence of their need to govern his action.

Dr. Anderson had studied in the medical centers of America and Europe, and was the author of numerous papers and monographs on scientific and professional subjects, one of particular value and interest, a treatise on a new method of treatment for arsenical poison. He was famous for delicate brain operations, and had performed almost miraculous work in this province of surgery. He was a member of the American Medical Society, a member and ex-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pittsburgh, and a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the American Surgical Society. He was a Republican in politics, with independent tendencies, taking an interest in whatever pertained to the betterment of conditions, civic or moral, in his community. His clubs were the Press and University, and he was a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 434, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a communicant of Bellefield Presbyterian Church. Dr. Anderson spent much of the time free from professional duties in the open air, and in simple exercise found his relaxation, much as he recommended the curative, beneficial value of fresh air to his patients.

Dr. Anderson married, June 10, 1896, Ruth Mays, daughter of the Rev. Dallas Valentine and Lucy (Kirtland) Mays, who lived for some time in Kansas, Mr. Mays being a missionary of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mays was born in Poland, Ohio, and was a daughter of Billions Kirtland, and a granddaughter of Judge Turhand Kirtland, who was one of the officers of the Connecticut Land Company which settled a large part of the historic Western Reserve. Mr. Mays died in 1903, and Mrs. Mays passed away Nov. 18, 1913. Mr. Mays came of old Pennsylvania stock with several ancestors who distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Anderson was educated at Smith College, and is a member of the Smith College Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Children of Dr. J. Hartley and Ruth (Mays) Anderson: Hartley Kirtland, born May 13, 1897; Ruthanna Frame; Lucy Eloise; Mary Katharine Eliza, deceased.

No more fitting conclusion to a record of the life and work of J. Hartley Anderson could be penned than the following, quoted from the "Thistle," the school paper of the Carnegie Technical Institute:

> J. Hartley Anderson, physician, surgeon, public-spirited citizen, beloved friend of students and teachers, creator of the department of Student Health in this institution, died September 16, 1915. His self-devotion to his profession and to his distinguished position in charge of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital brought its load of responsibility very heavily upon him. He succumbed to the ravages of an insidious disease when in the prime of his manhood on the threshold of a national career. The numerous contributions of Dr. Anderson in the field of research brought him many honors, one of the foremost of which was his being selected as one of the first Fellows in the American College of Surgery. This recognition would have been but the forerunner of many European honors which undoubtedly would have come to him because of this international reputation. * * * Thousands of students who listened to his brilliant lectures, and hundreds unto whom he ministered, many of whom he saved from death, will always remember the courteous gentleman, the kind friend, the scholarly physician, and the skillful surgeon, whose cheerful words and happy smile always made the gravest moments bearable, and who held out a never failing spirit of hope to those who were in distress. Though we have lost our friend and teacher, his spirit still lives in the institution which was honored by his presence.

HENRY GRAHAM BROWN—A lifetime in the steel industry was the business record of Henry Graham Brown, and this included large commercial and industrial connections outside of the corporation bearing the family name, Brown & Company, Inc., succeeding John H. Brown & Company. Mr. Brown occupied an important position in the Pittsburgh world of affairs, and had extensive capitalistic connections in New York and Philadelphia as well. It has been three years since the places he long filled in Pittsburgh have known him, but there he is remembered as a strong executive and commanding industrialist, one of the group of men determining his city's prestige and greatness.

Henry Graham Brown was a son of John H. Brown, a noted steel manufacturer, the founder of the firm of John H. Brown & Company. Henry Graham Brown was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1852, and his education was obtained in private institutions and Haverford College. As a young man, twenty-one years of age, he came to Pittsburgh and entered his father's steel mill to learn all details of the business he intended



Robt. D. Graham

making his life work. The manufacturing interests of this company were later taken over by Mr. Brown, his brother, J. Stuart Brown, and James Neale, incorporation being made as Brown & Company, Inc. Henry Graham Brown filled the offices of vice-president and general manager of this company, and his influence was largely responsible for the career of uninterrupted success and prosperity it enjoyed. Mr. Brown was vice-president of the Clyde Coal Company, and filled the same office in the Pennsylvania Drop Forging Company. His knowledge of the steel industry was impressive, gained from first-hand contact with all of the problems of production and management, and his rule in the plant of Brown & Company, Inc., was one firm yet sympathetic, the direction of authority based upon exact understanding.

Mr. Brown was interested in all forms of athletics, participated in them as far as he was able, and had many social connections and memberships in clubs featuring out-of-door attractions. In Pittsburgh he was a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf, and Allegheny Country clubs, while his out-of-town clubs were the University of New York and the Philadelphia, of Philadelphia.

Henry Graham Brown married Ann Price Pugsley, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and his death occurred in Pittsburgh, March 5, 1918. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Barbara Winston, now the wife of Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburgh, they the parents of a daughter, Ann Price. 2. Elizabeth Sharpless, now the wife of Oliver Iselin, of New York City, they the parents of one daughter, Nancy.

ROBERT F. GRAHAM—Among those Pittsburgh lawyers whose professional careers are coeval with the twentieth century is Robert Fleming Graham, especially well known as a corporation counsel. Mr. Graham has loyally chosen as the scene of his labors the city which has been his home during half his life and with whose leading interests he is thoroughly identified.

(I) Hugh Graham, great-great-grandfather of Robert Fleming Graham, was a descendant of Scottish ancestors, and was born in Lancaster county, Pa. In his youth he was captured by Indians, but succeeded in escaping from the savages and making his way home. During the remainder of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county. He married Margaret Kennedy, and among their sons were: Robert, mentioned below; John, and George. The two last-named were soldiers in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Revolutionary War, George being at one time taken prisoner by the enemy. He later settled in South Carolina, John making his home at New Albany, Ind., which town he surveyed and laid out, and where many of his descendants reside at the present day.

(II) Robert Graham, son of Hugh and Margaret (Kennedy) Graham, was born about 1760, and until 1800 cultivated land in Lancaster county. He next removed to McConnellsburg, where he remained for a short time, and then in 1804, moved to Butler county, Pa., where he conducted a tannery and traded extensively with the Indians. In the War of 1812 he served as a "Dunny Money" volunteer, and after the close of the war moved to Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, where he passed the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Whig. Robert Graham married Margaret Gilchrist, daughter of Colonel Thomas Gilchrist, who had won his military title in the war for independence, and had received from the government a tract of about five hundred acres in Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were the parents of six children, of whom John K., mentioned below, was the youngest. The death of Mrs. Graham occurred in 1839, and the following year her husband also passed away.

(III) John K. Graham, son of Robert and Margaret (Gilchrist) Graham, was born in 1815, in Butler county, Pa., and was a child when his parents removed to Allegheny county. Inheriting a portion of the homestead, he made it his home for the greater part of his life. He caused the buildings of the estate to be remodeled, and was at one time a farmer upon an extensive scale, later disposing of a part of his property. He was first a Whig and then a Republican. He was at one time an elder in the Associate Reform church, and subsequently held the same office in the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Graham married (first) Mary Ann Calhoun, daughter of John and Margaret (Calhoun) Calhoun, and their children were: John Calhoun, mentioned below; Adly, died in childhood; and Robert, who also died in childhood. Mrs. Graham died about 1852, and Mr. Graham married (second) Eliza Rankin, becoming by this union the father of the following children: Samuel A.; Sarah J.; Mary Ann, died in childhood; Eliza M., also died in childhood; and Margaret C., who died at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. Graham survived to the venerable age of ninety-two, passing away in 1907.

(IV) John Calhoun Graham, son of John K. and Mary Ann (Calhoun) Graham, was born in October, 1845, attended the local schools, and after his marriage made his home on a portion of the homestead. In 1874 he moved to Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., and there owned a flouring mill which he operated at different times on both banks of the Youghiogheny river. In politics he was a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Graham married Margaret Fleming, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Robert Fleming, mentioned below; William C., principal of the high school at Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Mary C., died Sept. 16, 1897; and James B., chief inspector of the National Tube Company, of Lorain, Ohio. Mr. Graham died in 1884, ere he had completed his fortieth year. He was a man of high principle and irreproachable life.

(V) Robert Fleming Graham, son of John Calhoun and Margaret (Fleming) Graham, was born May 19, 1871, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., and received his earliest education in the public schools, afterward attending Mount Pleasant Academy. Subsequently he matriculated at Tarkio College, Missouri, graduating in 1894.

After returning to Pennsylvania, Mr. Graham was for several years an instructor in Mount Pleasant, McKeesport and Pittsburgh, but his predominant inclination was for the law, and as soon as circumstances

permitted he registered as a student in the office of James H. Beal. On March 22, 1902, he was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter Mr. Graham entered upon the active duties of his profession, building up, by dint of native ability and thorough equipment, a successful general practice. He is attorney for the McKeesport school district and several corporations, having bestowed special attention upon the study of corporation law. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and is known as a typical Pittsburgh lawyer of the present day—clever, clear-thinking, devoted to duty, and withal a cultured man of genial and dignified manners.

In the realm of politics Mr. Graham, in accordance with his family tradition, adheres to the Republican party. He affiliates with lodge, chapter and commandery in the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Youghiogheny Country Club, and the Union Club, and is an elder in the United Presbyterian church.

Mr. Graham married, June 21, 1904, Mary Elizabeth Patterson, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they have been the parents of two sons: Robert Patterson, born March 5, 1906, died at the age of five years; and John Kenneth, born Aug. 6, 1908. The greater part of the year Mr. and Mrs. Graham reside in McKeesport, but they have a summer home in Elizabeth township.

Robert Fleming Graham, as a representative of a family which has been active in the development of the best interests of Pennsylvania, is worthily upholding, as a member of the Pittsburgh bar, the hereditary traditions of able service and good citizenship.

(The Fleming Line).

The Flemings, a noble family of Scotland, assisted greatly in placing Robert Bruce upon the throne, and in consequence enjoyed the special favor of that monarch. A branch subsequently migrated to Ireland and later was transplanted to the United States.

(I) Robert Fleming, grandfather of Mrs. Margaret (Fleming) Graham, was a native of Ireland, and at some time prior to 1820 came to the United States, settling in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa. He gained title to a farm in this neighborhood and there spent his remaining years.

(II) Robert (2) Fleming, son of Robert (1) Fleming, was born on the home farm, and at his father's death inherited a portion thereof, making it his lifelong home. He and his wife were first members of the Associated Reformed church, and later of the United Presbyterian church. Robert (2) Fleming married Elizabeth Jack, and their children were: Sarah; Annie; Margaret, mentioned below; Cynthia Mary; and Annetta.

(III) Margaret Fleming, daughter of Robert (2) and Elizabeth (Jack) Fleming, was born in August, 1846, in Allegheny county, Pa., and became the wife of John Calhoun Graham, as stated above.

(The Patterson Line).

(I) Peter Patterson, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Patterson) Graham, was a machine manufacturer of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and married Isabella Burns.

(II) Peter (2) Patterson, son of Peter (1) and Isabella (Burns) Patterson, was born May 12, 1842, in Jedburgh, Scotland, and received his education in the schools of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He became an expert in machine construction, emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York City shortly after the Civil War. He later was in Boston with the people who built the first tube mills in McKeesport, Pa., and in 1871 associated himself with the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh, having charge of all their construction work. It was under his direction that their many enormous plants were erected. Peter (2) Patterson married Mary Rae, and their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Patterson occurred Oct. 30, 1912.

(III) Mary Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of Peter (2) and Mary (Rae) Patterson, is now the wife of Robert Fleming Graham, as stated above.

DE WITT CLINTON CLAPP—For nearly three-quarters of a century the name of Clapp has been associated with business and industrial interests in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1853 in the career of De Witt Clinton Clapp, and since 1877 in the record of his son, George Hubbard Clapp. The combined activities of father and son, in distinctly separate fields of endeavor, form a total of usefulness and benefit to their city, a statement amply justified by the following outline of their lives.

De Witt Clinton Clapp, descendant of the family founded at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, by Roger Clapp, who came to America from Devonshire, England, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., July 13, 1827, son of Arnold and Lovisa (Adams) Clapp. When he was a boy of seven years the family settled on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, and there he attended the local schools, growing to manhood on the home farm and bearing a full share in its cultivation. In May, 1847, he entered the business field, filling a clerical position with the President Furnace Company, in Venango county, Pa., until 1853, when he located in Pittsburgh, his home since that date and the scene of his industrial achievements. He became accountant and cashier in the employ of the firm of Hampton, Wilson & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, with whom he remained for six years, resigning to become managing partner and treasurer of Kennedy, Childs & Company, operating the Penn Cotton Mill. In 1877 the form of direction of the enterprise was changed to corporate form, Mr. Clapp becoming secretary and treasurer of the new organization and filling this dual office until 1892, when the business was sold and the machinery moved to a Southern city.

During this time Mr. Clapp had formed an association with Park, Brother & Company, owning and controlling the Black Diamond Steel Works, a firm that had been identified with the steel industry for many years. From July 10, 1873, to Feb. 25, 1884, Mr. Clapp was a partner in the firm, and when, on the latter date, a limited partnership association, Park, Brother & Company, Limited, was formed, Mr. Clapp was elected secretary and treasurer. He continued the incumbent of these offices after the incorporation of the business as the



J. M. Dazee

Park Steel Company, March 6, 1899, until the Park Steel Company was sold to the Crucible Steel Company of America, July 16, 1900. After the completion of his work in connection with this transfer Mr. Clapp retired from business, with the exception of such activity as was required in the conduct of his private interests, which he has attended to from his office in the Park building. The years have exacted a toll of strength and vitality from Mr. Clapp, but their touch has been gentle, and at an age that is granted to few he has remained in close touch with affairs and has capably directed the disposition of his extensive personal interests. He has seen Pittsburgh come into her rightful position of industrial regnancy, and worked tirelessly in the development of a unit in the steel industry, her basic claim to greatness.

Mr. Clapp married, Jan. 30, 1856, on Staten Island, N. Y., Delia Deming Hubbard, daughter of Dr. Eber W. and Honor (Kingsbury) Hubbard, her father a practicing physician of Staten Island, a descendant of George Hubbard, who came to Middleton, Conn., from England, about 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were the parents of two sons: George Hubbard, a sketch of whom follows; and Charles E., of New York City. Mrs. Clapp's death occurred in 1909, ending a marriage union of more than fifty-three years, a companionship of great beauty and enduring happiness.

Business has claimed Mr. Clapp with a firm grasp, and he has taken time for few interests outside his office and his home. He is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and has membership in but one club, the Duquesne.

GEORGE HUBBARD CLAPP—Scientific and industrial circles in Pittsburgh, Pa., his birthplace, have offered Mr. Clapp his field of effort, and his present standing testifies to what good effort he has labored. As president of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, and an official of other important Pittsburgh institutions, he is widely known throughout the district where most of his interests are centered.

Son of De Witt Clinton and Delia Deming (Hubbard) Clapp, (q. v.), he was born in Allegheny City (North Side, Pittsburgh), Dec. 14, 1858. After attending the Fourth Ward School in Allegheny he completed his preparation for college in the Ayres Latin School of Pittsburgh, then entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He was graduated in the class of 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in September of the same year formed his first business connection, being employed in the machine shop of the Penn Cotton Mill, of Allegheny, where he remained until April, 1879. Entering at this time the production department of the Black Diamond Steel Works, he was first employed as a chemist, later being placed in charge of the open hearths. His work in these capacities served him only as valuable general experience, for in 1883 he was able to inaugurate a project he had been for some time ambitious to start, and forming a partnership with the late Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, entered the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, then owned by William Kent and William F. Zimmermann. Mr. Clapp and Captain Hunt conducted the laboratory as Hunt & Clapp, and later merged with the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. About 1887, Mr. Kent and Mr. Zimmermann retired from the firm, and in the following year the Pittsburgh Reduction Company was formed, this concern subsequently developing into the Aluminum Company of America, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world. Mr. Clapp served successfully as treasurer, secretary, and vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America, but for several years has confined his activity to his work as director of the main and affiliated companies. In 1893 the testing laboratory was made a limited company, with Mr. Clapp as its president, and since that time he has directed it in a career of steady prosperity.

Mr. Clapp serves his *alma mater,* the University of Pittsburgh, as president of its board of trustees, and devotes much of his time to the financial welfare of this highly-rated institution. He is also a life member of the board of trustees of Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and chairman of the committee on the museum. He has been an active member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania from the time of its founding, thirty-eight years ago, and is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Among the other scientific bodies with which he is affiliated are the National Geographical Society, the British Iron and Steel Institute, the Malacological Society of London, the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and he was made a fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is an attendant of the Shields Presbyterian Church; his clubs are the Duquesne, Allegheny County, Edgeworth, University, also the Engineers' Club of New York City. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Clapp married, Oct. 25, 1881, at Edgeworth, Anne Wardrop Love, daughter of Francis M. Love, a well known capitalist of the region, and they are the parents of two daughters: Marion Elizabeth, wife of William W. Collin, Jr., and Katherine Deming.

With the passing years Mr. Clapp's opportunities for service to his city in many relations, civic, social and patriotic, as well as in the strengthening of her industrial and commercial prestige, have been many, and the responsibilities discharged by him have been to her honor and advancement.

JAMES WILLIS DALZELL—The Pittsburgh of today willingly and gladly turns back the better part of a quarter of a century to do honor to such a citizen as James Willis Dalzell, whose life and effort are interwoven with the events and progress of her history. As manufacturer and financier, notably in connection with public utilities, Mr. Dalzell accomplished results of far-flung importance, and rendered a service to his time that has been acknowledged by his contemporaries and successors.

Mr. Dalzell, second son of James and Martha (Duff)

Dalzell, was born in Pittsburgh, in April, 1837. After attending private schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania, he completed his scholastic training at Professor Bolmar's Academy, West Chester, Pa. His business life began in the wholesale grocery house of his father, and in the early sixties he went to Titusville, Pa., where he filled a pioneer's role in the production of crude oil. Until 1865 he was in the oil fields, meeting with a generous measure of success, and then he returned to Pittsburgh, being associated with a number of enterprises before entering the firm of McCullough, Dalzell & Company, crucible manufacturers. To the upbuilding of the business of this firm he applied himself with an untiring industry and intelligent method that brought rapid result, and the company rose to prominent place in its field. Mr. Dalzell was a born executive with the qualities of the ideal leader, sparing himself not at all and inspiring faithful coöperation in subordinates as in equals. Men trusted his sense of justice and his word was accepted in the factory as willingly as in the directors' room. Mr. Dalzell also conducted operations in the commission iron field. Public utilities, as well as manufacturing, claimed his attention, and he was one of the founders of the Standard Underground Cable Company, as well as president of the Union Traction Company after its consolidation with the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Traction Company. He was vice-president of the Exchange National Bank, and a director of the Monongahela Insurance Company. To each position that he occupied Mr. Dalzell gave a share of his time. He accomplished a remarkable amount of work daily, due to facility in mastering new propositions and to unvarying method in all business affairs. He bore to the day of his death an honored reputation, born of the confidence and esteem of his fellows, who relied upon him for a strong, purposeful leadership that never failed.

Mr. Dalzell was a Republican in politics. The affairs of party or the holding of office never concerned him, but in constructive public spirit and forward looking citizenship he was unsurpassed. Charitable work knew his generosity, although few knew the extent of his benefactions but the many who profited by them.

Mr. Dalzell married Mary T. Beer, daughter of Henry and Cornelia S. (Maynard) Beer, who survives him. He died Feb. 23, 1898. One of his biographers has written of him thus: "He was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. As a business man he might truly be called a model and in all the relations of life he was thoroughly admirable. His record, both as a manufacturer and citizen, is without a blemish."

JAMES JOHNSTON MUNN—A career of sixty-five years in useful and constructive activities—this is the record of James Johnston Munn, proprietor of the Munn Lumber Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Munn was born in Mount Washington, now a part of Pittsburgh, Pa., March 9, 1855, and is a son of Dougald and Isabella (McCall) Munn. His father came to this country from Scotland in the year 1841; he was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Munn. His mother, born in Scotland Feb. 27, 1821, was brought to America by her parents when she was an infant, arriving in Pittsburgh July 24, 1821, coming over the mountains in a Conestoga wagon; she was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnston) McCall.

Mr. Munn, as a boy, gained a practical education in the public schools of Mount Washington, continuing his attendance more or less regularly until he was sixteen years of age. During this time he helped his father as he had opportunity. The elder Mr. Munn had established the first newspaper route in the city, and as the boy was able to help him, they built up a number of routes, and branched out in different directions about the city, keeping both busy. The boy began carrying papers when he was nine years old, and takes pride in the fact that from that time on he has always earned his own living, being dependent upon nobody. Mr. Munn had the distinction of carrying the first papers announcing the assassination of President Lincoln.

At the end of his school course Mr. Munn entered a broader field of labor. He was for some years employed by the South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Company, this connection, his first experience in the lumber business, beginning in 1871. He found the work congenial, and as the rapid growth of the city was ample guarantee of the future in this line, the young man bent every effort toward gaining a foothold in the lumber business for himself. His present success is proof of what his determination accomplished.

The present business was established by D. R. Speer & Company, in 1875. In 1893 Mr. Munn and W. L. Coyle left the Speer Company and began in business under the firm name of Coyle & Munn. Then, in 1903 Mr. Munn absorbed the entire interests of the business, and has since been assisted by his eldest son. Mr. Munn has developed a very large and important business, and handles immense quantities of lumber, and everything in the lumber line, including delivery equipment, planing mills, etc. He is a leader in his line, and one of the determinative factors in the world of construction in this section.

In the lumber world Mr. Munn is very prominent. He is a member of the Lumbermen's Club; National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; and the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, of Pittsburgh, and was presiding officer of the old Builders' Exchange at the time when it was taken over by the present organization.

In fraternal circles Mr. Munn is equally well known. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which order he is Past Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania; is now a supreme officer of the Loyal Association.

Politically, Mr. Munn reserves his right to individual decision, and gives unqualified support to no party. He is always actively interested in political affairs, but has consistently declined public office, which should be a matter of regret to the people of Pittsburgh, as his practical experience and judgment are such as would benefit any city. He is one of the managing directors



J. R. Johnston

of the Manchester community branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Munn married, on June 13, 1878, Kate L. Haslett, daughter of John and Nancy (Black) Haslett, of Pittsburgh, and they have six children: 1. William Stewart, who was educated in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh, and is now associated with his father in business. 2. John Alford, died at eleven years of age. 3. Robert Haslett, also educated in the Pittsburgh schools; married Neta Hunter, and has four children: James F., Robert H., Jr., John H., and Mary Katherine. 4. Nancy Isabella. 5. Alexander James, who married Clara Hahn, and has two children: Alexander J., Jr., and Katherine Emma. 6. Edward Dougald, who has completed his first year in Normal school; all graduates of the Pittsburgh high schools.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent in the social activities of the North Side. The family home is No. 1215 Termon avenue.

JOHN RODGERS JOHNSTON—To write of John R. Johnston simply as the forceful, successful business man that he was, without carrying into the narrative the human element that pervaded his practical affairs as it did his personal relations, would be to pen an unfaithful record. An expert in glass manufacture, he had in his business associates his firmest friends; as an executive in important interests, his colleagues were his most loyal admirers; and in the field of every day affairs, now common-place, now absorbingly interesting, he gave expression to a sincerity of friendship toward his fellows, a real concern for their best good, and an unchanging dependability in every relation of life. This was John R. Johnston, a lifelong friend of man.

Mr. Johnston was a descendant of Irish ancestry, son of Francis E. and Emily Jane (Wiggs) Johnston, grandson of John and Sarah Ann (Mauzy) Johnston, and great-grandson of William and Elizabeth (McIlheny) Johnston. Members of the Johnston family in their native land were actively engaged in flax culture, and the line was founded in the United States by John Johnston, who for half a century was a merchant of New Paris, Ohio. His wife, Sarah Ann (Mauzy) Johnston, was a daughter of William Mauzy, a private in Colonel James Gerrard's regiment of Virginia Regulars in the American Revolutionary army. Francis E. Johnston, father of John R. Johnston, was a veteran of the Civil War, and was for a time a merchant of Arcanum, Ohio, later associated with a jewelry firm.

John Rodgers Johnston, only son of Francis E. and Emily Jane (Wiggs) Johnston, was born in Arcanum, Darke county, Ohio, April 8, 1867. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace, of Kokomo, Ind., and of Topeka, Kan., and in 1889 left school to accept a position in a private bank in Topeka. After serving in this capacity for a short time, he accompanied a colonization expedition to Mexico. Returning North in 1890, he located in Hartford City, Ind., as bookkeeper for the Hartford City Glass Company, his first connection with the industry in which he realized his greatest success. Four years afterward he was elected secretary of the company, and his able services were later recognized in his appointment as its general manager. When the Hartford City Glass Company passed into the hands of the American Window Glass Company, Mr. Johnston was retained as manager, and remained in that position until his resignation in April, 1900.

The organization of the Johnston Glass Company, of which he was president, marked the beginning of his operations as an independent manufacturer, and the glass manufacturing plant of the company at Hartford City, where window and ornamental bending glass were made, was one of the most completely equipped, modern plants in the industry. Three hundred men were here employed, and a product was manufactured that represented the highest perfection of the glass making art in the United States. Mr. Johnston had a wide acquaintance throughout the glass manufacturing industry, was secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, of which he was one of the organizers, and did much to promote coöperation and good will throughout all branches of the business. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America. In 1912 he organized the Johnston Brokerage Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and this concern became distributing agent for the hand manufacturing plants of the glass industry. Mr. Johnston was president of this company, and his extensive interests included the presidency of the Newsome Feed and Grain Company, the Washington Orchard Company, the Johnston-Hayden Land Company, of Nebraska; the vice-presidency of the Citizen's State Bank, of Hartford City, Ind., the Potomac Valley Orchard Company, of Maryland; and the directorship of the Berghoff Brewing Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the Nelson Loan Company, of Kansas City, and the Palmer Forced Draft Burner Company, of Ridgway, Pa. During the World War, Mr. Johnston was called to Washington frequently to confer with government boards and officials in regard to power distribution, and it was largely upon his advice that the glass industry curtailed its output fifty per cent. while the war was in progress.

As a business man, Mr. Johnston was conspicuous for the method, exactitude and promptness of all his transactions. He made it an almost invariable rule of his life to spend ten hours of each day in his office, and he rarely deviated from the regulations governing his business conduct. Due to these characteristics he was able to accomplish an almost unbelievable amount of work, and this despite the fact that good health was seldom his lot.

Although Mr. Johnston was a native of neither Indiana nor Pennsylvania, he was claimed by his associates in both states as belonging to them. Many years before his death he was made a member of the Indiana Society, and no native Hoosier had more or closer friends among the distinguished sons of the State who had made their mark in literature and public life than had he. Mr. Johnston's clubs were the Union and Pittsburgh Press, of Pittsburgh, the Columbia, of Indianapolis, and the Old Scouts Hunting and Fishing Club, of which last named he was an organizer. This club grew out of annual gatherings of Mr. Johnston and his friends at Wallace, Neb., where he spent his vacations, and the

membership was really composed of the guests that he entertained at his Nebraska home. He was also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Athletic Associations of Chicago and Pittsburgh, and the Indianapolis Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a Republican in politics, and lent the weight of his influence in support of many issues, local and national, although often they had no attraction for him. For about twelve years he was a member of the School Board of Hartford City, Ind., serving as treasurer of the board, and his intelligently applied interest resulted in a school system for the city envied throughout the State. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Johnston married, Nov. 3, 1891, in Duluth, Minn., Nellie Marie Thompson, daughter of William A. Thompson, Sr., and Caroline Thompson, of Minnesota, natives of Norway. Mr. Thompson was a ship owner and a man of consequence in his line. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the New Era and other clubs, and has been one of the governors of the Made-in-America movement. She was the companion of her husband in many of his interests, and has an acquaintance almost as wide as was his in the glass trade. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of one son, John Rodgers, Jr., who was born in Hartford City, Ind., Feb. 4, 1895, and obtained his early education in the public schools of Hartford City and Indianapolis. After preparation in Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, he entered Princeton University, and was there a student until 1916. In this year he became associated with the Johnston Brokerage Company, of Pittsburgh, and upon his father's death he became vice-president of the company, also succeeding the elder Johnston as secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Union, Americus, Press, and Youghiogheny Country clubs, of Pittsburgh, and of the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis. He is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, and fraternizes with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Johnston married, May 5, 1917, Mercedes M. Spence, daughter of William D. Spence, of Pittsburgh. They have one daughter, Marjorie Elizabeth.

John Rodgers Johnston died Oct. 8, 1920. Everywhere his influence had extended, and this record shows him as a man of diverse interests, his death brought a keen sense of loss. These following paragraphs are quoted from an editorial entitled "A Departed Friend," by Louis L. Drake, editor of the "Paint and Varnish Record:"

It is with unutterable sorrow that we endeavor to pay a fitting tribute to our departed friend, J. R. Johnston. To write "The King is Dead, Long Live the King," would scarcely measure up to the size of the man who was more than a king to his fellowmen. If ever a man of earthly birth was more noble in mind and action, more patient, more long suffering, more gentle, or more kind and generous, we have yet to hear of him. Our friend, the friend of literally thousands, was just that man. Here was a man whose like we shall never look upon again; a consummate business man of achievement, a devoted husband, fond father, kind friend, and sympathetic employer; he lived for them and to do all he could to make them happy.

Perhaps now and here are the time and place to make public a few of his virtues. John R. Johnston early became engaged in the glass manufacturing business. Finding conditions of a discouraging character, labor underpaid and unsettled, some manufacturers losing money and others going out of business, he devoted his best years to reconstruction of the affairs in this industry. He stabilized wages, satisfied labor, and turned the manufacturing line into one of profit.

Such a herculean effort was almost unsurmountable, yet he was also faced with unfavorable governmental action, law suits, and government tax officers actually camping in his offices seeking to find him in restraint of trade. These men personally knew what politicians higher in office closed their eyes to, that he was an honest man patiently trying to be a good citizen, a patriotic one if you please, a constructive man, and one only engaged in doing good to his fellowmen. To just what extent the actions of such ill advised officials contributed to his early taking away is not hard to surmise.

During a short and very busy life, in later years full of physical torture, he lengthened his days among his friends by his kindly ways. Let us specify: he had on his personal list the names of hundreds of friends; to these every now and then some little reminder was sent, sometimes an article of value, one for the office or personal use; at another time some printed matter or some trifle to cause amusement. He was a collector of good reading matter, which he sent his friends, and once a year a special issue of some book tending to make the receiver brighter and happier. Each friend on his list had a distinctive number; books showed these numbers on their frontispiece, and special dedications and, as busy as he was and suffering as he did, these were always addressed in his own hand. Sometimes we have felt this laborious work of addressing was done to overcome his suffering through the heartfelt pleasure he had in doing good to others.

May we be pardoned if we mention a particular instance of his kindliness. Once a year it was his custom to go hunting in a western State with his boy and a number of friends. The town, if such it may be called, where they alighted from the train boasted, as do all such towns, of an impecunious weekly paper. Once a year our friend became the editor of a special issue. He took over the plant and edited the publication with contributions gladly furnished by such friends as George Ade, Abe Martin, Senator Capper, and cartoons by such men as McCutcheon. These copies were sent his friends and on turning back the plant to the local publisher it was always with a liberal check, perhaps equal or at least approaching a whole year income from his regular business.

We could go on for hours writing of his benefactions and goodness of heart, but it will not bring back our friend. We refrain from mentioning his many kindnesses to us personally, but it is our pride and consolation that he was a friend and that we could always go to him for sympathy and advice and never return empty handed. What more need be said?

It is our hope that his life may be an inspiration to those who knew him, and that others in this mundane life may try to emulate him. If this could be done this world would be a better place in which to live, and there would be many better people. Let us all try.

There will soon rise in Wallace, Neb., where Mr. Johnston was known and popular through his annual visits, a memorial to him in the form of a social community center, erected by his former associates in the glass industry. The committee in charge of the memorial is headed by Capt. Charles W. Brown, president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and many circles, in the glass manufacturing world are represented by subscriptions—from executives of the leading companies to organizations of factory operatives, all of whom find common ground in their admiration and love for a man of noble influence.

JOHN BERNARD LARKIN—It is said of John Bernard Larkin that "no man ever served the people with greater fidelity than he, and that in office or out, he was always an advocate of righteousness in politics,

and he made party loyalty square with loyalty to the whole people and his own conscience." He filled two very important offices in Pittsburgh, postmaster and city controller, and made his name a synonym for honesty and incorruptibility. He became postmaster at a time when "to the victor belongs the spoils" was still strong, but he was not ruled by it, the good of the service meaning more to him than anything else.

As controller he was a veritable "watchdog of the treasury," as careful of the public funds as of his own, and knowing no distinction between his public and his private honor, one being held as sacred as the other. He guarded the trust funds of Pittsburgh with jealous eye, and was an incorruptible sentinel over all expenditures for public purposes. He was always ready to combat, in court or out, with figures or facts, any measure of extravagance or proposal tainted with suspicious features. Thus he became known as "Honest John Larkin," a popular title that was sincere and well deserved, for he was a strong and rugged character. In his personal relations with citizens he was always affable, accommodating and fraternal. Few had a larger range of acquaintances and more affectionate friends. He nobly met every obligation of life, and left behind him a memory of true citizenship, official probity, and neighborly kindness.

John Bernard Larkin, son of Michael and Margaret (Toomb) Larkin, was born in a house located at the corner of Fifth and High streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 25, 1838. His parents came from County Derry, Ireland, in 1835, locating in Pittsburgh, where Michael Larkin was engaged as carpenter and builder. In his youth Mr. Larkin entered the employ of Kean & Miller, sheet iron manufacturers, beginning as an errand boy and becoming their chief accountant. For eleven years he was with Kean & Miller, then in 1862 went to Ironton, Ohio, and was employed as an accountant in that city until 1867, when he was elected city clerk, succeeding C. B. Edgerton, judge of the Probate Court. When Mr. Larkin made his first report of the financial conditions of the city, the people of the city were informed in that document of the true conditions of the city finances, and general public interest was awakened.

Soon afterward the Oliver Furnace Company secured his services in their accounting department, and while connected with that large iron manufacturing company he received the unsolicited nomination of the Democratic party for the office of county auditor. He at once resigned his position, made a strong campaign, and was defeated by three hundred votes. He then returned to Pittsburgh and started a business of his own, but owing to a difficulty about a lease for his place of business he gave it up and entered the employ of Fleming, Agnew & Company. Later he became junior member of McCandless & Company, and became traveling salesman for his firm, and for Graff, Hugus & Company, a firm having a common interest with McCandless & Company. In 1873 Mr. Larkin became superintendent of the furnace and range department of the Weldon & Kelly Company, a position he held for ten years, becoming an expert in the construction of hot air furnaces. On April 2, 1885. he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Pittsburgh, and served until 1889. As postmaster of Pittsburgh he raised the office to a new level of efficiency. He gave his entire time to the duties of his office during his term, was continually making improvements which facilitated the prompt delivery of the mails, but no changes were made until after careful study and consideration had shown their need. At the expiration of his term, which marked an epoch in Pittsburgh postal history, Mr. Larkin engaged in the real estate business and prospered abundantly. One of the noted transactions in realty was the sale of the old cathedral to H. C. Frick. He continued in the real estate business until 1902, when he was elected controller of the city of Pittsburgh. In 1905 he was reëlected by an even larger majority than the first time, having given evidence of his devotion to the interests of the people, and that made his election almost certain.

From youth Mr. Larkin had taken a deep interest in politics, and was one of the leaders of the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania. Following his retirement from the postmaster's office, he performed important public service, although as a private citizen. The organization in control of the Republican party and of city affairs gave frequent chances for the inspection of their work in the courts, and in these controversies Mr. Larkin had an important though quiet part. He delved deep in the reports issued from the controller's office, and with G. W. Guthrie and D. D. Bruce was instrumental in halting several plans for a lavish expenditure of the people's money. During the memorable campaign of 1893, he took an important part in the movement to elect Ex-Mayor Henry Gourley, who was running on the Democratic ticket, although a Republican, with Bernard McKenna, Democratic candidate for mayor. Mr. McKenna and Mr. Gourley were elected, but the reform movement would not again support Mr. Gourley for controller, and, led by D. D. Bruce, made John B. Larkin the Democratic candidate, Mr. Gourley running for reëlection on the Republican ticket. Mr. Gourley won by a narrow margin, although fraud was claimed which it took two years to decide.

In 1902 Mr. Larkin was again a candidate for controller, and the fight which followed his election was one which is historical, Mr. Larkin being a conspicuous and picturesque figure, "the first man to break the ring." As controller he was distinguished for his success in accomplishing substantial economies. His record was a title to reëlection and it was accorded him in 1905. He insisted upon department heads holding down estimates to actual needs, and was never weary of curbing lavish expenditure. It was a signal honor for a Democrat to be elected to such responsible office in Republican Pittsburgh, but Controller Larkin had that honor twice conferred upon him, and there is no doubt that had he lived he would have had a third term. Besides his defeat for controller in 1896, he had been defeated for the Legislature in 1878 by William Flinn, but by a narrow margin. He was in office at the time of his death, his term having not expired.

Controller Larkin was a member and benefactor of St. Paul's Cathedral, Roman Catholic Church, but belonged to no clubs, nor did he indulge in any periods of recreation. He was deeply interested in his work,

and no matter what it was, gave his entire time to it. He was ably posted on the world's work, and gave a great deal of time to working out problems that were vexing other men. To hear that something was wrong was an incentive to attempt a remedy, and he often said he dearly loved to shut himself up in his study alone and amuse his brain with the solving of all sorts of problems. Mr. Larkin was a man with a remarkable versatility of talent, and his accomplishments in widely separated fields were exceptionally brilliant. His mechanical gifts made him the inventor and patentee of many useful devices. A tireless student and an omnivorous reader, he educated himself along lines that made for culture and mental efficiency, and his frequent contributions to newspapers were marked by a high type of scholarship. Just two days before his passing, a United States patent was granted him for a new bottle cap or closure which he had invented to remedy some defects in existing closures.

In deference to the family wishes, extreme simplicity marked the funeral services, although sable cloth hid the front of the City Hall, flags were hanging at half mast, and public business suspended. The services at St. Paul's Cathedral were very impressive, and part of the great audience was seventy-five orphans from St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, on whose board Controller Larkin had served since its inception. With the simple services of the Catholic church, which were read at at the grave at Calvary Heights Cemetery by Rt. Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, a brother-in-law of the dead controller, he was laid to rest.

Pittsburgh Councils in joint session paid tribute to the memory of John B. Larkin by resolution and eulogy, declaring "Pittsburgh has lost a loyal, capable and trustworthy officer, and many assembled here have lost a true and faithful friend." The board of directors of the Washington National Bank, and of the Washington Trust Company paid fitting respect, stating by resolution that "This board feels most keenly his loss, not simply as a co-worker, but also as a personal friend. His life was a concrete example of civic and commercial virtue. During the years in which he was associated with us, he inspired us with his many manly qualities and his influence will be continuously felt in these institutions and in the city of Pittsburgh for untold years to come."

Mr. Larkin was a member of the board of trustees for Mercy Hospital, "always helpful and efficient in the performance of his duties, a man of unflinching and uncompromising honesty in act and purpose." Expressions of regret were general from the entire press of the city and State, and from city and State officials, and it is no exaggeration to say that a city mourned.

Mr. Larkin married Rose Canevin, who died in 1899, sister of Rt. Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh, and daughter of Thomas and Rosanna Canevin, pioneer residents of Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin were the parents of four children: John C., now in the drug business; Alice G.; Naomi, of Pittsburgh; and Regina, deceased.

THOMAS EDWIN ORR—From Pittsburgh as a center, Thomas Edwin Orr conducted for fifteen years a work whose influence extended far beyond the limits of the city or the State. This was performed as a member of the editorial staff and advertising manager of the "National Stockman and Farmer," the leading journal of its class in the country. Mr. Orr, who had elected educational lines as the field of his life work, was brought into touch with the paper to which he afterward rendered such signal service by experimental efforts in poultry raising and egg production, and, convinced of the value of its work from an economic standpoint, cast his lot with the journal. Mr. Orr was prominent in Masonic circles in Pittsburgh, devoted in church and Sunday school work, and during his Pittsburgh residence assumed and faithfully discharged the responsibilities of good citizenship.

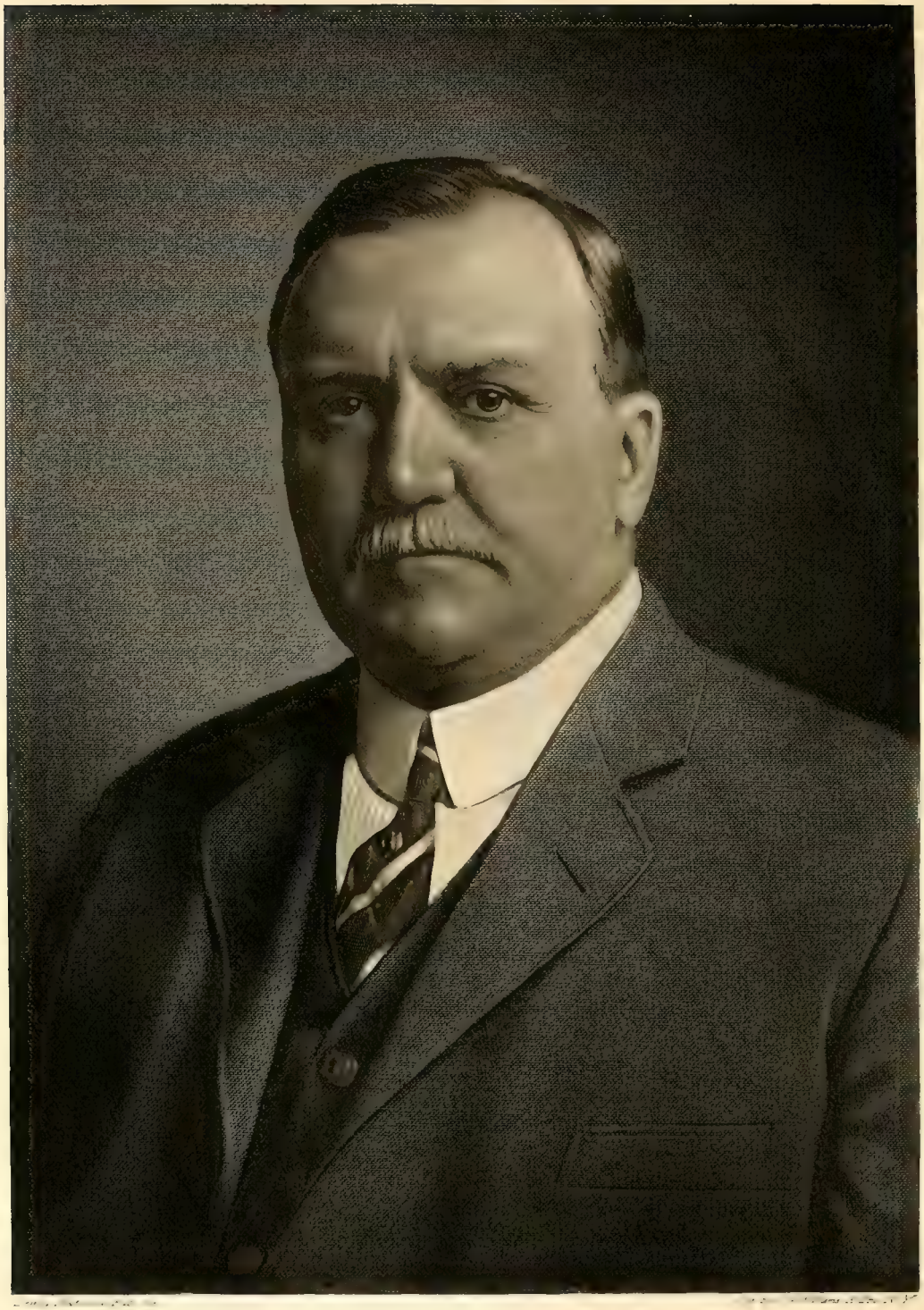
Thomas Edwin Orr was born in Hollidays Cove, W. Va., Sept. 23, 1853. After public school study he entered the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He at once entered educational work, and his ability as a teacher and enthusiastic interest in his profession won him appointment as superintendent of schools of Lemars, Iowa, and subsequently charge of the schools of Bridgeport, Ohio.

While directing educational affairs in Bridgeport, Mr. Orr began, in a vacant lot of the city, his first experiments in poultry raising, which he had studied for some time previously. He held pronounced views on the value of poultry in contributing to the food supply of the nation and of the vast possibilities opened by scientific methods and practices. He was remarkably successful in breeding and in egg production, and he contributed valuable and instructive articles to journals who made such matters their sphere. These attracted the attention of the "National Stockman and Farmer," the most widely read paper circulating in agricultural districts, and Mr. Orr was offered the post of poultry editor, which he accepted after consideration of the comparative opportunities for accomplishment of permanent and widespread good. Later, there were added to his duties as head of the poultry department those of advertising manager, and he subsequently devoted himself entirely to the advertising pages of the journal. He was identified with the "National Stockman and Farmer" until 1901, a period of fifteen years, and during this time was an important factor in its success, his capable administration of the advertising department contributing extensively to the prosperity that attended the paper during his regime.

Not long after withdrawing from this journal, which he did on account of failing health, Mr. Orr devoted himself solely to poultry raising at Beaver, Pa., and was secretary, treasurer, and lecturer of the American Poultry Association until his death, lecturing on agricultural subjects all over America. He was a recognized authority in his line, did much to popularize the raising of good breeds in the United States and to secure the general use of scientific and correct methods of poultry culture. The term fancier did not apply to Mr. Orr in any way, for while he delighted in the development of pure strains or the blending of well bred stock to produce a desired result in size or productivity, his clearest vision was of usefulness from an economic standpoint, and to this vision he held constantly true.



Thomas E. Orr





Mr. Orr was, in addition to his official connection with the American Poultry Association, a member of the Agriculturists' Press Club and the Farmers' Congress. He filled the office of superintendent of the poultry department at the St. Louis Exposition. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, affiliating with Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of Pittsburgh. For many years Mr. Orr was an elder of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, and he was also superintendent of its Sunday school, furthering its work at every turn.

Thomas Edwin Orr married, at East Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1878, Mary Beers, born in East Cleveland, Feb. 10, 1856, daughter of Lemuel Fordham and Margaret (Marshall) Beers, her father a contractor of East Cleveland, a legatee of Shaw Academy, treasurer of the school board, and auditor of the election board, a citizen of prominence in his community. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Orr: 1. Fordham Newell, born Oct. 24, 1879; he was educated in the Pittsburgh High School and Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., with the degree of Bachelor of Science, now an expert electrical engineer and draftsman. 2. Helen Lou Essie, deceased, born March 4, 1885. 3. Martha Upson, born May 6, 1890; she was educated in the Beaver High School and Wells College, class of 1912, and is a teacher of modern languages and dramatic instructor in Butler High School, Butler, Pa.

Mr. Orr died at Beaver, Pa., March 23, 1907. In its following issue the "National Stockman and Farmer" made the following editorial comment upon his personality:

It is hard to speak too highly of the character of Thomas E. Orr. He was diligent and upright in business, constant in friendship, and a hard but honorable fighter when convinced of the righteousness of his cause. His burdens he bore with fortitude and patience. His pleasures were taken with almost boyish zest. His great body contained a big heart, full of kindness and courage. In religion he professed and practiced Christianity, his affiliation with the Presbyterian church beginning at an early age and continuing until his death.

JOHN ARCHIBALD SIMERAL began business life in railroad employ, changed his activity to wholesale grocery lines, and while engaged in this business saw and appreciated the opportunity that led him into foodstuff manufacturing and finally into the organization of the Famous Biscuit Company. Since 1911 he has been president and general manager of this company, manufacturing an extensive line of nationally known crackers, cakes and biscuits, and his energy, initiative, and strong executive powers have made his organization a leading concern in its field. In Pittsburgh, and in Bellevue, his home, Mr. Simeral is regarded as a progressive man of affairs, whose public spirit is a dependable factor in support of any movement of municipal improvement or advance.

The family of which John A. Simeral is a member, is of ancient Norman origin, tracing to Sir Gualter de Somerville, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066. An honorable English line is followed by the record of American descendants who met every challenge of a new and changing condition and country, gave men for service in all crises of the nation's life, and, in short, bore well a full share of responsibility as it came to them wherever they were found. Pennsylvania and Ohio have long been the family home, and Alexander Simeral settled in Chester county, Pa., probably about 1730-36. Descent from him and his wife, Jean (Lindsey) Simeral, to John A. Simeral, is through his son, Alexander (2) Simeral, an officer in the Revolution, and Martha (McGrew) Simeral; Archibald and Mary (Ferguson) Simeral; and William Ferguson and Nancy (Davis) Simeral, parents of John A. Simeral.

John Archibald Simeral was born in Bloomfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 13, 1851, and was named for his grandfathers, John Davis and Archibald Simeral. Steubenville, Ohio, became the family home when he was eight years of age, and there he attended public school. He completed his education in Scott's Academy and Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa., and then became assistant to his father, who was auditor of Jefferson county. He came to Pittsburgh, May 1, 1877, and became employed in the auditing department of the Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad Company. In April, 1881, Mr. Simeral severed his connection with this road and became associated with Allen Kirkpatrick & Company, dealers in wholesale groceries. In this connection he gained familiarity with wholesale and retail food markets, and with conditions and requirements that stood him in good stead in future years. The experience and knowledge gained in this time bore fruits in the organization of the Thomas R. Mackey Baking Company, of which he was a founder and the first secretary. The organization of this company was completed Feb. 1, 1906, continuing for four years under Mr. Mackey's management. On April 25, 1911, the charter of the Thomas R. Mackey Baking Company was transferred to the Famous Biscuit Company, of which Mr. Simeral is president and manager. The Famous Biscuit Company is capitalized at $500,000, and manufactures all kinds of crackers, cakes, biscuits, and sugar wafers. Among its well known brands are the "Dlekta," "Orienta," and "Bon Ton," and the slogan used by the company in its widespread advertising campaigns is "One Hundred and Fifty Good Things to Eat." Branches of the main office are located at Altoona, Johnstown, and New Brighton, Pa.; Youngstown and Akron, Ohio; Wheeling, Huntington, and Fairmont, W. Va., and Cumberland, Md., and through these agencies the Famous Biscuit Company's products are distributed over a wide territory. The Pittsburgh factory, located at Twenty-second and Wharton streets, South Side, is a new structure, specially designed for the company's occupancy, equipped with the most modern baking machinery, where the products of the company are safeguarded by every known sanitary device and precaution. Goods of high quality and skillful management in manufacturing and marketing are the open secrets of the success of Mr. Simeral's company. His business record is such that at its inception he was easily able to secure the financial interest and support of some of Pittsburgh's leading financiers, and the record of the company has more than justified the confidence then displayed in his ability and integrity.

Mr. Simeral's home is in Bellevue, and there he has

served his community as opportunity and the pressing requirements of his business have enabled him. From 1882 to 1888 he was a school director of Bellevue, from 1902 to 1908 was a member of the Borough Council, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in political faith, confining his political activity chiefly to his vote. His clubs are the Bellevue Country, Americus, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and his Masonic affiliations are with Steubenville (Ohio) Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Bellevue Presbyterian Church, a supporter of all of its works, and a liberal friend of charitable and philanthropic institutions.

Mr. Simeral married (first), Nov. 11, 1873, Annie Hull Shouse, daughter of Capt. John and Rebecca (Edie-Girard) Shouse. She died March 15, 1895. Mr. Simeral married (second), Sept. 2, 1915, Sallie Belle Tolby, daughter of James B. and Mary Jane (Craig) Tolby, of Richmond, Va. There were the following children of Mr. Simeral's first marriage: 1. Cora Everett, born Jan. 15, 1875; attended the Allegheny Fifth Ward School and graduated from the Bishop Bowman Institute; married Charles Lewis Cordes, traffic manager of the American Steel and Wire Company of Pittsburgh; they are the parents of two daughters: Eleanor Shouse, born Oct. 13, 1903, and Martha Anne, born Dec. 29, 1906. 2. Richard Floyd, born May 7, 1879; attended the Allegheny Fifth Ward and High schools, graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania (University of Pittsburgh), and then took a dental course at that institution, taking the degree of D. D. S.; he practiced for ten years in Bellevue, and is now associated with his father in business. 3. Mary Ferguson, born Sept. 9, 1886; educated at Allegheny and Bellevue schools and Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. 4. Alexander Edie, born April 8, 1889; attended Bellevue, Pa., schools, and Allegheny High School; was engaged in the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh; is now associated with his father; married, March 8, 1916, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Edward J. and Louise Bohn; they have one child, Mary Louise, born Jan. 19, 1918. 5. John Alan, born Nov. 11, 1890; attended the Bellevue, Pa., schools; was engaged in the Farmers' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, and is now associated with his father; married, April 2, 1914, Hazel M. (Kennedy) Hallam, widow, who had one son, John Robert, born Feb. 3, 1913.

HON. DAVID A. WILBERT—The true measure of a man's life cannot be reckoned in years. Not in length of days, but in depth and fullness of experience; not alone in things accomplished, but in the eternal rightness of the goal set, whether reached or only striven for; not in material possessions, but in wealth of spirit, must the measure of a life be taken. "To live and work; to endure hardness; to deserve good and receive evil; to toil for reward and to gain reproach; to do one's duty and to meet, not applause, but ingratitude, is this the life of man?" In the words of Chancellor McCormick, this is not all. "Not toil, not striving to serve, not splendid achievement; but aspiring to throw one's energies into the fulfilling of eternal purposes and to get into harmony with the thought and plan of the eternal God, so that it shall always throb with mighty energy and work with omnipotent power—this is life."

It was at the Senate Memorial Service held in honor of David A. Wilbert that the above words were spoken, and if "to throb with mighty energy and work with power" be life, then during the fifty years in which he lived and worked, David A. Wilbert most certainly did build a life. The years were short and few in number, but through their golden hours and minutes ran the energizing current of purposeful activity and fearless endeavor. Born in old Mount Washington borough, now the Nineteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 23, 1862, son of Jacob and Catherine Elizabeth (Gillman) Wilbert, he was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Central High School of his native city. In 1882, with his brother Frank, he entered the produce business, and in 1888, under the firm name of Frank Wilbert & Brother, they succeeded their father, in the same business, which they operated until 1909, when David A. Wilbert sold out his interests in the firm, and with P. J. Edwards, engaged in the real estate, insurance, mortgage, and bonding business, under the name, D. A. Wilbert & Company, with offices in the Berger building. He was very successful in this business, in which he remained until his death, Jan. 26, 1912.

Early in his career he actively connected himself with the Republican political party. He served at various times as ward chairman and at one time was a school director. His large abilities and his fearless energy soon marked him as a man needed in larger fields, and in 1904 he was nominated and elected by a large majority to the upper branch of the State Legislature. He quickly grasped the details of legislative work, and in a short time the Senate began to feel the influence of that purposeful activity and fearless endeavor which were so characteristic of David A. Wilbert. Neither a straw man, a figurehead, nor a gatherer of "plums" had come among them, but a living, vital force, quick to think, strong to act, and fearless in supporting what he believed to be right or opposing the wrong or unwise. Loving a fight in a good cause, he never hesitated to throw the whole weight of his energy and his ability into the support of that which he advocated, and his opposition came to be as much feared as his support was desired and sought. Mindful of the fact that he was sent to the highest branch of the State Legislature for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of his constituents, his work in the Senate did much for the advancement of his district. When the Greater Pittsburgh Bill was presented, Mr. Wilbert took a leading part in the fight. In the sessions of 1909 and 1911 he was chairman of the municipal affairs committee, one of the most important in the upper branch of the Legislature. All legislation affecting cities and boroughs went to his committee and the duties devolving upon the chairman were very exacting. Senator Wilbert handled most of the legislation affecting Pittsburgh that was introduced in the session of 1911, and it was due to his efforts that many of the bills fathered by Mayor Magee were put through. So



David A Willard



Frank Abbott

ably did he handle the work of this committee that he was selected as a member of many other important committees. When an attempt was made in the sessions of 1909 and 1911 to put through legislation favorable to the osteopathic physicians of the State, Senator Wilbert forced recognition for them. He put through the bill giving the osteopaths a State Board in 1909, and blocked the one board medical bill in the Senate of 1911 until they were recognized. The leaders of the Republican party early appreciated his ability and they were quick to recognize his forcefulness. He was soon taken into the councils of the legislative leaders and became an active participant in framing the legislative programs. Whenever important legislation was to be considered, Senator Wilbert was consulted. Broad-minded, quick to detect the spirit of narrow partisanism, his judgments came to be much valued among his associates. That his constituents recognized the sterling character of his service is evidenced by the fact that in 1908 he was reëlected for a second term, which he was just completing at the time of his death.

With all the large demands which his business and his political duties made upon him, Mr. Wilbert found time for fraternal, club, and church affiliations. He was a member of the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons; Mt. Moriah Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Ascalon Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar; and was also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He held membership with Hazel Glen Lodge, Knights of Pythias; with the Royal Arcanum; with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 11; with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie 76; and Loyal Order of Moose, No. 46.

On Nov. 16, 1884, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Wilbert married Josephine Brown, daughter of John and Josephine (Welsh) Brown, and they became the parents of five children: David J., Harry, Josephine, Margaret, and Gillman, all of whom, with Mrs. Wilbert, are now (1921) living.

The death of David A. Wilbert, Jan. 26, 1912, when he had almost completed his fiftieth year and seemed just in the prime of a remarkably active and useful life, came as a severe blow, and represents a great loss to his hosts of friends, to his business and political associates, and to the State. In deep grief, and conscious of the magnitude of their loss, the Senate held a memorial service in his honor on the evening of April 22, 1913, and adopted the following set of resolutions:

Whereas, Almight God in his wisdom removed from our midst on January twenty-sixth, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, the Honorable David A. Wilbert, late a Senator from the Forty-third District; and

Whereas, His public character and services demand prominent commemoration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania, in appreciation of the sterling qualities and high unselfish character of our late member, extend to the family of the deceased Senator our sincere sympathy in their great loss, and direct that a copy of this resolution, duly engrossed and attested, be forwarded to the bereaved wife.

CHARLES H. KLINE,
CHARLES J. MAGEE,
ASA K. DeWITT,
JOSEPH H. THOMPSON,
HARRY J. MORGAN.

MRS. ELLEN (MURDOCH) WATSON—Standing out in bold relief against two great national crises, the Civil War and the Crusade for Temperance, is the figure of Mrs. Ellen (Murdoch) Watson, whose death occurred at her home in Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1913. In the Civil War period Mrs. Watson was a young woman who willingly gave up the comforts of home life to share the discomforts and dangers of the soldiers in the field, and throughout the remainder of her life, as a woman in the prime of her vigor, and as one upon whom age and sorrow had left its mark, she was a loyal champion of the temperance movement, accomplishing results of far-reaching benefit. Her long life of more than fourscore years was consecrated to high and worthy aims. In the words of Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, "Mrs. Watson was one of the best women of Pittsburgh—good, gentle, charitable, unselfish, useful, noble," and well and truly was it said of her "that a great power for goodness was taken away, and this community is poorer and Heaven is richer."

Mrs. Watson was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 31, 1831, daughter of John, Jr., and Jane (Robb) Murdoch (q. v.). When a girl of twelve years she was sent to school in New York, and her interesting trip across the mountains by stage and canal was the topic of frequent allusions in her later life when she spoke before many gatherings. Upon the death of her mother, in 1852, the responsibilities of the home fell in great measure upon her shoulders, and from that time until the Civil War she lived on the old Murdoch farm. Here it was that she first began her work with the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, organized by the late B. F. Jones and James Park for the aid and relief of Union soldiers passing through the city, and later for the provision of necessities and comforts for soldiers in the field. With all their accommodations the city was so full of soldiers at times that there was no place to lay their heads. She was one of the earliest women the Subsistence Committee sent to the front to look after their stores when they were working in conjunction with the great Christian Commission, and in a recent letter she wrote the following: "I remember coming in one morning at 7 o'clock and having to pick my way over the sleeping forms of Milroy's Brigade, which had just come in from West Virginia, after a hard campaign. They had dropped down on Wood street pavements, laid their heads on their knapsacks and gone to sleep."

When she first went out to the front in January, 1864, she was assigned to Hospital 19, in Nashville. At other times during the war she was at Harrisons Landing, City Point, and Washington. At Washington one of her most useful employments was to obtain the names from hospital headquarters of all Pennsylvania soldiers in the hospitals, which were given to Colonel Jordan, of Harrisburg, and the men were transferred to the West Penn Hospital at Pittsburgh, if such action were at all possible. While at the front her passes were signed by the Secretary of War, permitting her to follow the army, and to conduct her work with full coöperation from military authorities.

After her marriage, in 1867, to William Watson, a prominent banker and manufacturer of New Castle,

Pa., she was for six years a resident of that place. Mr. Watson's ill health caused them to locate in Pittsburgh in 1873, and they made the Murdoch farm their home. William Watson was born in New Castle, Pa., in 1814, and died in Pittsburgh, in 1879, a grandson of Col. James Watson, of the 26th Battalion of Lancaster Militia in the Revolutionary War, who was commended by General Washington for his bravery in the battles about Germantown.

Mrs. Watson was one of the most widely known temperance workers in the United States within national church work. After fourteen years in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she left that society to aid in the organization of the non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance, which was one of the inspirations of that great non-partisan organization, the Anti-Saloon League of America. Mrs. Watson served the Alliance as corresponding secretary for ten years, and was for ten years State secretary of rescue work. She was also for a number of years superintendent of the Sabbath Observance Alliance of the Woman's Keeley League, and county superintendent of legislative work. For ten years she was superintendent of work in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to secure a temperance day in the week of prayer, a work which she continued in the Alliance and also after becoming corresponding secretary of the Woman's Synodical Temperance Committee. In the face of opposition she was never discouraged, and in a little leaflet published the September before her death, after thirty years of effort, she reported that she was receiving the endorsements of General Assembly, Synods, Presbyteries, Conferences, and other religious and temperance organizations, and of thousands of well known men and women.

Early in her temperance career she became impressed with the thought that temperance and missionary work should go hand in hand, and to this end she bent her energies. In order to make temperance a branch of missions she advocated temperance secretaries in missionary societies, and she lived to see these appointed in nearly all the missionary societies in her own Presbytery, as well as in many Presbyterian and other churches throughout the country, and the sentiment growing rapidly. For a period of more than twenty years she was corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Synodical Temperance Committee, and for eight years, temperance secretary of the Allegheny County Union Missionary Society. Both of these offices she held at the time of her death.

Mrs. Watson was survived by one daughter, Ellen Murdoch Watson, and one brother, John R. Murdoch (q. v.). Miss Watson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, served as an officer in the American Red Cross Canteen Work during the World War, and is interested in local civic affairs. The funeral services of Mrs. Watson were held in the Bellefield Church, and were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell Coyle. Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, a friend of many years' standing, spoke in part as follows from II Corinthians, 9th chapter, 8th verse: "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work."

There is an appropriateness in turning your thoughts to this great text this day, and it has been chosen for your consideration because this was a verse specially marked in Mrs. Watson's Bible, and it was not only marked on the page but was exemplified in her life. When the Civil War broke out—it seems a long time ago to us of this generation—she was one of the first to enlist in the United States Christian Commission. She served as a nurse during the war and witnessed many of the important battles and was one of those agents to whom the people of Pittsburgh sent their supplies to be distributed on the field. Those who knew this gentle, modest lady in these later years, and saw at her throat a silver pin representing an open Bible, did not know always that this was the badge of her heroic service as an active worker of the Christion Commission of the United States among the sick and wounded soldiers on the field of battle.

After the death of her husband, in 1880, she began to throw the energy and activity of her life into local, city and national temperance work. She was widely known and honored throughout this country as an efficient, consecrated, sane, temperance advocate. By her own pen, by her voice in public addresses, by the distribution of literature, and by her prayers to Almighty God she helped to awaken all the people to the evil of intemperance.

No little of the wonderful temperance awakening of this generation is due to the work she did. She rejoiced to attend the national meeting of the Anti-Saloon League held in Columbus, November, 1913, which was, perhaps, the most powerful expression of the temperance sentiment of the twentieth century in any land. She was interested in a practical way in the reformation of individuals who had become addicted to strong drink, and often gave quietly from her own private means and secured from others the money necessary to send to an institution those who might be cured of the awful habit. Friends, who believed in her, furnished means to supplement her own gifts, and she was thus enabled to do a surprisingly large work. For all funds that passed through her hands she made a business-like accounting that was rare in its accuracy.

With all her public service she never ceased to be a modest, gentle, home-loving woman. She loved flowers with a peculiar and unfailing interest, and her flower gardens were so remarkable as to be among the show places of this great city. She not only admired the beauty of the blooms but she found delight in her intelligent care of the plants, and she was authority on the habits and needs of certain species of plants.

She had a boundless sympathy for the suffering and unfortunate. Her heart never seemed to be exhausted of love for her fellowmen. It answered every appeal, whether it was spoken or the mute fight of suffering. It poured out its sympathy in unmeasured abundance on all who came beneath her notice, and her sympathy was practical. She gave all the money she had at any time, and she obtained from friends that she might further help, and I think she will be among that company who shall stand before the King and her Him say: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

She was a member for many years of this Bellefield Presbyterian Church; she was a consistent member, a worthy member, a useful member, for she loved the Word of God and fed upon it. She loved God's people, and God's grace gave her that rare thing—sanctified common sense.

She had a keen sense of humor, and it gave her a cheerful heart, a cheerful face, a cheerful word in every conversation; she was very human. She had the apt anecdote; the light turn into a joke that made her always attractive, and she never lost the zest of living; she was always full of plans of what she would do next. She was inexhaustible in her hope, and in her expectation of what God would do for the uplifting of this land in which she lived, and one of the last things she wrote in her little day book,—for she had an indefatigable mind and gathered for preservation the worthwhile things that she met, whether she read them or got them from other people—were these two lines, "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you." She was in her usual health and full of enthusiastic plans for her work to the morning of her death. God spared her from a lingering illness, and gave her an easy exodus from this life.



James Isaac Buchanan

It is easy to imagine the joy that would have filled Mrs. Watson's heart with the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment and the accomplishment of national prohibition as an actual fact. No less proud would she have been of the army of devoted women who in France and at home held up the hands of American soldiers in the World War, for she appreciated in rare degree, how largely the morale of an army depended upon the women, who in the midst of suffering and death typified to war-worn soldiers, all that was wholly good and desirable.

The closing paragraph of this record, that is to recognize again Mrs. Ellen (Murdoch) Watson in her rightful place in Pittsburgh history, is quoted from resolutions passed by the Sabbath school of the Sixth Presbyterian Church:

> As the years slipped away they whitened her hair and lessened her strength, while Sorrow and Loss became her guests, but the same sweet smile illuminated her beautiful face, and the keen wit and telling anecdotes were as ready as ever, while her great heart went out in tender sympathy to all who were in trouble. Loving and beloved she journeyed on, busy and helpful, when
>
> "God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crossed,
> Looked on us all, and loving her the most,
> Straightway relieved her from life's weary load."

JOHN R. MURDOCH—For more than half a century the name of Murdoch was closely identified with floriculture in the city of Pittsburgh, and the Smithfield street establishment of the firm of John R. & A. Murdoch was long a goal of flower lovers of the city. John R. Murdoch, of this record, was a florist whose work was not only his business, but the source of his greatest pleasures, and his hot-houses and gardens produced varieties, especially roses and peonies, remarkable for their exquisite coloring and perfection of shape.

John R. Murdoch was a son of John Murdoch, Jr., a native of Ireland, who came to Pittsburgh about 1828 in the company of his parents, John and Elizabeth Murdoch. John Murdoch had been educated in his native land, and upon coming to the Pittsburgh district, established in the nursery business on the present site of the Murdoch home. He married, in 1830, in Ireland, Jane Robb. His death occurred March 31, 1882.

John R. Murdoch was born in Pittsburgh, May 20, 1833, and was educated in Pittsburgh schools. He joined his father in business upon the completion of his schooling, and when the elder Murdoch retired, formed a partnership with his brothers Alexander, James and David, under the firm name of John R. & A. Murdoch. Their shop was on Smithfield street, and the business was conducted successfully and prosperously until 1895. The firm had greenhouses at Oakland, as well as at Squirrel Hill. James and David Murdoch withdrew from the firm several years prior to its discontinuance, and Alexander Murdoch's death, in 1893, left John R. Murdoch in sole management until he closed out his florist interests. Mr. Murdoch was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Murdoch married Susanna McWilliams, daughter of George Alexander and Sarah (Winebiddle) McWilliams, her father a builder and contractor of the city. John R. and Susanna (McWilliams) Murdoch were the parents of four children: 1. George Alexander, who died in 1905, was for many years associated with his father, until the business was discontinued, then entered the real estate business. 2. John Robb, who died in 1908, was also associated with the business, and also entered the real estate business. 3. Sallie Winebiddle, who resides at the old homestead. 4. William Howard, proprietor of the Darlington Road Auto Company; he married Katherine Helen Diskin, and has five children: Helen Winebiddle, John (3), William Howard, Jr., Elizabeth Esther, and Jane Robb. John R. Murdoch died April 16, 1917, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

JAMES ISAAC BUCHANAN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born Aug. 3, 1853, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and is descended on both sides from Scottish ancestry. His father, the late Isaac Buchanan, was a native of Scotland, a Canadian business man and government official, and at one time held the office of president of the Executive Council, Canada. He was also an authoritative and extensive writer on Canada's commercial development. He married Agnes Jarvie, second daughter of Robert Jarvie, of Glasgow, Scotland, and of this marriage James Isaac Buchanan is the fifth son.

James Isaac Buchanan received his education in Miss McIllwraith's private school in his native place and at Galt (Dr. Tassie's) Collegiate Institute. His early business training, begun when but fifteen years of age, was obtained in the house of Buchanan & Company, Hamilton, Ontario. On Jan. 29, 1877, he arrived in Pennsylvania, settling first at Oil City, where he was employed by the Oil City Trust Company, and afterward by Capt. J. J. Vandergrift, with whom he removed to Pittsburgh. In that city he has long been and is interested in banking and in various industrial and commercial companies and enterprises. He is trustee for the estate of J. J. Vandergrift (founder of the town of Vandergrift) and for the estate of Kate V. Bingham. He has also officiated as trustee of other estates, is a director and was for years president of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, and is director of the Terminal Trust Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Keystone National Bank of Pittsburgh and served for many years as a director. He has participated in the organization and served as an officer of a score of manufacturing and financial projects, and at one time was represented on the directorates of over thirty corporations. He is president and director of the Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company, one of the great river and rail terminals of the United States, and president and director of the River and Railroad Terminal Company. He is also a director of the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia; president and director of the Washington Oil Company; and president and director of the Taylorstown Natural Gas Company. He is vice-president and director of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of Pennsylvania, and its many subsidiaries. Since coming to Pennsylvania in 1877, Mr. Buchanan has always been in the oil producing and natural gas business, having been for several years an officer and director of the Forest Oil Company and the Anchor Oil Company, and officer and trustee of the United Oil and Gas Trust.

He was also connected with the Toledo Natural Gas Company, which was the first line to deliver gas in Toledo. He was an officer and director of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, which was the largest manufacturer of sheet steel in the country previous to its absorption by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company; a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation; also of the Vandergrift Land and Improvement Company, which laid out the town of Vandergrift and the plant of the Apollo Gas Company, and various other public utilities which supplied the community. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and for two years served as a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education.

Among other public institutions with which he is prominently identified are the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, serving as chairman of the finance committee of the latter for many years. He is a trustee of the Athalia Daly Home; an honorary member of the Humane Society of Baltimore, Md.; and a life member of the following organizations: American Geographical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Institute of Social Science, Art Society of Pittsburgh, St. Andrew's Society of New York, St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and a life member and past president of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art. For several years he was chairman of the Pittsburgh Orchestra Committee of the Art Society of Pittsburgh when a local orchestra was maintained there, of which Emil Paur was the conductor. Allegheny College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1921. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Duquesne, Country and Cornell clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and is also a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

Masonry has honored him with its highest honors and distinctions, and for more than three decades he has been a leader in local Masonic affairs. He received the symbolic degrees of Free Masonry in Strict Observance Lodge, No. 27, G. R. Canada, in his native city, where a lodge organized sometime ago was named Buchanan Lodge. He is a life member and past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh; a member of Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons; Mt. Moriah Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Duquesne Commandery, No. 72, Knights Templar; and served for twenty-two years as deputy for Pennsylvania to the Supreme Council. In 1883 he received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and subsequently, for several years, served as commander-in-chief of Pennsylvania Consistory in the Valley of Pittsburgh. In 1890 he was made a thirty-third degree Mason, and an active member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America. He is an honorary member of the Supreme Councils for Canada, Mexico, and Italy, and of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Order of Scotland in Edinburgh, Scotland, as well as a member of the Provincial Grand Chapter of the United States of America. In the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite he has served on several committees. For twenty years he was chairman of the committee on rituals and ritualistic matter, and for several years has been president of the trustees of that body. Mr. Buchanan has traveled extensively in North America and abroad. He crossed South Africa in 1870, the year before Henry M. Stanley's expedition in search of Livingston, and among other places, that have since become noted, visited the then newly discovered Kimberley diamond mines. He is a recognized authority on South Africa, the land and its peoples, and his collection of Africana is a valuable one. He is one of the oldest members of the Buchanan Society of Glasgow, Scotland, to which he was admitted in 1870.

A Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Buchanan has been active in the work of his denomination and is one of its prominent laymen. He is an elder of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, and in its Sabbath school has been the teacher of Bible Class No. 29, continuously, since 1883, a splendid record of Christian service that forms a most fitting complement to a life of broad interest and usefulness. He served as both trustee and director of the Western Theological Seminary for some years. He has also been president of the Presbyterian Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and for many years has been diligent in the support of the Red Cross organizations.

Mr. Buchanan married, in 1901, Eliza Macfarlane, fourth daughter of Isaiah Graham and Margaret (McDowell) Mcfarlane, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the latter the daughter of Samuel McDowell, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa. The family residence is at No. 330 South Negley avenue.

JOHN DICKSON FRASER—Long a leading figure in financial circles in Pittsburgh, Pa., John Dickson Fraser was for many years cashier of the Monongahela National Bank. He retained this position after being elected to the office of vice-president, an act that was characteristic of him, for he was always a worker, applying himself diligently to any cause with whose welfare he was concerned. The record of John Dickson Fraser's life, exemplifying as it did the highest ideals, and spent in the pursuit of lofty aims, is placed in Pittsburgh's annals with a sense of gratitude that, born in the city, he gave to it the fruits of his wisely directed effort.

Mr. Fraser was a son of Alexander and Margaret (Pringle) Fraser, one of their ten children. Alexander Fraser was of Scotch birth, and brought his wife and eight children to the United States, where two of their children were born.

John Dickson Fraser was born in old Allegheny, now a part of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., June 7, 1847. He received his education in the old Third Ward schools of Allegheny, and entered the business world early in life. His first work was in the office of a stage coach line, at a salary of one dollar and a half a week. This was before the railroads had entirely superseded the stage coach, and the ancient means of travel were still much in vogue. Later, he was for a time engaged as clerk in the dry goods business. His commercial ability, however, soon carried him into higher fields of activity.

He entered the employ of the National Bank of Commerce, where he soon gained a secure footing in the financial world. Later, he became connected with the Pittsburgh Clearing House, and at his death he was one of the three surviving participants in the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House of that day.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Fraser, with Thomas Jamison, organized the Monongahela National Bank, of which, from its organization, he was cashier. Its capital was first $250,000, was later raised to $500,000, and still later to $1,000,000. The success of this institution was largely due to the excellent judgment and breadth of view of this man of wide experience. He was made vice-president of the bank in 1903, and his active management of its affairs was always constructive and progressive to a marked degree. The standing of this institution in the world of finance at the present time is ample comment upon the ability of the men who have had so much to do with its existence and its long and honorable history, in which Mr. Fraser played a prominent part.

In various other branches of public endeavor Mr. Fraser's name was long conspicuous. He was at one time president of the board of directors of the Allegheny schools, the institutions where he had made the most of his meagre opportunities for education. He was a leading figure in many charitable and benevolent organizations in and about Pittsburgh. In religious circles he held a leading place, being an active member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Sunday school for sixty-eight years, and an elder in the church for forty years. He was also treasurer of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Mr. Fraser was one of the organizers of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, and was a member of the board of directors of this organization for twenty-five years. He was also a trustee of the Uniondale Cemetery Association.

While never seeking prominence along political lines, Mr. Fraser was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and interested in every phase of the public welfare. He was an honored member of the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Fraser married (first), Jan. 14, 1869, Jennie Coleman, a member of an old and prominent Allegheny family, who died March 14, 1908. Their children are: 1. Alice, who married L. C. Sadd, and has one child, Edgar. 2. Walter Pringle, now president of McCann Company, of this city, and a successful business man; married Sarah Hathaway, and has four children: Janet, Helen, John, and Stephen. 3. Alexander, treasurer of the Boggs & Buhl Company, of this city; married Jessie Gunn, and had four children: Margaret, Hugh, Ruth, and Roland, the youngest deceased. Mr. Fraser married (second), Oct. 2, 1909, Mary Loveless, of Allegheny, North Side, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Crabb) Loveless.

John Dickson Fraser died March 12, 1921, in his seventy-fourth year, having been a bank officer for over fifty years. That he had been spared to service of unusual length and value did not lessen the shock of his going, for he seemed an integral and permanently dependable part of the institution with which he had been so long identified. Integrity in personal and business relations, scrupulous regard for the finest points of commercial honor, and high-minded aims in all endeavor, found their ablest expression in his daily life, and it is in the absence of this healthful, inspiring contact that Pittsburgh's greatest loss is sustained.

WILLIAM A. McCAUSLAND—The business instinct early developed in Mr. McCausland, taking definite shape at the age of fourteen, when he secured the selling agency for Pittsburgh newspapers. With that business instinct there developed in the boy a spirit of adventure and travel which in 1896 drove him forth to seek his fortunes in the frozen Northwest, even to Alaska. He went to the Klondike, over Chilkoot Pass, a widely desolate pass in the coast mountains of the southeastern part of Alaska and the scene of great hardship and struggle in the early period of the Klondike excitement. A railroad has since been built across the neighboring White Pass, but Mr. McCausland went over with his pack of supplies upon his back, which fact fairly indicates the manner of man he is. The Klondike did not quell his spirit, for on his return to the United States the gold fields of Nevada attracted him and later the oil fields of Oklahoma, until finally the fever had spent its course and he returned to his native Pittsburgh, where he has become a well known oil operator and is president of the Non-Derrick Drilling Machine Company, a company based on patents issued Mr. McCausland on mechanical apparatus for drilling holes for oil, gas, salt, coal and water.

William A. McCausland is a son of John Harvey McCausland, who in association with Marker Rush established the Rush House, a famous hostelry of Pittsburgh's earlier days, known to every visitor coming to the city. His wife, Mary A. Woll, was also of Pittsburgh birth. John H. McCausland is a brother of William C. McCausland, treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation.

William A. McCausland was born in Pittsburgh, March 3, 1874, and educated in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he became an agent for the sale of the Pittsburgh "Post," "Commercial Gazette," and the "Leader," and until he was eighteen he maintained that agency with profit. His next private venture was as a real estate agent, a business conducted with success until 1896. He was then twenty-four years of age, and with unbounded confidence and ability to do anything within any other man's power to accomplish, he started for the Klondike in search of the treasure said to be stored there in its rocks and by its streams. He made his way to Seattle, Wash., there outfitted, reached Dyea, a post village on the Chilkoot Inlet of the Lynn Canal, forty-two miles northwest of Juneau. Dyea in the early days of the Klondike excitement was a supply point for prospectors and the point of approach to the dreaded Chilkoot Pass.

Mr. McCausland remained in Alaska two years, then returned to the United States just at the time of the excitement in Nevada over the discovery of gold at Tonapah and Goldfield. He remained in Nevada four years, leaving in 1905 and going to the Oklahoma oil field, where he engaged in the oil well drilling business.

in 1911 he returned to Pittsburgh, after an absence of fifteen years.

With his oil field experience in drilling wells, it was natural that the same business should attract him in Pittsburgh, the center of so much that concerns oil production. He has taken to the speculation side of the oil business, as well as being a drilling contractor, and has made his place in the oil industry. His invention, a drilling machine which operates without a derrick, was patented Dec. 2, 1917, and on that invention is based the Non-Derrick Drilling Machine Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital stock of $200,000, W. A. McCausland, president; John B. Chalmbers, secretary-treasurer, and W. J. Curry, director. The company manufacture the machine, and are drilling contractors for oil, gas, coal, salt and water. Their offices are at Nos. 4072-4073 Jenkins Arcade, Liberty and Fifth avenues, Pittsburgh.

Mr. McCausland has, from fifteen years' practical oil well drilling experience, invented a drilling machine which meets the need for a more modern, economical method of drilling the more than 25,000 holes which are annually drilled in the United States alone for oil and gas (those being the figures for the year 1918). Economy in first cost, in operation, and in transportation, are strong points in favor of Mr. McCausland's invention, and on its merit he stakes his business reputation.

Mr. McCausland married, in Pittsburgh, June 4, 1919, Anna Frick, a relative of Henry C. Frick, the capitalist. The family home is at No. 6818 Thomas boulevard.

SAMUEL SMILEY MEHARD—Traces of the troublous days of religious conflict in Scotland cling to the traditional development of the name Mehard. The earliest accessible records show the Mehards to have been a Scotch-Irish family, but there are strong indications that the original home of the family was in Scotland. Among other significant indications, the ancient spelling of the name was Maharg, and this when reversed gives Graham, a name so well known in Scotch annals that any individual bearing that name and having incurred the displeasure of the authorities then in power must needs change his name if he hoped for concealment. That this actually happened during the sad times when religious persecution drove so many of the Scotch into Ireland is probable, and that as the years passed the name underwent further transformation.

James Mehard, grandfather of Samuel Smiley Mehard, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1818, where, after remaining for a time in Philadelphia, Pa., he removed to Butler county, Pa., settling, in 1832, on a tract of eight hundred acres near Wirtemberg, Wayne township, Lawrence county, then Beaver county. This land became the homestead and is still in the possession of members of the original family. James Mehard married, in Ireland, Christina Orr, also Scotch-Irish, and their children were: Robert, Thomas, James, Samuel Smiley, Joseph, William, Matilda, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Of these, Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard was born in Harmony, Butler county, Pa., in 1822. He attended Darlington Academy and Duquesne College, Pittsburgh, and then studied medicine with Dr. Peter Mowey, one of the distinguished physicians of old Pittsburgh, later attending Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. Settling in Mercer, Mercer county, Pa., he practiced his profession during the remainder of his life. He married, April 1, 1847, Mary Jane Walker, daughter of James Miller and Matilda (Benning) Walker, of Allegheny City, Pa., and they became the parents of two sons: James Walker, a physician, now deceased; and Samuel Smiley Mehard, the second. He was a physician of skill, and devoted his energies to the welfare of his patients, and accordingly his health became frail, and during the latter years of his life he acted as consulting physician in association with his son, James Walker Mehard, who, however, did not survive him. The son died Sept. 25, 1883, the father following him a few days later, Sept. 30, 1883.

Samuel Smiley Mehard, son of Dr. Samuel Smiley and Mary Jane (Walker) Mehard, was born Dec. 18, 1849, in West Sunbury, Butler county, Pa. He attended the schools of Mercer, Pa., to which place his parents had removed when he was two years old, and then went to Westminster College, graduating with high honors in 1869. He at once began reading law with the late Hon. John Trunkey, then president-judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, and was admitted to the Mercer county bar in 1871. Beginning practice in association with James A. Stranahan, under the firm name of Stranahan & Mehard, he maintained the connection until his appointment to the bench in 1883. In 1874 he went to Germany and spent a year in post-graduate work at Heidelberg University, resuming practice on his return and rapidly rising into prominence.

On Dec. 8, 1883, he was appointed by Gov. Robert E. Pattison, president-judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge MacDermitt. Immediately his ability and his fitness for the duties of that office revealed themselves, and before he had served a full year, by appointment, he was elected, in 1884, for the full term of ten years. That the voters of the district had made no mistake was fully demonstrated by the very high quality of the work done by Judge Mehard throughout his term of office. His qualifications for the office were exceptional, and his fidelity and faithfulness made his term one long to be remembered in the judicial history of the district. At the expiration of his term of office in January, 1895, he came to Pittsburgh, where he resumed the practice of his profession. His son was admitted to the bar in 1907, and the law firm of S. S. and C. B. Mehard, was formed, and in 1912, when Cornelius D. Scully came into the firm, the title was changed to Mehard, Scully & Mehard. Judge Mehard continued in active practice until a short time before his death, which, after a year's illness, occurred Sept. 17, 1919.

In addition to his practice, he served for fourteen years as one of the lecturers in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, placing at the service of his students ability, education, and experience, which made his courses exceedingly valuable to his classes. Politically, he supported the Democratic party, and he was always interested in the welfare of his community.



Samuel S. Mellard



Winston Churchill

Even his law practice and his university duties, however, did not absorb all the energies of this highly-endowed man. He was largely interested in banking, gas, oil, manufacturing, and mining enterprises, being director of the First National Bank of Mercer, Pa.; the Moncton Tramway, Electricity and Gas Company, Ltd; the Pittsburgh Transformer Company; the Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Company; the Porter Gas Company; the Patten Oil Company, of California; the Union Metal Mining Company; the Barnsdall Corporation; and the Pure Oil Company. Judge Mehard was a member and elder of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of Mercer, Pa.

On July 1, 1880, Samuel Smiley Mehard married, in Sioux City, Iowa, Ida Augusta Brown, daughter of George H. and Joan (Gaston) Brown, and they became the parents of one son, Churchill Brown, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Mehard died May 29, 1883.

CHURCHILL MEHARD—The outline of Mr. Mehard's career falls naturally under two heads, that of his accomplishment in the law and his military service. Both contain a story of ability and faithfulness in the performance of duty, and are placed in these pages as an integral part of Pittsburgh annals. Churchill Mehard is a son of Judge Samuel Smiley Mehard, and grandson of Dr. Samuel Smiley Mehard, one of the pioneer physicians of Western Pennsylvania, (q. v.).

Churchill Mehard was born in Mercer, Pa. After attending the public schools he was a student in Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., and the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. From this last named institution he was graduated with a degree in civil engineering in the class of 1902. He then came to Pittsburgh and entered the Pittsburgh Law School, receiving his LL. B. in 1905. During this same period he studied under his father's preceptorship, and in 1905, upon admission to the Allegheny county bar, he began active practice, specializing in corporation and business law. In 1906 his father admitted him to partnership, the firm name being S. S. & C. Mehard, an association that continued unchanged until Jan. 1, 1910, when Churchill Mehard was appointed assistant district attorney under William A. Blakely, serving until his resignation in July, 1912. In April, 1912, he and his father formed a partnership with Cornelius D. Scully as Mehard, Scully & Mehard, the firm enjoying a large corporation and general law practice until the death of the elder Mehard in 1919, when the partnership was dissolved. In addition to his legal work, Mr. Mehard has extensive business and industrial connections, principally in oil production, and he is president of the Decatur Oil Company, president of the Perry Oil Company, president of the Lewiston Oil and Gas Company, and vice-president and general counsel of the Miracle Company, of Hopewell, Va.

As early as 1903 Mr. Mehard became interested in military affairs, and part of his education was obtained in what is admittedly one of the finest military schools in the country. On Jan. 12, 1903, he enlisted in the 18th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was commissioned first lieutenant; on March 7, 1903, he became battalion adjutant; and on March 4, 1904, was promoted to the rank of captain and regimental adjutant, serving until June 19, 1912, when he was made major, adjutant-general's department, and assigned to duty as brigade adjutant, 2nd Brigade. He filled this post until 1916, when he was one of the first four officers commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army under the National Defense Act of 1916. He was a member of the national executive committee of the Military Training Camp Association, and when the United States entered the World War he was ordered on duty at the first officers' training camp, assigned as instructor at Fort McPherson, Georgia. On Aug. 15, 1917, he was assigned to the 321st Field Artillery as major, and in the following October was ordered to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Major Mehard completed his course on Jan. 1, 1918, and was retained at the school as instructor, later being rated as senior instructor. On May 1, 1918, he was ordered to join his regiment and soon afterward embarked for France. He was in the battle line with his organization for one hundred and fifty-six days, serving through the second battle of the Marne, on several fronts of the St. Mihiel offensive, and throughout the entire Meuse-Argonne operation. In October, 1918, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the field and from that time until his regiment received sailing orders for America he was at its head. Colonel Mehard was severely gassed at L'Esperance, Oct. 6, 1918, was twice cited for gallantry in action, and was three times recommended for a full colonelcy. He returned to the United States, April 8, 1919, and in October of that year was appointed colonel of the field artillery of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, organizing and now (1921) commanding the 107th Field Artillery.

Mr. Mehard is a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, Allegheny Country, Edgeworth, and Young Men's Republican clubs. His membership in the Beta Zeta Epsilon fraternity dates from his college years. He is widely acquainted in his city, is held in universal regard, and is numbered among the forward-looking, progressive element of Pittsburgh. The honorable traditions that came to him from a distinguished father have gained lustre in his keeping.

Mr. Mehard married, in June, 1905, Mary Kline, of Savannah, Ga., daughter of Maj. Theodore D. and Ida Eugenia (Holst) Kline, a descendant of a family of early American residence and tracing maternally to Danish royalty. Major Kline held his rank in the Confederate army, was the builder of the Mexican National railroad, and at his death in 1904 was general manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Mehard have one daughter, Ida Brown.

MR. FLORENCE CLIFTON MILLER—It is probably not necessary to have Quaker blood in order to succeed in the legal profession, yet when one contemplates the long list of eminent lawyers descended from Quaker ancestry, one is convinced that such derivation is at least advantageous. Their wisdom, studiousness, and steadfastness, their quiet recognition and

appreciation of law and order, these, with other valuable traits, seem to have been transmitted to their posterity.

Mr. Florence Clifton Miller traces his ancestry back to certain Quakers who came to this country in 1685, and is, like his father before him, an attorney-at-law. His birthplace was Pittsburgh, Pa., and the date of his birth, Aug. 4, 1858. The father, Alexander Hamilton Miller, and mother, Maria (Morrow) Miller, were for years well loved residents of Pittsburgh. The father, besides being a lawyer of note and very active in his profession, was also one who took a live and valued part in civic matters. For a long period he shared in the local management of the Whig party, and when, later, this was merged with the Republican party, he continued his service as advisor and county chairman.

Mr. Florence Clifton Miller began his education in the public schools, but soon entered Newell Institute, where he spent eleven years. He followed this with special studies suited to his needs under the able teaching of Prof. Samuel A. McCreery. With this thorough preparation he entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was graduated upon completion of a course in law. Returning to his birthplace, he engaged in the practice of the profession in which he has been so successful. Mr. Miller is a Republican. While avoiding office holding, he still has been active as a city and county committeeman for twenty years. Through a greater part of this time he has also been a member of the Campaign and Rules committees of his party.

Interest in the military affairs of Pennsylvania brought him into the National Guard, in which he became captain of the 14th Regiment. For many years a Mason, he is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, and of the Masonic Veteran Association of Western Pennsylvania. College associations have been kept alive as a member of the Theta Theta chapter, Sigma Chi fraternity, University of Michigan.

Mr. Miller has never married. Though of Quaker ancestry, he is a member of the Presbyterian church and unobtrusively active in all good works.

IRWIN JUSTUS MOYER—Among Pittsburgh's physicians, Dr. Moyer holds honorable rank, and during his thirty-three years of continuous practice, he has won public confidence to a degree most unusual. He traces ancestry from the Mayflower Pilgrims in this country and through English ancestors to a period far back in the centuries. A physician of prominence, a good citizen and a man of pleasing personality, Dr. Moyer has a host of true friends and is very popular.

(I) Jacob Moyer, the American ancestor of this family came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1742, settling on land in Center Valley, Lehigh county, there securing lands which he cultivated and on which he lived until his death. He was a member and a preacher of the Mennonite faith, which he aided in establishing in Lehigh county. Upon coming to Pennsylvania, Jacob Moyer was accompanied by his widowed mother, a sister, and three brothers, William, Henry and Peter, descendants of these four brothers being numerous in Bucks, Berks, and Lehigh counties. Jacob Moyer married, and had one son, Philip.

(II) Philip Moyer was born in Lehigh county, Pa., about 1750, and he was one of the many Moyers who thus displayed his loyalty to the land of his fathers' adoption. He served in the 8th Company of the 6th Battalion, Pennsylvania Line. Philip Moyer married, and had one son, George.

(III) George Moyer was born in Lehigh county, Pa., about 1780, and died at Sharpsville, Pa., in 1845. He married, about 1802, Susannah Hoobler, born in December, 1789, who survived him more than a quarter of a century, and died in the State of Iowa, July 11, 1871. About the time of their marriage, George and Susannah (Hoobler) Moyer moved to Mercer county, Pa., where their thirteen children were born, this branch descending through the fifth child, William.

(IV) William Moyer was born Feb. 2, 1813, and died near Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., Feb. 21, 1888. He was a farmer of West Salem township, Mercer county, all his life, and held several of the township offices. He was a Whig, later a Republican, and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, April 6, 1837, Agnes Nancy Dunham, daughter of Johnathan and Mary (Clark) Dunham. It is through this Dunham alliance that descent is traced to John Dunham, the first of his name to come to New England, and through him to Robert Dunham (1430), who married Margaret Stafford, of the twenty-sixth generation tracing from Pepin D' Heristal, a ruler of the Franks, born about 650, died 714, a grandson of Pepin Landin. The Staffords were of royal lineage, tracing through English kings to William the Conqueror, and through him to Charles II., "The Bald," King of France and Emperor of the Romans, 823-877, and to Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, 742-814, to Pepin d'Heristal, 650-714. Rev. Edmund Dunham, grandson of John Dunham, the American ancestor of the Dunhams, married Mary Bonham, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Fuller) Bonham, the latter a daughter of Samuel Fuller and granddaughter of Edward Fuller, who came in the "Mayflower."

William and Agnes Nancy (Dunham) Moyer were the parents of nine children: 1. George, died unmarried in 1858. 2. Peter, born 1839, died unmarried in 1904. 3. Sanford J., a soldier of the Union army, wounded in battle. He studied law and died in Pueblo, Col., where he was practicing, Sept. 27, 1902. 4. Jonathan, died in 1879, married. 5. James S., a soldier of the Union army; married Mary Welk, and died at Greenville, Pa., Aug. 24, 1903. 6. Jerusha, died in youthful womanhood. 7. Emma, died at the age of twenty-four. 8. Xerenia, died in infancy. 9. Irwin Justus, of whom further.

(V) Irwin Justus Moyer, of the fifth American generation of the family founded in Pennsylvania by Jacob Moyer, was born in Mercer county, Pa., Sept. 5, 1858. After completing public school courses he entered Mount Union College, going from that institution to Edinboro Normal School, whence he was graduated with the class of 1882. He prepared for his profession at Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1886 was awarded his degree of M. D. For a year, thereafter, he was engaged in hospital work, following that experience by a course of



Julian Kennedy

post-graduate study in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

His preparation complete, Dr. Moyer began private practice in the city of Pittsburgh, Aug. 16, 1888, and has steadily adhered to a line of general practice during the thirty-three years which have since intervened. From 1888 until 1899 he practiced in downtown Pittsburgh, then moved to the Oakland district. His professional standing is very high, and he has won the respect of his brethren of the profession as a learned and skillful physician, practicing according to the highest code of ethics. He is a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh; of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital; member of the American Medical Association; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; and the Allegheny County Medical Society; and also of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, of which he was a charter member and at one time president. He is well and favorably known as a contributor to the medical journals, and ministers professionally to a large clientele. In politics Dr. Moyer is a Republican and deeply interested in public affairs as a good citizen, and a true descendant of those names in American histories, the Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony and the heroes of the Revolution. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, Phi Beta Phi fraternity, University Club, and Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as a trustee.

Dr. Moyer married, April 19, 1892, Lillian Carter, daughter of John and Mary A. Carter, of Preston, England. Dr. and Mrs. Moyer are the parents of three sons: 1. William Irwin, born July 7, 1893, graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, class of 1915; now president of Boyd's Business College, Pittsburgh, of which college he and his brother, J. Sanford, were the founders. During the World War he enlisted in the United States army, and was stationed at Camp Ben Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind. 2. Joseph C., born Dec. 11, 1894, died in 1895. 3. J. Sanford, born Dec. 26, 1896, a graduate of Pittsburgh public schools, grammar and high, and of the University of Pittsburgh, M. D., June class of 1921. He is treasurer of Boyd's Business College. He enlisted for service during the World War, and was a student in the Army Training Corps. Mrs. Moyer is a member of the Civic Club, and the Moyer home is the abode of a generous and gracious hospitality.

During the World War Dr. Moyer was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, authorized by the Council of National Defense, and approved by President Wilson. He had charge of the Students' Army Training Corps, and was also a member of the examining board and the medical advisory board.

JULIAN KENNEDY—In the course of a long career in industry and engineering, combined with a large measure of business activity, Julian Kennedy has gained international reputation. Industrial engineering is the field that has most completely absorbed him, and his achievements in this line place him among the foremost technical men of his day. In the solution of construction and production problems, Mr. Kennedy has brought out numerous valuable patents now in general use, and in almost half a century of useful, productive effort, has joined the roles of engineer, industrialist, inventor, and man-of-affairs. Pittsburgh has shared his talents with many countries, but for three decades has claimed him as her own.

Julian Kennedy was born in Poland township, Mahoning county, Ohio, March 15, 1852, eldest of the seven sons of Thomas Walker and Margaret (Tuesdale) Kennedy. Thomas Walker Kennedy was a construction engineer of the first rank, the foremost designer and builder of blast furnaces of his day, many of his inventions and improvements in constant use today. He died July 4, 1896.

Mr. Kennedy first attended public schools in the neighborhood of his home, then entered Union Seminary, at Poland, Ohio, whence he was graduated, when seventeen years of age. His first employment was with the Struthers Iron Company, on the Mahoning River, a short distance below Youngstown, Ohio, where he filled successively the positions of draftsman, shipping clerk, and stationary engineer. An inherited aptitude for mechanics was here brought to a point where advanced study was needed and he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, being graduated in 1875. Here he made civil engineering and chemistry his major branches, completing a two years' chemistry course in one year, remaining at college as instructor in physics in 1875 and 1876, at the same time pursuing post-graduate studies in the chemistry of iron and steel and a special course in higher mathematics and astronomy. Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the Physical Laboratory, and delivered a course of illustrated lectures on physics and mechanics before the students of the several schools of New Haven, Conn.

At Yale, Mr. Kennedy entered with enthusiasm into crew activities, and in rowing found the recreation necessary from his heavy scholastic schedule. He was on the 'varsity crew from 1873, when Yale won the Springfield, Mass., regatta over thirteen entries, until 1876, when he rowed in the first eight-oared race against Harvard. In 1875 he won the inter-collegiate championship for single sculls at Saratoga Lake, and was in the winning shell in fourteen out of eighteen events. In 1876 he stroked the Yale four to victory in the Centennial Regatta, this victory carrying with it the inter-collegiate championship. In the same year he and James Riley, of Saratoga, won the pair-oared event at Greenwood Lake over Eustic and Downs, of the Atlanta Rowing Club, of New York, and Smith and Eldred, of the Argonauta Club, of New York, and Mr. Kennedy at that time also won the amateur single-scull race.

After leaving Yale, Mr. Kennedy was for one year superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Briar Hill Iron Company, at Youngstown, Ohio. During the following year he held the same position with the Struthers Iron Company, and then for the same length of time was superintendent of the Morse Bridge Works at Youngstown. In 1879 he entered the organization of Carnegie Brothers & Company as superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., an office that he filled until 1883, after

which he was with the allied firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Company as superintendent of the Lucy furnaces in Pittsburgh for two years. From 1885 to 1888 he was general superintendent of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, with headquarters at Homestead, Pa. In all these offices Mr. Kennedy was in charge of both construction and operation, and it is a sufficient commentary upon his success in practical industrial management to note that during his connection with the Edgar Thomson and Lucy furnaces they held the world's record for pig iron production.

In 1888, Mr. Kennedy became chief engineer and engineer in charge of plant construction of the Latrobe Steel Company, at Latrobe, Pa. In 1890 he withdrew from this concern and, opening an office as a consulting and contracting engineer in Pittsburgh, established in the field in which the most important part of his life work has been performed. He has executed commissions in the building and equipping of steel plants for nearly all the large companies of the United States, and has been called to engineering projects in England, Austria, Germany, Russia, India, Canada, and Mexico. Accomplishments of note in his special field have placed him at the head of his profession, and the path he has followed to that eminence is the road of unflagging endeavor, diligent study, and tireless application to the heavy tasks that have confronted him. Well known among the inventions that have given him reputation as an industrial efficiency expert are improvements on hot blast stoves, blast furnace filing devices, blowing engines, blooming mills, special machinery for hammering and rolling locomotive tires, and an improved process for making rails. One famous enterprise with which he was connected was the building of the locks of the St. Ste. Marie Canal, during which construction he was in the government employ. Mr. Kennedy's offices are in the Bessemer building, and there he has a force of technical men employed on the work that keeps him in touch with the industrial life of the time.

Mr. Kennedy has extensive business connections, and is president of the Poland Coal Company, the Ontario Gas and Coal Company, and the Emerald Coal and Coke Company; vice-president of the Lowber Gas Coal Company; and a director of the Toledo Furnace Company. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and his professional affiliations are with the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the British Iron and Steel Institute, and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1900, and Stevens Institute of Technology honored him with the degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Automobile, Country, University, and Golf clubs, of Pittsburgh, and the University and Engineers' clubs, of New York City, and when opportunity offers, enjoys the social environment they afford. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, a liberal supporter of all its work, and a loyal friend of charitable and beneficent organizations in his adopted city.

Mr. Kennedy married, at Lowellville, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1878, Jennie E. Brenneman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lynn) Brenneman, of Poland township, Mahoning county, Ohio. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Civic Club of Allegheny county, the Tuesday Musical Club, the Twentieth Century Club, and was one of the founders of the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh, having long been active in the cause of woman suffrage. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of: Lucy B., who married J. O. Miller, of Pittsburgh; Joseph W., a mechanical engineer, associated professionally with his father; Julian, 2nd, also identified with his father's interests; Eliza J., who married R. Templeton Smith, of Pittsburgh; Thomas Walker connected with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. The Pittsburgh residence of the family is in the East End and their summer home "Crusoe Island," Muskoka Lake, Canada.

GEORGE BRYAN LOGAN—Pittsburgh, Pa., has few enterprises with which a family name is more intimately identified over a long period of years than the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, with which members of the Logan family have been associated for three generations. John T. Logan was the founder of this concern, establishing, in 1831, the business which is now one of the most active and prominent wholesale hardware houses in Western Pennsylvania. The story of this enterprise is of general interest, covering, as it does, ninety years of history, each step coincidental with the progress of the city of which it is a living part.

In 1831 John T. Logan came from Lancaster, Pa., accompanied by a cousin, Robert P. Kennedy, to what was at that time little more than frontier settlement at the forks of the Ohio river. Here these young men established themselves as wholesale hardware merchants, under the name of Logan & Kennedy, with slender money capital, but with great resources in ambition, industry, and practical knowledge of the business. They were immediately successful, and from the first the business developed steadily. In the beginning their stock was largely imported from England, and was hauled over the Allegheny Mountains in Conestoga wagons. Their market extended into sparsely settled districts, which were reached mostly by boats along the three rivers, or by wagon. As the hardware industry came into being in this country, John T. Logan was one of the first to introduce the product of the American factories, and in spite of prejudice, convinced people that American manufacturers were producing goods equal, if not superior, to foreign products. Throughout his lifetime John T. Logan carried this business forward, and now the second and third generations are continuing it along the same lines of progress. The successive changes in firm and firm names to date are as follows: Logan & Kennedy, 1831 to 1848. Mr. Kennedy sold out and the firm became Logan, Wilson & Company until 1857, when the firm of Logan & Gregg was formed. In 1867 the firm of Logan, Gregg & Company was formed, and remained in that style until 1896, when incorporation occurred, Logan-Gregg Hardware Company becoming the corporate name, as it continues to the present.

John T. Logan also was connected with the large in-



Geo B. Logan



Very truly Yours
Wm R Thompson x

terests of his time in other branches of endeavor. He was identified with the Penn Cotton Mills, the Pearl Flour Mill, and was one of the heavy stockholders in the Allegheny Valley railroad, and treasurer of that road, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania system. When he first started in business he purchased a tract of land, which was then known as Woodlawn, in old Allegheny, and as he prospered, improved it. A part of this property, now one of the old landmarks, is still owned and used as a residence by George Bryan Logan. John T. Logan died in 1871.

George Bryan Logan, eldest son of John T. and Henrietta (Bryan) Logan, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 21, 1845. Educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, he entered the hardware business with his father. He has now been at the head of the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company for fifty years, having filled the offices of president and treasurer, and now is chairman of the board of directors. He has held the standards of the concern at the highest mark, and has been content with nothing less than a constant forward and upward movement.

In every branch of endeavor which counts for community progress, Mr. Logan has always been interested. As a youth in his teens he enlisted in the Civil War, serving in Knapp's Battery, and in 193rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He is still actively serving as president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, and also of the Western Theological Seminary, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Freedman's Board of the Presbyterian church. He was for forty years a member of the advisory committee of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Protestant Orphan Asylum, and is still deeply interested in the work of that institution. For more than half a century he has been an active member and a ruling elder in the North Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. Mr. Logan was the candidate of the Good Government party for mayor of Allegheny in 1906. This was one of the outstanding attempts of the friends of political reform to loosen the grip of the politicians, but was a fruitless effort. Mr. Logan served several terms as school director of the old Fifth Ward of Allegheny, and during this period introduced numerous progressive methods and measures, among them the adoption of a manual training course, work then unknown in the schools of the district. He was a trustee of the Teachers' Pension Retirement Fund, and throughout his active business career was a forceful factor in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce. He has also given liberally of his time and means to the Associated Charities.

Mr. Logan has always been particularly interested in all outdoor sports. Before professional baseball existed he was captain of the old Enterprise Baseball Team, of Pittsburgh, and has always kept informed of the progress of our national game.

Mr. Logan married, on Feb. 22, 1870, Frances Grant Lyon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they celebrated their golden wedding on Feb. 22, 1920. Mrs. Logan died Aug. 21, 1920. Children: 1. Patton Lyon Logan, born in Pittsburgh, April 30, 1874; was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, A. B., in 1894, and has been associated with the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, of which he is now president, since the completion of his education. After the entry of the United States into the World War, in 1917-18, he entered the second Officers' Training Camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was commissioned captain, being assigned to duty with Company H, 64th Infantry, 7th Division. He was sent overseas with his company, and at Thiacourt, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, on Nov. 10, 1918, lost a leg in action. After many months in hospitals he was honorably discharged, in July, 1919, returning to Pittsburgh and resuming his business connections. He married Lottie Eymann, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they have a daughter, Frances Lyon. 2. Dr. Archibald H. Logan, who since 1910 has been a member of the famous Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served with the 18th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He married Amy H. Dunlap, of Washington, Pa., and they are the parents of four children. 3. Alice Lyon Logan, married Dr. Robert W. Dunlap, and is now a Presbyterian missionary in China, with four children. 4. Henrietta Bryan Logan, who lives at home and is actively interested in the Pittsburgh Young Women's Christian Association and other charitable and philanthropic work. 5. George B. Logan, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, A. B., class of 1915; he entered the ambulance service of the Red Cross immediately after graduation, and was sent to Serbia, where he was in active service for more than a year. Returning to the United States, he enlisted for service in the artillery on the Mexican border, and after his honorable discharge went again to Serbia and resumed Red Cross work. When America joined the Allies he enlisted, while in France, in the United States aviation service, and at the close of the war returned to Pittsburgh, where he entered the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company. Ill health, resulting from the exposure and hardships of his long military service, makes advisable his residence in the mild climate of Florida, where he now lives. He married, while in France, Agnes Mann, of Inverurie, Scotland, a Red Cross nurse. They have one daughter, Henrietta Bryan.

WILLIAM REED THOMPSON was born in Allegheny (now the North Side, Pittsburgh), Pa., March 30, 1845, and died in New York, June 18, 1906. On both sides he was descended from rigid Scotch Presbyterians of Pennsylvania. From his parents he inherited strong religious traits, and a high regard for the best in literature and art. His father, Andrew Purdy Thompson, in his desire for an education, walked from Carlisle to Canonsburgh to enter Jefferson College, and in after years became principal of the grammar school held in the basement of the United Presbyterian church on Stockton avenue, Allegheny. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Donaldson, of Washington county, Pa., and in 1847, with his wife and infant child, William R., journeyed by sailing vessel to Trinidad, West Indies, where he served as a missionary at Port of Spain until 1849. His missionary principles and sympathy for the negro led him to a deep interest in the anti-slavery movement

and an unceasing activity in assisting slaves to reach Canada by the "underground railway."

From the instruction of his mother, the son, William R. Thompson, entered the fourth ward public school, then under James R. Newell, a graduate of Dublin University. The limited finances of the family made it necessary for the lad at the age of twelve to become an errand boy and salesman in the United Presbyterian Book Store, then located on Third street near Ferry. There, under the superintendence of Dr. Rodgers, he lived for years among books, gathering knowledge and cultivating a taste for the best literature, which gave him through life a great happiness. The hard school of necessity prevented an early acquaintance with art. The boy loved music, and his voice and personal charm were nature's gifts. His father was precentor in the United Presbyterian church on Stockton avenue, leading the worship of song with a tuning fork.

In the summer of 1865, Mr. Thompson joined Knapp's Independent Battery, and stationed in the swamps of the Potomac at the old Seventh street bridge guarded Washington City. At the close of the Civil War his ambition to enter West Point, or Washington and Jefferson College, was frustrated by circumstances. He entered the banking business as a clerk, first with Hart, Caughey & Company, and in the seventies became cashier of the Mechanics National Bank on Fourth avenue, and later its president. During the railroad riots in 1877, the securities of the bank were taken by him as cashier from the vault and buried in the ashes behind the building, remaining thus hidden for several days. In 1881, Mr. Thompson purchased the interest of John B. Jones in the banking house of Semple & Jones, and conducted the business under the firm name of William R. Thompson & Company at the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street until April 1, 1900, completing thirty-five years on the Wall street of Pittsburgh.

With easier conditions of life came opportunities for travel, which not only brought mental rest and recreation, but the enjoyment of a wider view of the world and an illumination of his knowledge of books and peoples. In 1882, Mr. Thompson went to California, and later spent three summers in Europe. In 1900, he journeyed to the "Land of the Midnight Sun," and met William Hohenzollern, at that time German Emperor, on his yacht. After 1894, he spent the greater part of each year with his family in his country home in Rockland county, N. Y., an estate overlooking the Hudson, opposite Irvington.

Mr. Thompson's developed character and religious training did not permit him the enjoyment of a merely selfish leisure. He yielded to the impulse to public service, and recognized the responsibility to use his talents and privileges for the welfare and happiness of others, and the higher citizenship. His interest in the arts led him to serve for eight years as president of the Art Society, the forerunner of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, and International Salon. He willingly acted as treasurer of the Charleston Earthquake Fund, and of the Johnstown Flood Relief in 1889; of the Russian Famine Fund and of the Relief of the Unemployed in the city parks, 1893 and 1894, while from time to time conserving many local funds, work appealing to his sympathetic nature. As a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, he built a library for the College for a memorial to his mother, and it is interesting to note that this institution received its first endowment for books by a gift of £40 from Benjamin Franklin.

Of the marked religious character and ideals of Mr. Thompson this only may be noted here that, after 1886, he was for many years the superintendent of the North Church Mission School in Allegheny. In deference to his father's prejudices, he joined no clubs, but sought in his library and home the enjoyment of his leisure hours. There his musical talent led him to write to a Welsh tune the song "Pennsylvania," sung at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Society in New York City.

In April, 1896, Mr. Thompson was one of three Pittsburgh delegates to, and one of the three secretaries appointed, at the American Conference on International Arbitration, which met in Washington, D. C., and was presided over by John W. Foster and George F. Edmunds. At the dinner given by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Lincoln in June, 1897, commemorated by a bronze medal, Mr. Thompson acted as toastmaster and happily distinguished the occasion by welcoming the South American delegates with a few words in Spanish. He served on the committee to report at Tampa, Fla., on our coast defences before the Spanish-American War. This sense of public responsibility as a citizen, along with his strong moral convictions, favoring every true reform, led him as an Independent Republican to oppose the political "Ring" and cheerfully act as the candidate of the Citizens' party in 1897 for the office of treasurer of the Commonwealth. Although defeated, he was satisfied to have drawn public attention to the misuse of the finances of the State of Pennsylvania.

This brief record of Mr. Thompson's life cannot describe the high regard and affection felt toward him by all who intimately knew him, but it may serve as an illustration of how possible it is for one born in limited conditions and without special opportunities to develop a steadfast character, to attain large usefulness in church and state, and to offer an encouraging example to every youth who in our land seems without favoring circumstances or assisting friends.

M. B. CAIN—Modern business and industrial conditions, ceaselessly changing as science and invention have made their contributions to all forms of commercial intercourse, present problems whose successful solution means success and fortune to him who finds the key. Methods of procedure that yesterday were recognized standards are to-day superseded by systems more efficient and it behooves the man who would hold his place in affairs to watch closely every tendency of his own and related lines. Originality of thought and action is one of the prime movers of business, and in the organizations in the Pittsburgh district of which M. B. Cain is the head, this is the basis of success. From mercantile operations of comparatively small scope, Mr. Cain, about 1910, branched out into real estate and the promotion of business opportunities, and the decade of his



M. B. Lair

activity in these lines includes a vast amount of productive effort, mutually profitable to him and his associates and valuable in its relation to the general prosperity of the district.

Mr. Cain is a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, son of John Cain. John Cain brought his family from Ireland to the United States in 1872, and from that time until his death, July 8, 1917, was a resident of Western Pennsylvania. M. B. Cain received practical preparation for the work of life in the Pittsburgh schools, and in 1890 entered grocery dealings, in which he remained for seventeen years. Success attended his endeavors in this line, but he planned a broader, more responsible work, and when the time and conditions seemed favorable he launched his enterprise. Real estate offered him his first opportunities, and the organization of which he became the head transacted a large volume of business in property in Pittsburgh and the vicinity. At about the same time he put into execution the major part of his plan, working as a "business opportunities broker," and reaching into all branches of enterprise with quickening and vitalizing effect. He has placed many men in touch with business connections that have raised them far above the level they had reached by their own efforts, and has brought to organizations, fundamentally sound but apparently unprofitable, the man power they have needed to take their rightful place among the prosperous concerns of the day. To accompiish these results has required a vast amount of study of conditions and requirements of various lines on the part of Mr. Cain, and an exact and comprehensive knowledge of basic economic laws, with an accurate judgment of human nature. His advertising slogan makes effective use of his name, and "Cain is Able" figures in all of his original publicity material. In addition to his interests outlined above, which have exerted a most beneficial influence upon industrial and commercial progress and development, Mr. Cain is president of the Park View Land Company, of New Kensington, Pa. He has achieved a substantial success, commendable especially in that he has carried many others with him in his upward course, and has performed a real and enduring public service.

Mr. Cain married, in April, 1914, Sophia G. Stubenbort, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one son, M. B., Jr.

NEGLEY ANCESTRY—The Negley family is descended from John Nägeli, of Canton Berne, Switzerland, co-temporary and fellow worker with Zwingli, with whom he went from Switzerland into Germany in the sixteenth century, preaching the Reformation. The original Swiss spelling of the name, "Nägeli," still maintains with the Swiss branch of the family. Some slight variation in the spelling of the name Negley is noticeable in early documents, as in most names at that time, but the present anglicized form dates back more than a century. The Swiss name has a floral signification, meaning "a little pink," and the crest used by one branch of the Swiss family in modern times presents the carnation as its distinguishing feature. The name is beloved by the Swiss, as also by the Germans, through their devotion to Hans George Nägeli, Doctor of Philosophy, the illustrious composer, lecturer and author of valuable works on music, member of Congress and simultaneously president of the Swiss Association of Music. He was born in the Canton Zurich, March 27, 1773, and died in Zurich, Dec. 26, 1836. He is affiectionately known as "Fater Nägeli," "Father of the folk songs of Switzerland," and founder of choral societies. A pedestal bust to his memory stands in the public park in Zurich.

Another illustrious member of the Swiss family was Carl Wilhelm Nägeli, naturalist, born in 1817, near Zurich, professor of botany at Zurich and later at Munich. He opened new fields in all branches of botany and was the author of a large number of master works on this science. A collection of his works, including many specimens, have been collected in a museum in a park in the suburbs of Zurich. A German branch of the family has long been identified with Heidelberg, Professor Nägeli having occupied with distinction the chair of medicine in Heidelberg University, in which office he succeeded his illustrious father-in-law, Professor Mai, a great-uncle of Mrs. Matthew B. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

(I) Jacob Negley, descendant of the John Negley, of Switzerland, and father of the founder of East Liberty, Pa., now the beautiful residential suburb of the city of Pittsburgh, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He and two brothers sailed from Germany with their families for America in 1739. Jacob Negley died *en voyage*, and was buried at sea, his widow and three children, Alexander, Casper and Elizabeth, proceeding to this country, settling in Bucks county, Pa., when Alexander was but five years of age. One brother settled in Maryland, and the other settled on the banks of the Delaware river, and Negley's Hill, still so-called, within the suburban limits of Philadelphia, commemorates the family residence there.

(II) Alexander Negley, son of Jacob Negley, was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1734; came to America in 1739. He grew to manhood in Eastern Pennsylvania, receiving a good education in the eastern schools of that day. It is said he became enamored of the West during his term of service in the Revolutionary army, and determined to make it his future home. Upon leaving Bucks county, owing to the Indian insurrection in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, however, he first located for a time on a farm between New Florence and Ligonier, Pa., and this property is now a portion of the estate of his great-grandson, James Ross Mellon.

In 1762 Alexander Negley married Mary Ann Berkstresser, and their son John was born within Fort Ligonier in 1778, the family being in the fort at the time of his birth, seeking refuge from the Indians. Later in the same year, with his wife and five children, the father migrated to what is now Allegheny county, and settled on a farm of three hundred acres on the Allegheny river, the present site of Highland Park. Here he first built a log house, and later a red brick mansion, the brick being burned on the farm, and he also beautified the grounds with orchards and groves.

Mr. Negley is said to have been the first permanent white settler in the East Liberty Valley, and this

vicinity was long known as Negleystown. He utilized Negley's Run, which took its name from him, by erecting a grist mill and a fulling mill for the cleaning of wool. He purchased a farm for each of his children. He served his country in the Revolutionary War, the government records showing that Alexander Negley was a member of Captain Samuel Moorhead's Independent Company of Pennsylvania Troops, which was annexed to the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, Oct. 9, 1779, and his name is on the list of the men of that company present in Pittsburgh, June 15, 1777. His name also appears on the petition presented to the Legislature, Feb. 15, 1787, for the erection of Allegheny county.

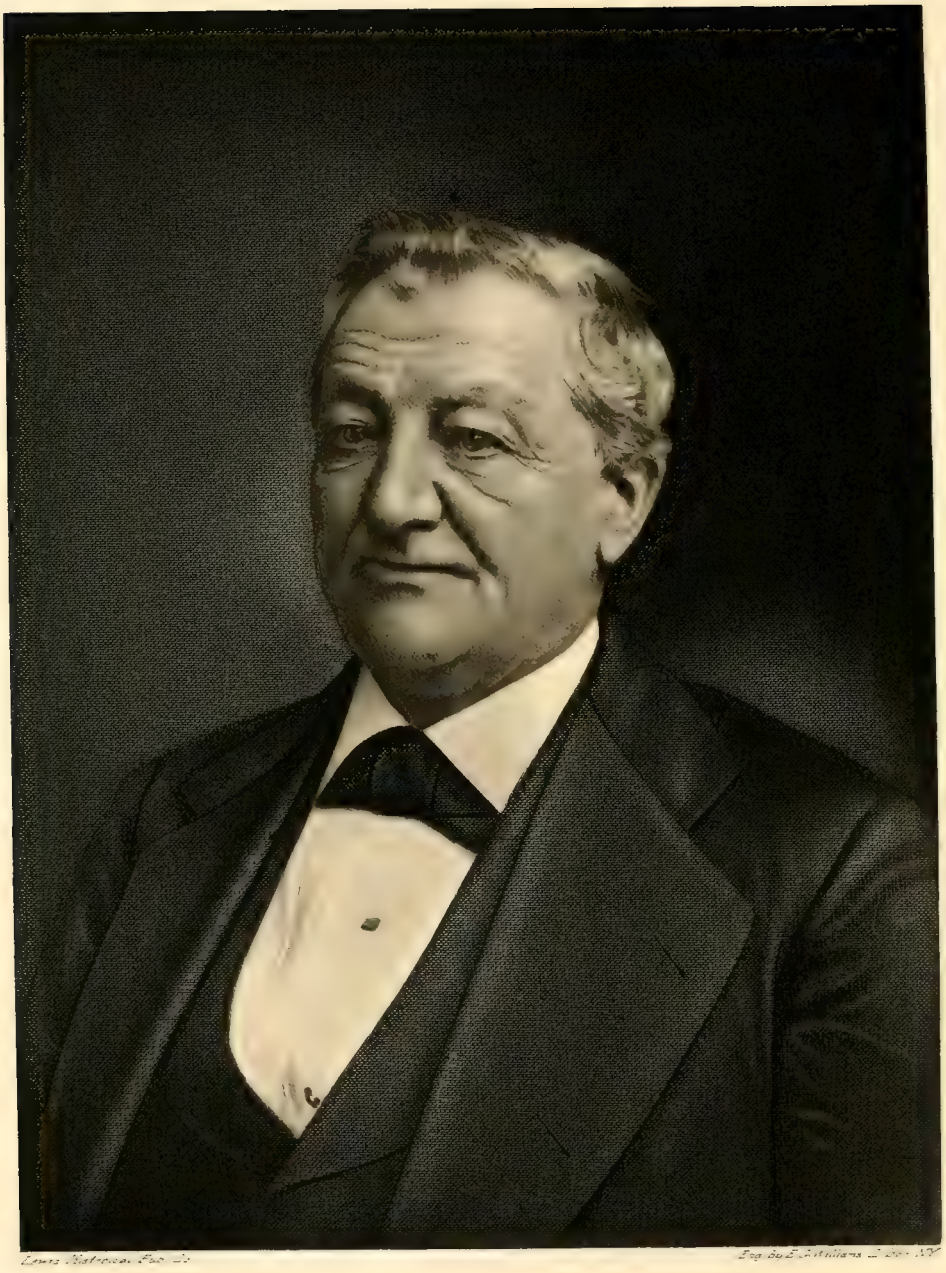
True to his ancestral blood, Alexander Negley was ever loyal to his Christian faith, and proved himself the strong supporter of the renowned Rev. John William Weber, who accomplished so much at an early day in establishing German Reformed churches through Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Negley was one of forty-two men whose names are recorded as the founders of the first church organization in Pittsburgh, that of the First German United Evangelical Protestant Congregation at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, the land for that purpose being conveyed from William Penn the younger and William Penn the elder for the sum of five shillings, June 18, 1788, property now worth more than a million. In these early days the country was wild, Indians roaming about, and the roads bad in winter time, so that for the people of Negleystown to attend church service at such a distance was difficult. For this reason Alexander Negley had a preacher, usually Mr. Weber, come and hold religious services at his home, now Highland Park, about once a month, for his own family and neighbors. It was at one of these services, in 1790, that his son Jacob first observed and became enamored of his future wife, Barbara Anna Winebiddle, who was then but twelve years of age. About five years later, June 19, 1795, they were married, and in turn became the initial founders of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, the first church organization in the East Liberty Valley. Alexander Negley personally was a man of noble character and ideals, as well as of superior judgment and foresight. He died Nov. 3, 1809, aged seventy-five years, leaving his noble widow and eight surviving children, three having died in childhood. Mrs. Negley died in 1829. Both were buried on the home farm, as were about fifty of their neighbors and some members of their family. The center of this old private burial ground is marked by a beautiful granite monument to the memory of these noble pioneers, and surrounded by an iron railing, and is known in Highland Park as "Negley Circle." Their children were: 1. Felix, born Sept. 22, 1764, died April 19, 1836. 2. Jacob, of whom further. 3. Peter, died in infancy, 1768. 4. Elizabeth, born Feb. 15, 1772, died Nov. 15, 1855; she married John Powell, and was the mother of eight children. 5. Peter, born Feb. 6, 1774, died in 1791. 6. Margaret, born June 10, 1776, died March 11, 1857; married Phillip Burtner, and they had ten children. 7. John, born April 6, 1778, died Aug. 11, 1870. 8. Alexander, Jr., born Aug. 1, 1781, died Aug. 2, 1807. 9. Casper, born March 17, 1784, died May 23, 1877. 10. Mary Ann, born Aug. 20, 1786, died Dec. 4, 1833; married Samuel Byington, and they had four children. 11. Henry, born Oct. 20, 1790, died 1791.

(III) Jacob Negley, Sr., who laid out East Liberty, and for whom the avenue on which he resided is named, was the second son of Alexander Negley, Sr., and was born Aug. 28, 1766, in Bucks county, Pa., coming with his parents to East Liberty in 1778, when but twelve years of age. His descendants have to a greater extent than any other branch of Alexander Negley's family remained in Pittsburgh, where many of them have proven themselves important factors, especially so in the molding of the religious and educational life of the city. In addition to the property inherited from his father, Jacob Negley purchased large tracts of land, his holdings comprising about fifteen hundred acres, on which he laid out a town at the junction of the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike and Frankstown road, to which Mr. Negley gave the name East Liberty. He continued to operate his father's mills. His great landed interests, to which were added his wife's large real estate holdings, together with superior judgment and acumen, made him a recognized power of his day in Western Pennsylvania. In 1816 Mr. Negley erected the first steam flouring mill west of the Allegheny mountains, for at this early date milling throughout the country was done by rudely constructed mills on small streams, which became dry and the mill stood idle throughout the summer, causing great inconvenience and sometimes partial famine. The cost of the mill was great, as the machinery had to be brought over the mountains by wagons from Philadelphia.

Mr. Negley was a civil engineer and a manager of the Pittsburgh & Greensburg Turnpike Company. His appreciation of the future importance of Pittsburgh is shown in the fact that he laid out Penn avenue one hundred feet wide as far as it passed through his own and his wife's domains, which is now the business center of East Liberty. On March 8, 1816, a civic charter was granted to Pittsburgh, and in the same year the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike was constructed through East Liberty. As Mr. Negley superintended the moving back of his fences in preparation for the widening of the thoroughfare, his neighbors and passing travelers jocularly criticized his waste of land, but he calmly replied that the day was coming when the valley would need a wide thoroughfare. He endeavored to have that width continue into the city, but was unable to convince the other property holders of the wisdom of his proposition. He was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, in early days located on Third street, between Market and Wood streets.

June 19, 1795, Jacob Negley married Barbara Anna Winebiddle, daughter of John Conrad Winebiddle.

In 1808 he built what was then regarded as the finest residence west of the Allegheny mountains, a large red brick edifice known as the Negley Mansion, at the intersection of what is now North Negley and Stanton avenues, the brick being made on the grounds. This old mansion stood until about the opening of the present century. Mr. Negley located Negley avenue in a direct southerly line from his front door to the Pittsburgh and



Geo. E. Negley

Greensburg turnpike. He planted fruit trees and had about a hundred acres around his home under fine cultivation.

These hardy pioneers heartily appreciated the necessity for providing religious and educational advantages for their children. In the early part of the nineteenth century, some years previous to 1819, Jacob Negley built a comfortable frame school house of good dimensions on the site of the present East Liberty Presbyterian Church edifice, on what is now the corner of Penn and South Highland avenues, to provide educational facilities for his own children and the youth of the growing neighborhood. For years previous to 1819 religious services were held in this school house, also in the spacious parlors of the Negley Mansion, where he had a portable pulpit erected, and some of the children were baptized. In the year 1819 the school house gave way to a church building, the first in the East Liberty Valley on the same site, erected upon a lot containing one and one-half acres of ground, which on April 12, 1819, Jacob Negley and his wife, Barbara Anna (Winebiddle) Negley, conveyed to certain persons to be held in trust for the East Liberty congregation, the property being a portion of Mrs. Negley's ancestral inheritance, which has ever since been consecrated ground. Mr. and Mrs. Negley also contributed largely to the building fund, as the old record specifies "of building a school and meeting house, said Meeting house to be for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation, called the East Liberty Congregation." Mrs. Negley's property adjoined her husband's estate. and from their united possessions they selected this location as the most advantageous site for a church. It is an interesting fact that the original Military Grant, which included this site, issued by Colonel Boquet to Casper Taub, maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Negley, and dated Fort Pitt, Nov. 12, 1762, has been preserved in the Negley family. In 1784 a patent was taken out for the property, which Casper Taub bequeathed to his daughter Barbara, the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Barbara Anna (Winebiddle) Negley, to whom the title descended.

The first church building on this sacred site was of brick, forty-four feet square, with one corner toward the Greensburg turnpike, now Penn avenue. The pulpit occupied one corner. The first Sabbath school was organized with two teachers and nine pupils. The formal church organization was not effected until Sabbath, Sept. 28, 1828 When the petition was presented to the Presbytery for a church organization in East Liberty, spirited opposition was encountered from the representatives of Beulah Church, who regarded it as a serious infringement upon their congregational boundaries. In 1847, when the congregation was about to erect the second house of worship, also a building called the lecture room in which Mr. Moore's Academy held its sessions, Mrs. Negley added another piece of property eastward of her former gift, which proved a wise addition. In 1864 the third church building became necessary, and in 1887 the present spacious structure was erected on the same sacred site, and the East Liberty Presbyterian Church has been the mother of eight churches, the grandmother of three churches, and the great-grandmother of one church in this vicinity. Its Centennial was gratefully celebrated, April 12-20, 1919, under the very successful pastorate of the Rev. Frank W. Sneed, D. D., after which a Centennial History was published.

Jacob Negley, Sr. died March 18, 1826. His wife, Barbara Anna (Winebiddle) Negley, was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1778, and died May 10, 1867. During the forty-one years of her widowhood, as well as in earlier life, Mrs. Negley proved herself a woman of rare graces of character, as well as superior executive ability, ever in touch with any movement for the welfare of the community. Her latest gift to the church she so dearly loved was the melodious bell which still summons to worship, and whose first peals sounded her requiem, as the funeral procession wended its way to the Negley family lot in the beautiful Allegheny Cemetery, where she and her husband and their twelve children are interred.

These noble pioneers and their co-laborers, who bravely endured hardships in their faithful struggles to erect a solid foundation, built on the rock of Christian faith and effort for the superstructure of social, educational, industrial and religious life, which we now enjoy, are worthy of our highest esteem.

The children born to Jacob and Barbara Anna (Winebiddle) Negley were: 1. John, born June 28, 1796, died Feb. 20, 1802. 2. Elizabeth, born June 23, 1798, died Nov. 11, 1799. 3. Jacob, Jr., born Feb. 16, 1800, died Jan. 30, 1830. 4. Daniel, born April 10, 1802, died Dec. 4, 1867. 5. Mary Ann, born Oct. 4, 1805, died in October, 1829; married Daniel Berlin, and had two children, one dying in infancy. 6. George Gibson, of whom further. 7. Catherine R., born Feb. 13, 1810, died Aug. 11, 1897. 8. Margaret, born Feb. 7, 1812, died May 3, 1815. 9. William, born June 25, 1814, died Sept. 14, 1816. 10. Sarah Jane, born Feb. 3, 1817; married Judge Thomas Mellon. She died Jan. 19, 1909. 11. Alexander, born March 2, 1819, died Feb. 12, 1864. 12. Isabella M., born Oct. 25, 1821, died March 3, 1849; married Richard C. Beatty, M. D.; they had three children.

(IV) George Gibson Negley, son of Jacob and Barbara Anna (Winebiddle) Negley, was born April 27, 1808, at the Negley home North Negley and Stanton avenues. He was educated in the private schools of Pittsburgh and while the schools and academies of that day did not afford the elaborate curriculum of a later era, yet they provided excellent instruction in the essentials of a good education. Composition and penmanship were given important consideration, hence the dignified style of letters and documents of that period. Some of Mr. Negley's letters, which have been preserved, form a striking illustration of this fact, the choice diction and manner of address giving a dignity to the correspondence which is too often lacking at the present day. The neatness and lucidity of his business documents also show the impress of this early training. His father died when George G. was not quite eighteen years of age, he being the eldest unmarried son at this time. After his father's death his health became impaired, and it was necessary for him to seek a less rigorous climate. He went South for a short time, locating in Milledgeville, Ga., where he taught a private school, remaining until

his health was entirely restored, when he returned to be the counsellor and mainstay of his widowed mother.

Mr. Negley engaged in business with his brother Daniel, and for some years they were the leading merchants of the East Liberty district, conducting the present-day department store in embryo on Penn avenue. George G. Negley later withdrew from the firm, and devoted his time to the management of his own large real estate interests, and as the efficient assistant of his mother in the management of her finances. Mr. Negley, throughout the seventy-five years of his useful life, was closely identified with the growth and advancement of his native city, but the East Liberty district, settled by his ancestors, and the scene of his boyhood days, as well as later life, always claimed a special share of his loyal interest and labors.

Mr. Negley inherited large tracts of land in the East End, Pittsburgh, and owing to his wide experience along these lines, he was recognized as an authority on real estate values, and his superior judgment and counsel were ever in demand by civic authorities as well as private individuals. While his father, as a civil engineer, originally laid out the town of East Liberty, George G. Negley laid out and named many of the later streets. As a director in the old Birmingham Street Railway, he took an active part in advancing transportation facilities. His innate love of horticultural and agricultural pursuits made him a potent factor in the work of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, of which he was a leading director, and he gave stimulus to the annual exhibits by contributing the finest specimens from his own private gardens, which frequently took first rank.

On Highland avenue, two squares north of Penn avenue, Mr. Negley's homestead, "Rural Home," was located, which long stood as a landmark in the East End. The mansion was a spacious structure built after a modified Colonial style of architecture, and was most beautifully placed in a picturesque setting of more than seven acres of finely cultivated grounds. When clad in summer verdure, the green lawns, wide-spreading shade and fruit trees, the long driveways and flower gardens, planted with exquisite taste from Mr. Negley's private conservatory, made the place one of the most strikingly beautiful and attractive in Pittsburgh, a love of floral culture being a characteristic taste in the Negley family. In the early days Rural avenue was a private driveway to "Rural Home," and when it was opened to the public Mr. Negley deferred the naming of the new street to his wife, Mrs. Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley, who named it Rural avenue in honor of the old homestead, which name it still retains. In the march of time the house has been removed and the property divided into building lots, two churches, many dwellings and business houses occupying the old site.

As one of the early stockholders and a member of the board of directors of the City Deposit Bank, the first institution of the kind in East Liberty, Mr. Negley helped to build up a sound banking system. He was a firm Abolitionist, and an ardent supporter of the Union. Even before the Civil War opened, not a few oppressed slaves were assisted to freedom from cruel taskmasters by his kindliness and generosity. During the war, in his unostentatious way, he personally relieved much destitution in families of those whose bread-winners had gone to the front. After the war he gave substantial assistance toward the building of a house of worship for the negroes in the East End, a church organization which still continues. When Pittsburgh did honor to the good and great President Lincoln, Mr. Negley was a member of the reception committee appointed to receive and honor him, who later became our Martyr-President.

Although Mr. Negley's own children were educated almost entirely at private schools, yet no man of his day did more to establish and advance in efficiency the public school system of the East End. He was an energetic promoter and director of the township schools of the old Nineteenth Ward, when the district was known as "Collins Independent School District," previous to annexation to the city. He was also a member of the board of directors after annexation to the city, and rendered most efficient service. He made a point of keeping in personal touch with the nature of the work being done in the school.

Identified from his youth with the East Liberty Presbyterian Church founded by his parents in all its varied activities, Mr. Negley was, during many years of his life, an honored officeholder and contributed by personal work and of his means to the building up not only of that church, but, like his ancestors, to the establishment of a Christian community where family life may enjoy the safeguards of spiritual and intellectual culture.

George G. Negley was a "gentleman of the old school," genial, kindly and unselfish in disposition, devoted to his family and home life, faithful to his friends, true to his country, dignified and retiring in manner, generous and sincere. While he gave liberally of his time and means to advance the public welfare, he was not solicitous of public office or preferment. Possessed of deep piety and a tender conscience, he held a pure and lofty standard of Christian living, not only adhering to the letter of the law, but recognizing the higher Christian ethics of the Master, and His Sermon on the Mount. True to his ancestral blood, he left the impress of his sterling integrity and wise judgment on the life of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Negley was twice married. Oct. 25, 1832, he married Eleanor Boyd, daughter of Rev. Abraham Boyd, of Tarentum, Pa., born Jan. 5, 1807, died May 10, 1854. By this union there were the following children: Jacob B., William McIlvaine; Olive N., who died in childhood; Henry Hillis, Theodore Shields, and Mary E. On Feb. 21, 1856, Mr. Negley married Eliza J. Johnson, a resident of the North Side, Pittsburgh. The following children were born to them: Sarah J. Mellon, Anna Barbara, M. Alice, Georgina G., Alexander Johnson. Mrs. Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley was a woman of most attractive personality, of rare graces of manner and beauty of character, who shared with her husband his noble ideals of life. She was born in Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, March 25, 1835, the daughter of James and Sallie (Boyd) Johnson, the descendant of Scotch-Irish covenanters. Her father was a grandson of Rev. Patton, D. D., of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Johnson

was a man of fine qualities of head and heart, a civil engineer, and a brother of Dr. David Johnson, of Glasgow, Scotland, an eminent physician and surgeon of his day. On the sudden death of her father, in Mrs. Negley's childhood, her mother's deep grief prompted her to seek a change of environment, and having relatives in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, who urged her to come to America, she consented to do so, and left the beautiful ancestral home, which is still standing, its sloping terraces extending down to the picturesque River Bann. She located on the North Side, Pittsburgh, where she lived until her death, April 12, 1856. Mrs. Johnson was the granddaughter of Rev. Oliver Cameron, a minister and author of numerous religious works, of Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. She was also a cousin of the revered Dr. John Boyd, M. P., of Dunduan House, County Londonderry who, for many years, until his death, Jan. 2, 1862, represented in the Imperial Parliament the borough of Coleraine, where, after more than half a century, his memory is still fragrant. Mrs. Negley died May 12, 1883. Mr. Negley died March 26, 1884.

(V) Jacob B. Negley, eldest son of George G. Negley, was born Sept. 30, 1833, died Jan. 15, 1898. He graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. He was engaged in the banking business in Muscatine, Iowa, for a number of years; returning in 1874 to his native city, he became cashier of the City Deposit Bank, where he rendered efficient service for many years. He was an active member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. In June, 1874, he married Cynthia Trull. She died May 12, 1901.

(V) William McIlvaine Negley, born Sept. 5, 1836, died Nov. 27, 1915, son of George G. Negley, was a graduate of the old Saltsburg Academy, Saltsburg, Pa. He was for many years connected with the coal interests of Pittsburgh. During the Civil War he joined the 15th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, mustered into United States service under command of Dr. A. H. Gross for a short time. He was a member of Alexander Hays Post, No. 3; an active member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church; married Isabella Douglass, Sept. 28, 1865; she died Aug. 16, 1914. They had eight children: Anna B., Sadie Bell, William Douglass, George Gibson, Eleanor Johnson, all deceased; Harvey B., mechanical draftsman; Walter, died in infancy; Oliver James, associated with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, married Cornelia Elliott, and they have one child, Florence; they reside in Pittsburgh.

(V) Henry Hillis Negley, son of George G. Negley, was born in East Liberty, Pa., June 29, 1843, died May 7, 1912. He was educated in private schools and Moore's Academy, after which he entered the Pennsylvania State College, being a member of the class of 1862, which disbanded shortly before graduation in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers. At the time of the building of the Davis Island Dam, over the Ohio river, Mr. Negley was associated with Captain Mahan, and rendered efficient assistance in that work. For the last two decades of his life he gave his attention largely to real estate investment, and was considered an authority on real estate values in Pittsburgh. He was a life member and director of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, ever taking a deep interest in the upbuilding and efficiency of this organization, where he served in various official capacities. Mr. Negley was a member of the board of directors of the Oakdale Boys' Home and of the Allegheny Cemetery. He was an active member of the Botanical Society, and was especially interested in the private culture of rare orchids. He was for many years a member of the Civic Club of Pittsburgh and was ever ready to assist in the advancement of civic interests. He was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, founded by his grandparents, and for twenty-one years served on the board of trustees of that church, and for nineteen years as president of the board. He proved himself capable as a teacher of young men in the Sunday school, and was a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association of East Liberty. Mr. Negley was a man of genial sympathies, generous but retiring disposition, quite an extensive traveler, yet fond of home life. Nov. 9, 1897, he married Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, deceased. Mr. Negley died May 7, 1912. His widow still survives and occupies the homestead at North Negley avenue.

(V) Rev. Theodore Shields Negley, son of George G. Negley, born June 17, 1846, died May 18, 1911. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1873, and from Princeton Seminary in 1876. His first pastorate was that of the East Brady (Pa.) Presbyterian Church followed by a pastorate in the Presbyterian church of Wilcox, Pa. For twenty-two years he was the beloved and efficient pastor of the historic Little Redstone Presbyterian Church of Fayette county, Pa., which during his pastorate celebrated the centennial of its organization, and from which he retired owing to failing health only a few weeks before he entered into rest. For many years he served as stated clerk of his presbytery, and was much beloved by his fellow ministers. Oct. 25, 1876, he married Susan C. Todd, of Stamford, Conn. They had three children: Mary Hunter, deceased; George D., who Jan. 25, 1911, married Angeline Wallace, of Chicago, and had one child, George D., Jr., who died in infancy; Jeanette B., resides with her mother in Belle Vernon, Pa.

(V) Mary E. Negley, eldest daughter of George G. Negley, was educated at private schools and the Pittsburgh Female College. Her noble Christian life, fruitful in good works, was lived in Pittsburgh, where she died Dec. 22, 1894.

(V) Sarah J. Mellon Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, graduated from Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For some years after her graduation she occupied the chair of *Belles Lettres,* at the Pennsylvania College for Women, with efficiency and honor. She resides at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

(V) Anna Barbara Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, was educated at private schools and the Pennsylvania College for Women. Oct. 16, 1879, she married Joseph K. Brick, of Philadelphia, Pa., and spent the remainder of her eminently useful life as a resident of that city, where she was an active and efficient member of the West Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. Mrs.

Brick died June 22, 1909. Her husband, Joseph K. Brick, died July 16, 1912.

(V) M. Alice Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, was educated at private schools and the Pennsylvania College for Women. During the World War, 1917-18, she rendered efficient service in volunteer canteen and other Red Cross work. She resides at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

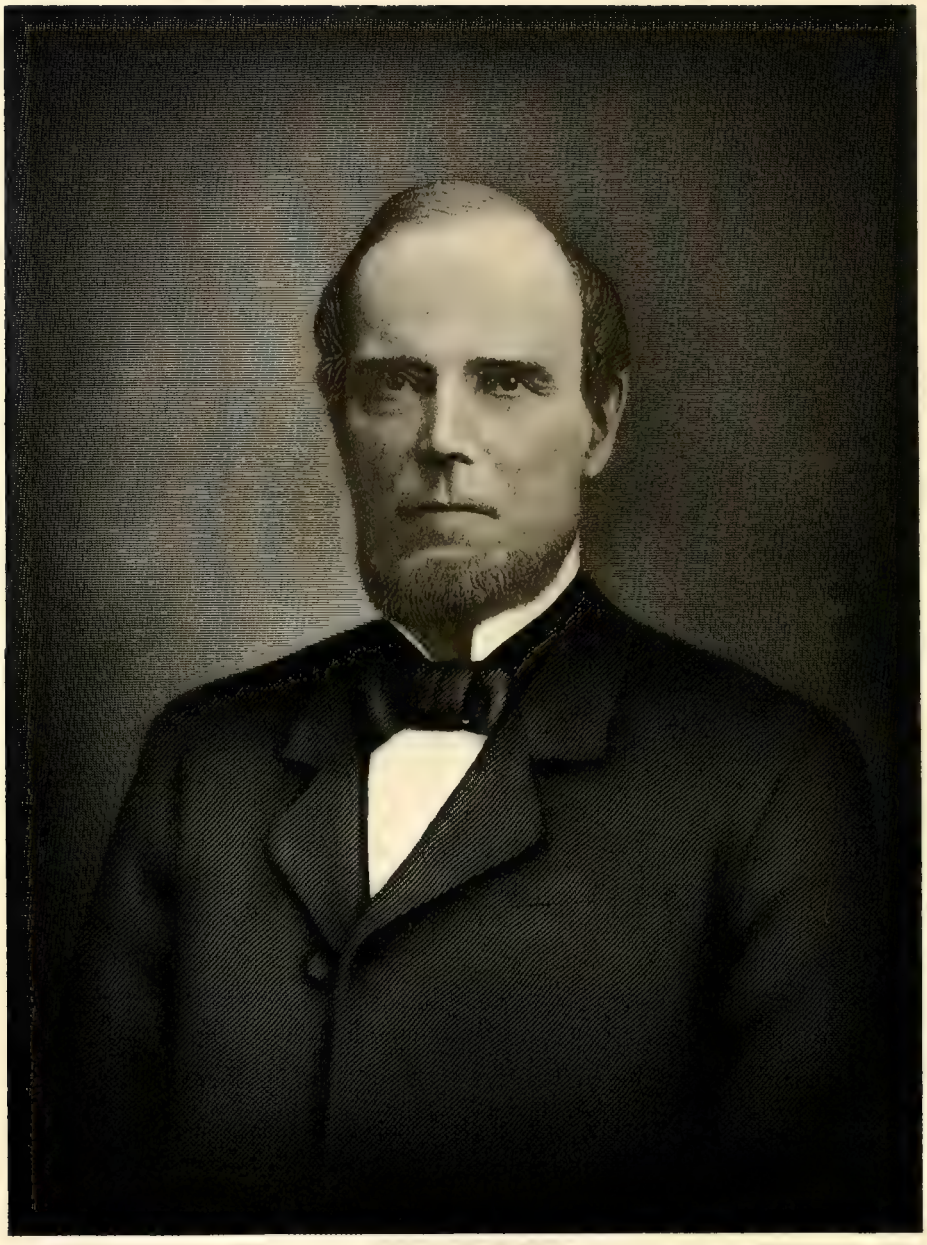
(V) Georgina G. Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women. She resides at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh. For some years she has been genealogist of the Negley family; in 1919, by official appointment, she compiled the large and beautifully illustrated Centennial History of the church founded by her grandparents, with the title of "East Liberty Presbyterian Church with Historical Setting and a Narrative of the Centennial Celebration, April 12-20, 1919."

(V) Alexander Johnson Negley, youngest son of George G. Negley, represents the fourth generation of the historic name of the founder of the family in the East Liberty Valley. Mr. Negley was educated at private schools, the Newell Institute, and University of Pittsburgh. He was for many years identified with the banking interests of his native city, first with the City Deposit Bank and later with the Bank of Commerce, since merged with the Mellon National Bank. He was afterward engaged in the development of lumber and mining interests in the West. Among other things Mr. Negley's cultivated taste is manifested in his love of nature. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsboard Board of Trade, the National Geographic Association, the American Forestry Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Audubon Society. During the World War, Mr. Negley offered his service gratuitously to the American Red Cross in connection with the Pittsburgh Chapter, and received official recognition of "service faithfully performed in behalf of the nation and her men at arms." Oct. 12, 1893, he married Elizabeth Grayson Wishart, daughter of Dr. John W. and Mary (McClurg) Wishart, deceased. They reside at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

(V) Major-General James Scott Negley, son of Jacob Negley, Jr. and Mary Ann Scott, and nephew of George G. Negley, aforementioned, was for many years a conspicuous personage in the history of Pittsburgh. He had an enviable record for heroism in both the war with Mexico and the Civil War, and was promoted to the rank of major-general after the battle of Stone River. He was born Dec. 22, 1826, at East Liberty, Pa., and was educated at the public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, but before his graduation he enlisted in the Duquesne Grays, which organization became a part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, La Perote and Las Vegas, and was at the siege of Puebla. After this war ended he returned to Pittsburgh, and for a time engaged in manufacturing pursuits, but soon began farming and horticulture. He became one of the most skilled horticulturists in the country. While thus engaged, and prior to the Civil War, he took a deep interest in the military matters of his State, and was chosen brigadier-general of the Eighteenth Division of the State Militia. Foreseeing the civil conflict coming on, he as early as December, 1860, made formal offer of an organized brigade to the governor of Pennsylvania, but it was not until the president's first call for troops, April 17, 1861, that authority was given him, after having been summoned to Harrisburg by the governor, to recruit and organize volunteers. He was mustered in as brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the State encampment at Lancaster. General Patterson chose him to lead one of his brigades in the Shenandoah campaign during the early part of the rebellion. He was prominent at the engagement at Falling Waters, Va., and after his three months' term had expired he was placed in command of the volunteer camp at Harrisburg and later, with his brigade, joined General Sherman's command in Kentucky. Under General Rosecrans, General Negley became quite prominent in the operations of the Tennessee campaign. He led the forces against Morgan's command at Shelbyville; was at the battle of Lavergne, Oct. 7, 1862, and defeated the Confederates under Anderson and Forrest. At the battle of Stone River, in front of Murfreesboro, he commanded the Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and throughout that never-to-be-forgotten campaign performed heroic services of which the government was not unmindful. He drove Breckenridge from the intrenchments and insured final success to the Union army. For this valor and gallantry in this signal victory, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He led the advance at Lookout Mountain and drove the enemy from its position and skillfully saved General Thomas' corps from an overwhelming defeat at Davis' Cross Roads. At Chickamauga, Rossville and Chattanooga his services make for him, indeed, a proud record.

Soon after the latter engagement General Negley resigned, took leave of his command and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1868 he took an active part in politics and was in the campaign of "Grant, Colfax and Peace," and elected to a seat in the Forty-first Congress from the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania by almost five thousand majority. He was reëlected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and again in 1874 was elected to Congress as well as to the Forty-ninth Congress, after which he retired, and in New York City embarked in railroad enterprises. While in Congress he conceived the idea of making Pittsburgh a deep water harbor and obtained the first appropriation for this purpose. He also aided Ohio river and other river and harbor enterprises. He was largely interested in Mexican railway building. At one time he was president of the Union National League of America; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Scott Legion; Masonic fraternity; National Board of Steam Navigation; Shipping League, etc., holding official places in all. Pittsburgh will long remember his work in securing the appropriation for the Davis Island Dam.

General Negley was twice married, in 1848 to Kate



Francis Torrance

Losey, by whom he had three sons, Clifford, James S. and George, all deceased. By his second marriage, to Grace Ashton, he had three daughters: Grace, who married Enoch S. Farson, and has two sons, James Negley, and Ensign Enoch S., Jr., of the United States Naval Reserves, who, Sept. 15, 1917, married Louise de Camp Butter, of Baltimore, Md.; Edith, and Mabel. General Negley died Aug. 7, 1901, and was laid to rest in the Negley family lot in Allegheny Cemetery with military honors.

EDMUND W. MUDGE—Belonging to modern, progressive Pittsburgh, his business operations on an extensive scale contained in the two past decades, Mr. Mudge has acquired holdings and interests that have placed him among the city's foremost men of affairs. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1870, son of Thomas Henry and Mary Emma (Sheppard) Mudge.

Edmund W. Mudge was educated in private schools of Philadelphia, and in young manhood entered business life in Pittsburgh. Having gained a wide acquaintance in the business world of the city, and familiarity with the resources and opportunities of the district, he established, in 1905, the Edmund W. Mudge Company, dealers in pig iron and coke, of which he became president, continuing its active head to the present. His business connections have gradually widened, remaining, in the main, in the field of industrial production, and he is now (1921), in addition to the presidency of the organization bearing his name, chairman of the board of directors of the Winton Steel Company, treasurer of the L. P. Seeley Company, director of the Stove and Range Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Edgewater Steel Company, and president of the Westmoreland-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, the Ella Furnace Company, the Reliance Coke Company, the Claire Furnace Company, Redstone Coal and Coke Company, Mudge Oil Company, and treasurer of the Huntley Oil Company. Mr. Mudge is also a director of Pittsburgh Hotels' Company, the Hotel Service Company, the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. The number of his associations and the important part he bears in many of them indicate his position of responsibility in Pittsburgh's circle of business leaders, a place won in the vigor and vision of young manhood. Mr. Mudge belongs to the new order of industrialists and manufacturers, men who make allies of science, system and efficiency, and has directed numerous large undertakings in prosperous continuance.

To a record of unusual brilliance in practical affairs he has added a chapter of devoted service in civic matters. He is a trustee of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny General Hospital, and the Children's Service Bureau, and is a supporter of all forward movements in his city, a man whose influence is constantly found upon the side of right. He is a Republican in political belief, and well known socially, a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Union, Oakmont, Country, Press, Automobile, University and Country Longue Vue clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, also the Union Club of Cleveland, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Union League of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mudge married, April 4, 1889, Pauline Seeley, daughter of Leonard P. and Mary (Gordon) Seeley, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of: Edmund Webster, Jr., born Nov. 30, 1904; and Leonard Seeley, born June 23, 1906. The family home is at Fifth and Morewood avenues.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, manufacturer, born in Letterkenny, Donegal County, Ireland, Feb. 7, 1816, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 11, 1886. He was the son of Francis Torrance, a prosperous North of Ireland farmer, and was one of a numerous family. His educational advantages were exceptionally good. In 1840, at the age of twenty-one, he came to this country, settling first in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he found employment as bookkeeper. Later he removed to Wellsville, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. After some years he returned to his native town in Ireland, married, and went into business. Another seven years and he was back in America, this time locating in Philadelphia, where he again followed the grocery business. After a few years he left Philadelphia, locating permanently in Pittsburgh. He became the manager of the Schenley Estate, having charge of its entire interest in America, a property valued at over $30,000,000. In the administration of this trust he was notably successful, and held this office at the time of his death.

Mr. Torrance formed a business association with James W. Arrott and John Fleming, and with them established in 1875 the Standard Manufacturing Company, now (1921) the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, the most extensive concern devoted to the manufacture of plumbing and sanitary goods in the world. In this line of production, which has since played so important a part in the advancement of health and comfort, Mr. Torrance and his associates were practically pioneers. Prior to 1875 sanitary pottery had been mostly imported from England in small quantities, and was almost unknown in rural communities. Some few attempts in the manufacture of sanitary ware had been made by progressive spirits, but had been abandoned because of the great difficulties attending the production of a commodity which was subject to heavy losses during experimentation. In the case of one pioneer firm at least these losses amounted to 90 per cent. Aside from the material there was also the difficulty in finding men willing to undertake a task which carried with it so great a risk of damage. Finally there was the problem of educating the public as to the need of sanitary plumbing, and the finding of a market for the product. Mr. Torrance lived, however, to see the Standard factory on a sound producing basis. Development and expansion, through the able management of his son, the late Francis J. Torrance, and those associated with him, have brought it to its present high industrial status.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Torrance was interested in the moral, educational and civic welfare of his community. He was a member of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, and was for a number of

years president of its board of trustees. He was a member of the Central School Board of Allegheny—now Northside, Pittsburgh—for eighteen years, and served for a succession of years as a member of the Select Council of Allegheny. He was a Republican in his political views, and although he never sought office or public preferment of any sort, held the most exalted ideas of good government and the responsibilities of citizenship. He abhorred publicity, and for that reason the great number of public services he performed as well as his frequent benefactions will never be chronicled. Magnetic in personality, and genial and sympathetic in disposition, possessed of an unusual humor, it was said of Francis Torrance that his death "deprived Pittsburgh of a man whose business talents were of the highest order and whose will was simply indomitable. Full of work, of fiery energy and unquenchable hope, he represented a type the value of which to a city it is impossible to estimate. The influence of such men ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the entire social economy, and every man from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince receives benefit from them."

Mr. Torrance married (first) in Letterkenny, Ireland, Ann Jane McClure, who died in 1855. By her he had three children. In 1857 he married (second) Jane Waddell, daughter of John Waddell. She was the mother of one son, the late Francis J. Torrance, a sketch of whom follows; and one daughter who died in infancy. Jane (Waddell) Torrance was a woman of much native ability and great charm of person and manner. On her death, in 1908, Dr. A. J. Bonsall, in conducting her funeral service, said:

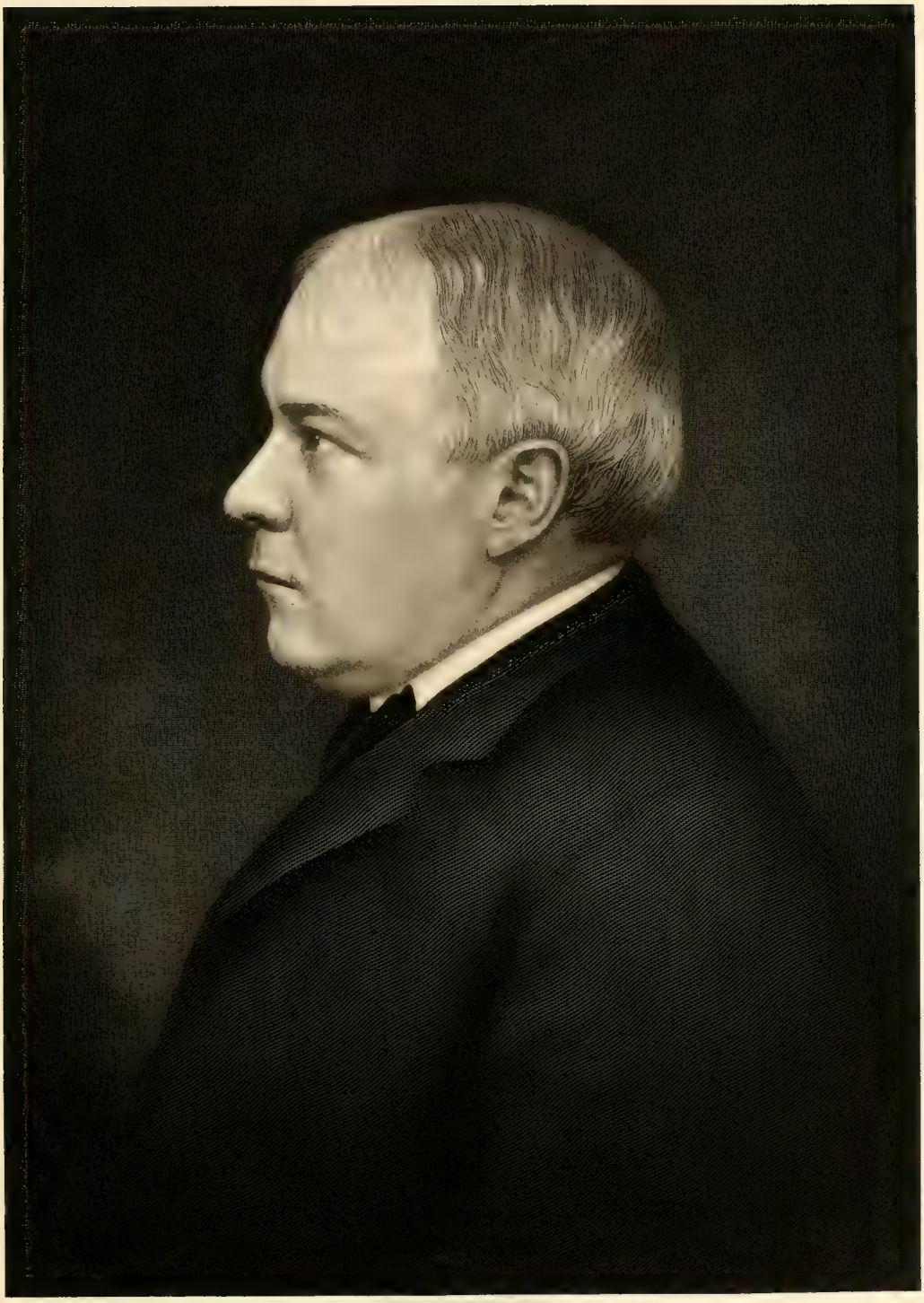
> This stainless, stately, gracious lady withdrew years ago from active participation in the whirling movement of the outside world to the retirement of her quiet room. Here she had a throne, and affection and solicitude waited upon her in unfailing courtesy. She heard the rush and roar of our tumultuous human life only as a subdued murmur; she felt only the fainter vibrations of its jar. But both mind and heart were fully awake, and her spiritual vision had a wide horizon. She watched the progress of the Kingdom of God. She cherished a keen interest in the higher things of life. Surrounded by books and all the instruments of culture, she retained a freshness of feeling for these things that did not wither to the last. * * * And here she waited with tranquil spirit for the coming of God's messenger. She knew Whom she had believed and was persuaded that He was able to keep what she had committed to Him. Early in life she made a public confession of Christ. For over fifty years she was a member of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church. In other days she was personally active in its organizations; always she shared in them by her sympathies and support. Her faith was strong, her hope was bright, her peace was the deep peace of God. At last he came, the messenger. With his broad pinions he overshadowed her for weary days and nights, hovering over her, drawing nearer, ever nearer, till at last he touched her heart. It ceased to beat, and her spirit went to God.

FRANCIS J. TORRANCE—In setting forth for future generations the outline of the life of Francis J. Torrance, as Time weaves its web between his era and the present, the fact that commands and holds instant attention is the vastness of his accomplishments in the two fields that claimed the largest share of his time and effort, business and philanthropic work. He was one of the heads of a business that did more than create industrial activity and supply a commercial need, for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company marketed products that fostered health and the public welfare, and in private and organized charitable work he filled out a career whose highest aim was the service of his fellow-men. Many other fields of endeavor knew his influence and interested participation, but these were his major interests. There remains for mention, before the detail of his career is given, the naming of the center and source of the inspiration for his ministry of well-doing, his home life, which, in the words of another of his biographers, "was rich in the treasures of sympathy and affection that outweigh every other earthly good."

Francis J. Torrance, son of Francis and Jane (Waddell) Torrance (q. v.), was born in Allegheny City, June 27, 1859, and died at his Pittsburgh residence, Jan. 8, 1919. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Third Ward school in 1874. Later he took a course at Newell Institute, completing his scholastic work in the Western University of Pennsylvania. While still a young man he became a clerk in the offices of the Standard Manufacturing Company, an organization founded by his father and associates for the manufacture of enameled ware. At an early age he had mastered the details of the business, and had served an apprenticeship in every department of the factory and office. He worked in the pattern shop, in the foundry, at the enameling furnaces, and in the mixing room in the preparation of the secret enamel formulae, a branch with which he continued in active touch for many years. His ability and genius were recognized, and in 1886 he was made treasurer of the rapidly growing company, a place he was eminently qualified to fill.

In the early eighties Mr. Torrance had perfected the process of dry enameling, and while realizing the possibilities laid open by the invention, he saw too that a wide-spread educational campaign would be necessary to produce a sentiment for improved sanitary appliances, for then modern plumbing was almost unknown. This work was begun as early as 1887, and became a vital force for right and healthful living. The history of modern sanitation is written around Mr. Torrance's busy, eventful life.

In 1899 the Standard Manufacturing Company, the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company, Dawes & Myler, and other smaller concerns consolidated and formed the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Mr. Torrance took a leading part in the merging of these concerns, and on Jan. 1, 1900, became first vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, offices he filled until his death. The principal factories of the company were at Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky., New Brighton, Pa., Kokomo, Ind., Tiffin, Ohio, and Toronto, Canada. Branches, warehouses, and offices were established in every prominent city in the United States and in many foreign countries, and a market of remarkable scope was developed. The chief ambition of his business life was to make the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company the greatest of its kind in the world, and he left behind him a monument of energy and business sagacity



Thomas J. Morrow

impressive in its proportions. In no way did he more convincingly prove his title to eminent place among the business men of his day than in his attitude toward his employees. They caught the spirit of his own enthusiasm, and, learning that faithfulness and ability were always recognized, gave him efficient, intelligent service. Mr. Torrance was financially and officially associated with other industrial and business organizations, none of which he permitted to conflict with the demands upon his time and strength made by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Torrance was deeply interested in political affairs as a Republican, and served sixteen years as a member of the Select Council of Allegheny City, for ten years as president of that body. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, and in 1896 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, where William McKinley was nominated. The cause of education in all forms found in him a stalwart champion, and he was a director of the Allegheny Preparatory School and a trustee of Bucknell University, which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1908. In December, 1893, he was made a director of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, and in January, 1897, was elected president, a position he held the remainder of his life. In 1896 he was chosen chairman of the Republican City Committee of Allegheny, an office he held for several years, and he later was president of the Americus Club for two terms.

On May 2, 1895, Governor Hastings appointed Mr. Torrance commissioner of the Board of Public Charities, and a member of the Committee on Lunacy. From that time until his death he served uninterruptedly as a member of the board through reappointment by each succeeding governor throughout twenty-four years, and for the last thirteen years of his long tenure of office was president of the board. He gave himself wholeheartedly to its work, spent himself prodigally in the cause, and made the Board of Public Charities a potent factor for efficiency and righteousness in the conduct of public institutions throughout Pennsylvania. He personally visited nearly all the public institutions of the State, state controlled, semi-state controlled, hospitals, homes, almshouses and jails, and through his associates was constantly well-informed as to their condition and work. His annual reports, rendered to the State Legislature, were models of exactness and clarity, and most of the recommendations he submitted in this manner were referred to the proper authorities for execution. While Mr. Torrance left the impress of his personality and wise judgment upon many Pennsylvania institutions, elemosynary and corrective, he was responsible in important degree for the construction of the new penitentiary in Center county, Pa. He urged the building of that institution for many years before he won his point, and when the Legislature finally ordered its erection his influence caused it to be done along the most modern lines, governed by the principle that a prison may serve reformatory and educational as well as punitive purposes. Bright and airy cells, means of recreation and study, and many other privileges and opportunities that society has found it wise to offer those whose segregation is necessary, were made part of the plan of this institution, and Mr. Torrance felt the joy and satisfaction that comes with a good work well done. He was also one of the founders of the Woods Run Settlement, and active in numerous other associations for the betterment of the unfortunate throughout the State. His private charities were so great in extent that much of his valuable time was devoted to aiding those who needed advice or aid. Mr. Torrance's interest and energy were characteristic in the planning of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Blairsville Intersection, the railroad station now called Torrance. This asylum is now in course of construction, and will be one of the finest and most modern in the East.

During 1917 and 1918, Mr. Torrance devoted a large part of his day to his duties as secretary of the local draft board for the eighteenth division of the city of Pittsburgh, and was tireless in the performance of his obligations in this connection. To almost every one of the thousands of men passed upon by this board he gave a parting handclasp and words of friendly advice or cheer. He gave of his time and energy prodigally to further our participation in the great World War, and so tireless was he that there is not the slightest doubt but that he can be numbered among the casualties of this war, his death directly attributable to great strain and exertion.

At the time of his death, Mr. Torrance was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Bible Society, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Civic Club, Duquesne Club, Union Club, Press Club, Americus Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, New York Club of New York City, Pen and Pencil Club, of Philadelphia, Old Colony Club of New York, Fulton Club of New York, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the University Club of London. He was also a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh. His gentleness, courtesy, and kindness to all, young, old, friend or chance acquaintance, endeared him to all hearts alike. His was a rare personality, sympathetic, considerate, benevolent and lovable. He was a lifelong member of Sandusky Street Baptist Church, and at the death of his father, in 1886, succeeded him as a member of the board of trustees, and for thirty-three years served as its president.

Francis J. Torrance married, Nov. 6, 1884, Mary Rachel Dibert, daughter of David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert, of Johnstown, Pa. Their one child, Jane, married Horace Forbes Baker, and they are the parents of Francis J. Torrance Baker, and Mary Rachel Dibert Baker.

Mr. Torrance's funeral services were held in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church. They were marked by the sincerity and poignance of the grief of those in attendance who came from every walk of life. The concluding paragraph of this record is quoted from the words of Dr. A. J. Bonsall who conducted the ceremonies:

No man I ever knew was more unstained by selfishness than he. I never saw in him envy of others, nor any disposition to detract from their deserts. He was trusted and loved; trusted because trustworthy, loved because so lovable. His social qualities were extraordinary, and his manner and actions were crowned with a princely courtesy as natural as it was unfailing. He loved his home and books, and a retentive memory made his mind a store house of information. He was controlled by a conscientiousness that led him to carry burdens and labor under responsibilities that many another might have thrown aside or refused.

JAMES A. McCRORY—The father of our subject, John McCrory, was both a personality and a firm in the steel business, and under his father, and with the firm of the same name, James A. McCrory came to his expert knowledge of the steel business. The son has gone on in the business, and since 1916 has been secretary of the American Steel Company.

James A. McCrory, son of John and Margaret (McCully) McCrory, was born in Joliet, Ill., Sept. 23, 1886, and there until 1902 he attended the public schools. In that year at the age of sixteen, he became associated with his father in the steel business, and the firm, John McCrory & Sons, became well known. In 1912 that firm was absorbed by the American Steel Company, and James A. McCrory was appointed sales manager of the absorbing company. Four years later he was elected secretary of the company, a position he has now most capably filled for five years. Mr. McCrory is a member of the Union Club of Pittsburgh, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. McCrory married, in Pittsburgh, Aug. 29, 1906, Florence V. Reynolds, and they are the parents of two children: Florence V., and Adrian.

EDWARD GREGG—To say of a man that he was a pioneer business man of Pittsburgh—the center of the Industrial World—is equivalent to claiming for him the distinction of membership in an order of knighthood, but this is what might with truth be said of the late Edward Gregg, for years a power in business affairs of the Iron City.

Edward Gregg was born in Allegheny county, Pa., March 16, 1815, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Beltz) Gregg. Levi Gregg was a native of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Beltz was born in Germany. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, from ancestors who have resided near Philadelphia for many generations. Levi Gregg came to Allegheny county when a young man, and located on a farm near Bridgeville, and later settled at what is known as Gregg's Crossing, on the Panhandle railroad, near Oakdale, and followed agricultural pursuits.

Edward Gregg was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the common schools. When fourteen years of age he came to Pittsburgh and learned the hardware business as apprentice in the store of Benjamin Darlington. Later he entered the employ of Logan & Kennedy, and in 1838 became a member of the firm of Logan, Wilson & Company. In 1857 the business was reorganized under the name of Logan & Gregg, and upon the death of John T. Logan, in 1871, the firm name was changed to Logan, Gregg & Company, of which Mr. Gregg was the senior member and the active managing partner up to his death. When confronted by the inevitable difficulties and obstacles which are encountered by every man who enters the commercial arena, Mr. Gregg displayed a force of character which enabled him to overcome them and continue his steadfast course on the pathway to prosperity. In 1896 the business was incorporated under its present name, the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company. A number of financial institutions in which Mr. Gregg was interested derived great benefit from his wise counsel, which was that of a man of mature judgment, capable of taking a calm survey of life and correctly estimating its opportunities, its possibilities, its demands and its obligations. For eighteen years he served as director and vice-president of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company. He was a director of the People's Savings Bank, the Iron City Bank, the Western Insurance Company, and a stockholder in several other business enterprises. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would have no success which had not for its basis truth and honor, and on these sure foundations he reared the fair fabric of his fortune.

A liberal giver to charity, Mr. Gregg always shunned publicity, and the full number of his benefactions was known only to the recipients of his bounty. To any project having for its end the promotion of the welfare of Pittsburgh he lent his hearty coöperation, and his genial nature and companionable disposition caused him to be prominently identified with the social life of the city. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Reform School at Morganza, and in the early days served as chief of the Pittsburgh Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. Gregg was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Gregg married, June 10, 1850, Clara A. Parke, daughter of John Parke, a prominent silversmith of Pittsburgh, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, member of the Pittsburgh Blues. By this marriage Mr. Gregg gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education, for her position as one of the city's favorite hostesses, and withal an accomplished home-maker. Mrs. Gregg is prominent in church and social circles, belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the board of managers of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. Mr. Gregg was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, passing his happiest hours at his own fireside, where he delighted to entertain his many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were the parents of three children, who died early in life.

The death of Mr. Gregg, which occurred April 4, 1890, closed a career of usefulness and honor, a career strikingly illustrative of the fundamental principles of a true life, the record of which is unmarred by any shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Edward Gregg, astute business man and public-spirited citizen, had the modesty which always accompanies genuine elevation of character. Self-laudation was impossible to him. His motto was "Do." Such men are the glory of Pittsburgh.

ROBERT M. REPP—A lifetime of service in one business interest is Mr. Repp's record in active life. The clerk of Logan, Gregg & Company of 1882 became the vice-president of the incorporated organization in 1918,



Robt. M. Rapp.



Wm. A. Pratt

this statement covering a period spent in diligent pursuit of the company's interests and a steady rise to positions of greater importance and responsibility. He has been associated with the life of Pittsburgh in many relations, social, religious, and musical, and has supported all organized effort for her advancement and welfare.

Robert M. Repp was born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1864, son of Charles and Barbara Repp, long residents of the city. He attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, and was graduated from high school in the class of 1881, the year following entering the employ of Logan, Gregg & Company in the capacity of clerk. His industry, application, and quick comprehension of all details of the business gained approving recognition, and he was advanced through several grades of service, in 1896, upon the incorporation of the business as the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, becoming general manager and a director of the company. In 1918 he was elected vice-president of the company and fills this office at the present time. The four decades of his connection with the business have witnessed its steady growth in volume and prosperity, to which his wise judgment and strong direction have generously contributed.

Mr. Repp is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. His recreations are largely those of the out-doors, and he is a member of the Stanton Heights Golf Club and the Beaver Valley Country Club. He is a devotee of music, and as a young man was for ten years organist of the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time he was a member of the Mozart Club, and for a number of years was secretary of that organization. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Repp married, in November, 1884, Lida Brickell, daughter of William B. Brickell, descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Pittsburgh. Her father held high place in Pittsburgh banking circles. They are the parents of two children, Lida and Robert M., Jr. The family home is at No. 452 South Atlantic avenue, East End.

THOMAS ALBERT PARKE—Every great city is to a certain extent the creation of her merchants and manufacturers, but of Pittsburgh this is true to a pre-eminent degree, and among those who have contributed largely toward making her the "Workshop of the World" must be numbered the late Thomas Albert Parke, of the widely known firm of Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, and for many years closely identified with the leading interests of the Iron City.

Thomas Albert Parke was born in Canonsburg, Pa., April 14, 1849. His father, Thomas C. Parke, was the son of John Parke, one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Pittsburgh Blues during the War of 1812. Thomas A. Parke was reared and received his early education in Wellsburg, W. Va. When thirteen years of age he came to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of his uncle, Edward Gregg, in the hardware house of Logan, Gregg & Company, now the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company. In this position his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, insured his speedy success, and in 1867 he became a partner in the firm. Upon the death of Mr. Gregg, in April, 1890, Mr. Parke became general manager of the business and continued as such until his death. Of this firm Mr. Parke was a presiding genius, building it up and maintaining it by his force of character, sound judgment and wisely aggressive methods. As a business man he was in many respects a model. He would have no success which had not for its basis truth and honor, and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. His unvarying justice and kindliness toward his employees caused him to be greatly beloved by them and won for him their most loyal support.

The vigorous, compelling nature of Mr. Parke, and his keen, practical mind insured the success of every undertaking to which he gave his vitalizing energy. He was a director of the Allegheny Insurance Company, the People's Natural Gas Pipeage Company, and the People's Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh. He was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and was one of the original committee to settle upon the plans for the Carnegie Library. In politics Mr. Parke was a Republican, and a man of great influence in the councils of the party. In 1885 he was elected to represent the Second Ward in the Common Council of Allegheny City, and in 1887 became president of the Council and held that office until death. As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, he stood in the front rank, and no project which in his judgment tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh lacked his hearty coöperation. Widely, but unostentatiously charitable, he was ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and president and treasurer of the board of trustees and in charge of the church finances. In later years Mr. Parke was connected with the North Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, and served as a member of the building committee when the church was rebuilt. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the loftiest standards of rectitude. The countenance and bearing of Mr. Parke were indicative of his noble nature, his commanding abilities and his genial disposition. Few men have been more beloved, and his friends, who were numberless, were to be found in all classes of the community. Mr. Parke was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Parke married, June 1, 1871, Letitia Howard, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh. By his marriage Mr. Parke gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education for her exacting duties as a leader of Pittsburgh society, duties which she discharged with the most perfect grace and winning tactfulness. Withal Mrs. Parke was an accomplished homemaker, and her husband, who was never so happy as at his own fireside, surrounded by the beings he loved best on earth, ever found in her a helpmate truly ideal. The death of Mrs. Parke occurred April 2, 1912. Mr.

and Mrs. Parke were the parents of one son, William Howard Parke, whose sketch follows.

The death of this gifted and lovable man, which occurred Dec. 5, 1895, at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, was mourned as sincerely by both high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any. Not his works only will perpetuate his name, but the far sweeter monument of grateful memories. Passing away ere he had reached his prime, he accomplished more than do most of those who attain to "three score and ten." Honorable and generous in business, sincere and true in his friendships, devoted in his family relations, his public and private life was one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. With an optimistic outlook upon life, with faith in humanity, with a helping hand and word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, Thomas A. Parke won a place that was all his own in the hearts of those privileged to know him.

WILLIAM HOWARD PARKE—Among those citizens of Pittsburgh who, by their contribution to the solid business interests of the city, have helped to build the economic prosperity of their community is William Howard Parke, secretary of the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company. Many minds, many types of ability, and many and diverse personalities go into the making of a big business organization, and not the least essential is that type which most ideally meets the exacting requirements of the secretarial office. To ably and efficiently fill that office in a big organization is to contribute that which goes far towards insuring smooth-running efficiency in the operation of that complicated system of wheels and wheels within wheels which makes up the complex mechanism of modern business. Such has been the contribution of William Howard Parke, son of Thomas Albert and Letitia (Howard) Parke, born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 22, 1876 (q. v.).

William Howard Parke received his education in the public schools of his native city and in preparatory schools, and then became associated with his father in the Logan, Gregg & Company hardware concern. Inheriting many of his father's gifts of clear thinking, accurate analysis, and systematic, scientific methods of working, he early showed his fitness for positions of trust in the work of the company. He was made secretary of the company, and as an able, efficient incumbent of that office he has shown himself to be a farsighted, able, and highly gifted business man. Like his father, upright, and conscientious, standing for the highest ideals of business honor and integrity, he is one of the rock characters upon which the foundations of business must rest, if that business is to endure.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Parke finds time for club activities. He is a member of the Pittsburgh, the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Golf, the Long Vue Country, the Oakmont Country, and the Republican Americus clubs, also the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Both he and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh.

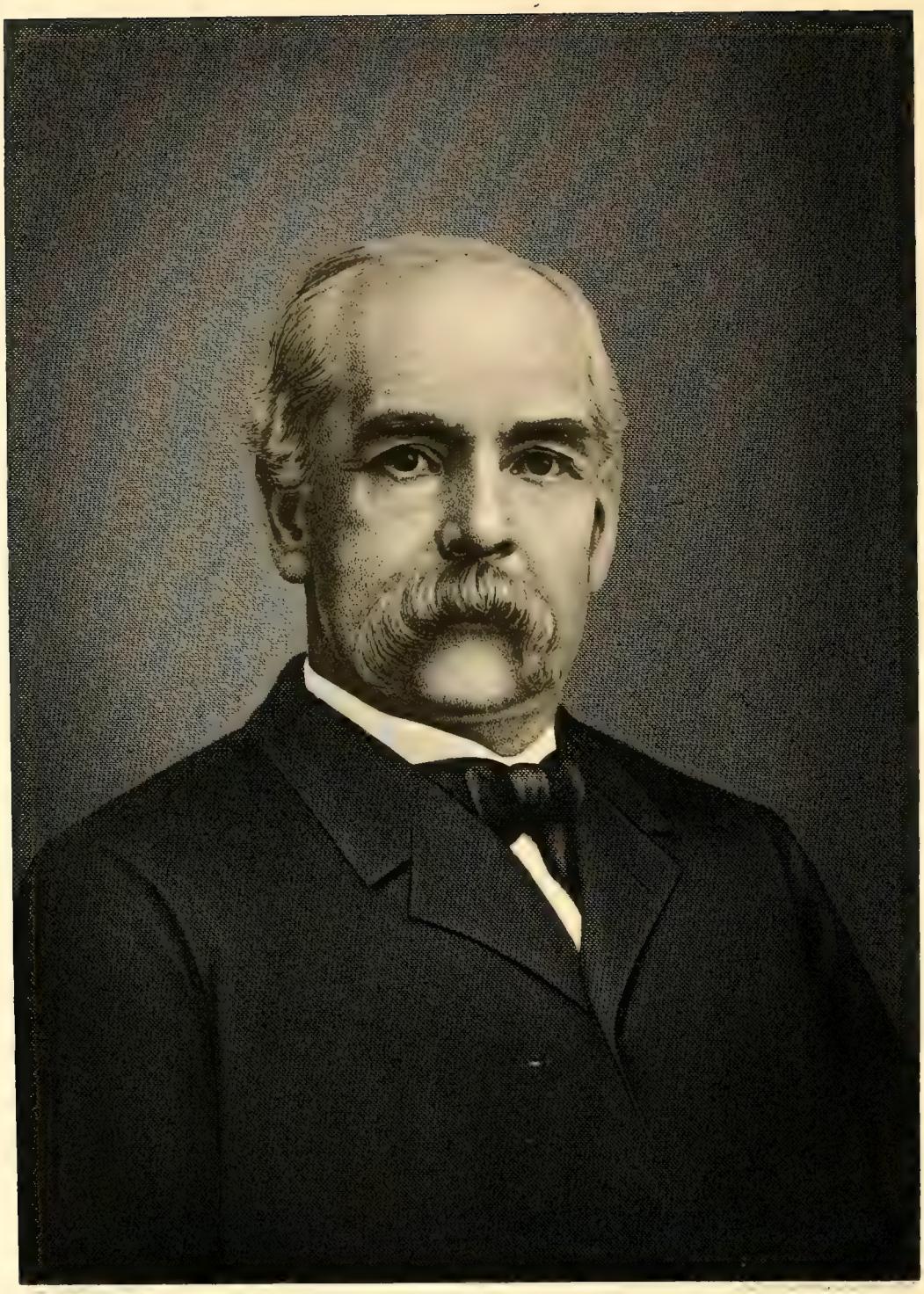
On Nov. 20, 1908, in Pittsburgh, Mr. Parke married Elizabeth McClelland Friend, daughter of James Wood and Martha A. (McClelland) Friend.

OSCAR HOLMES BABCOCK, SR.—As a people the Americans are rather disposed to self-complacency, and if we may believe our observers in foreign lands, not at all prone to underrate their own achievements, traits, perhaps not the most commendable in the world. And yet when we regard the little short of miracle through which a vast uncharted wilderness has been turned in a little better than a century or two into the present mighty empire, there seems not a little excuse for a certain amount of satisfaction with what has been done, for truly it would be a difficult thing to overstate so huge a matter. Nowhere than in Pennsylvania are the results of this transformation more strikingly seen if we will but use the eye of fancy to call up to view those gloomy wastes, vague and dim, stretching no man knew whither, the dwelling place of savage tribes, and then witness, with the eye of flesh, the bustling cities, the prosperous farms, the churches, schools and universities, symbols everyone of civilization, wealth and culture. This work is the deed of many. Thousands of heroes, especially in the great wars, have put their shoulders to the wheel and have fallen at the task unremembered by us, the beneficiaries of their efforts; it is the work of the rank and file of our people from whom none shall take the credit. It is for this reason that we honor a host of staunch old families. Generation after generation, with unconquerable purpose and cheerful courage, have striven to further the great work of all our hands; their members have been typical of that ideal, honest, open-hearted, kindly, and unfearful spirit which we delight to think of as the true American. The names of such families is legion, if we consider this or that section of it comprised within the boundaries of a single State, but perhaps if we turn our attention to a more restricted neighborhood, it will be appropriate to pick out and call by name certain such as have there deserved high regard and honor.

In the southwestern section of the State of Pennsylvania lies the county of Allegheny, and prominent there for a number of years has lived the Babcock family, of whom the subject of this brief review, Oscar Holmes Babcock, Sr., is a most worthy representative. For many years the Babcocks have played a prominent part in the history of the State and Nation, figuring in the development of its politics, industrial, and educational life. It may also be truthfully said that there are many communities in at least a half dozen states who practically owe their beginning, in fact their very sustainance, to this grand old family.

The name Babcock was introduced from England in various forms, such as Badcock, Badcook, Badcoke, Badcooke, and Babcock. The early settlers usually spelled it Badcock, which is the form in general use in England.

James Badcock, the immigrant ancestor of the family of that name in Pennsylvania, was born in England, in 1612, in County Essex, and died June 12, 1679. He came to America in the schooner "Ann" about 1640, and settled first in Portsmouth, R. I., where he was admitted an inhabitant of the town in 1642. He had a grant of land; was admitted a freeman on July 10, 1648; was juryman several times, and assessor in 1650;



James Park Jr.

was on the committees to treat with the Indians and other important committees for the town; and was a member of the General Court in 1657-58-59. He was on committees to lay out highways and settle boundary lines in 1661. He removed to Westerly, R. I., in March, 1662, and owned lot No. 52 in that place. He married (first) Sarah, whose death occurred in 1665. They were the parents of four children, as follows: James, born in 1641, married Jane Brown; John, born in 1644, married Mary Lawton; Job, born in 1646, married Jane Crandall; Mary, born in 1648, married William Champlin. He married (second) Elizabeth, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Joseph, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth.

James Badcock's name appears in various records in connection with grants of land for churches and other important buildings, and also in connection with grants of land for the later settlers of Westerly, R. I. To this worthy pioneer Mr. O. H. Babcock traces his descent.

Mr. Babcock's great-grandfather was the Rev. Jesse Babcock, of Westerly, R. I., who was for many years an elder of the old Hill Church of that city. Mr. Babcock's grandfather was Col. Jesse Babcock, who was a distinguished officer in the United States army.

On the maternal side Mr. Babcock is directly descended from one Robert Vose, who came to this country in 1599 from County Lancaster, in Garston, near Liverpool, England, and settled in Dorchester, now Milton, Mass. He was also a prominent citizen of his town, being one of the three petitioners for its incorporation.

Oscar Holmes Babcock, whose name is the caption of this article, was born in the town of Fulton, N. Y., July 10, 1869. He was the son of Leman B. and Harriet (Vose) Babcock, who were highly-respected citizens of Fulton for a number of years. Mr. Babcock obtained his early education in the public schools in the place of his birth, later attending the Falley Seminary of Fulton for several years.

Coming to Pittsburgh as a young man, he became interested in the lumber business, in which he has successfully engaged up to the present time. From a comparatively humble beginning, Mr. Babcock, by his own unaided efforts, unexcelled business ability, shrewd management, persistence and sterling honesty, has become one of the greatest lumbermen of the United States. He is vice-president and director of the Babcock Lumber Company; secretary and director of the Babcock Brothers Lumber Company; vice-president and director of the Babcock Coal and Coke Company; vice-president and director of the Babcock Lumber and Boom Company; vice-president and director of the Babcock Lumber and Land Company; vice-president and director of the Tellico River Lumber Company; vice-president and director of the Davis Supply Company; director of the Allemenia Fire Insurance Company; director of the Great Mountain Colliers Company, of Tennessee; and a trustee of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh.

Inasmuch as these interests extend to not only Pennsylvania but also to Tennessee, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Florida, it may be safely said that Mr. Babcock has been a boon to humanity, for in advancing his own interests he not only gives employment to over three thousand men, but gives, in fact, the means of living to whole villages of people. His huge milles, lumber camps, iron and coal mines, commercial and financial institutions, are so extensive and require so many people to operate them that in many places the small towns are made up of just people who are in the employ of Mr. Babcock or the different companies of which Mr. Babcock is one of the controlling heads. It has been said, and true it is, that there are no happier or a more contented number of employees than those in the service of the various Babcock Companies.

Mr. Babcock is a strong Republican in politics and is deeply interested in the issues that confront the country. However, he has never cared for political preferment, though in 1908 he became a national elector.

In fraternal affiliation he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Old Colony Club, of New York City. In religion, Mr. Babcock and his family are members of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Babcock married, June 21, 1899, Ann Frazer Morley, a descendant of the distinguished family of that name, of Cornwall, England, and a daughter of James and Ann (Perry) Morley, who were for many years residents of Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Morley was one of the early officers of the great Cambria Steel and Iron Company, being one of the pioneer iron and steel men in the country, and the owner of the Sarah Furnace. He took a great interest in education, and introduced the first night school in the United States. To Mr. and Mrs. Babcock was born one son, Oscar Holmes, Jr., who is in school.

In concluding this review, the biographer may truthfully say to the young man who seeks to amass a competence and to make for himself a good name in the community in which he lives that he need look no further for an example than the foregoing history of the subject of this review. No breath of scandal has ever beclouded his name, and he is a man of the most genial open nature and that sort of cheeriness which one instinctively feels flows from a manly, courageous, kindly, and sympathetic heart. The diverse occupations and varied business interests has brought him into contact with a great number of men of every class and type, and has acquainted him with the motives and springs of human nature beyond the range of many, making him at once tolerant of his fellows. His home life, too, is ideal, and he has proved himself no less a loving husband and father than a true friend, an excellent business man, a good neighbor, and a model citizen.

JAMES PARK, JR.—Pittsburgh's industrial history contains the life records of three generations of the family of Park who have passed on from the scene of their endeavor and achievement. The line has representation in the city's business men of to-day, where the

records of a century past furnish heartening inspiration and splendid example. This is the life story of James Park, Jr., son of the American founder of that name, and an industrial leader to whom Pittsburgh's world of affairs accorded high honors.

James Park, father of James Park, Jr., was a native of Ireland, and early in the nineteenth century came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh in 1812, where he became engaged in business, and was a prominent figure in Western Pennsylvania manufacturing circles. He married Margaret McCurdy, of West Virginia, and among their seven children was James, Jr., of whom further.

James Park, Jr., son of James and Margaret (McCurdy) Park, was born on Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 11, 1820, and was educated in the common schools of his birthplace. As a young man of seventeen years he entered the china and metal store on Second street, owned by his father, and in 1840 he and his brother, David E., were admitted to the firm. Upon the death of the father, in 1843, the firm of James Park, Jr. & Company was organized, its activities devoted exclusively to metal lines. In a few years, in association with John McCurdy, they founded the Lawrenceville plant, known as the Lake Superior Copper Works, and when James B. Scott took Mr. McCurdy's place in the organization the name became Park, Scott & Company, and later, Park, Brother & Company. The passing years brought operations of constantly increasing scope, and the company, largely through the initiative and wise leadership of James Park, Jr., advanced to a leading place in Pittsburgh industry.

In 1861 the firm founded the Black Diamond Steel Works, where, on May 1st, operations were begun. These works reached new high standards in production efficiency and quality, and in this connection James Park, Jr., was most widely known. The plant covered ten acres and operated with the most complete and modern equipment, including what were at that time the largest steam hammers in the United States, and prior to 1875 the company had sent across the Atlantic three shipments of their celebrated "homogeneous crucible cast steel boiler and fire-box plates," also having manufactured about two thousand plates for use in the construction of locomotives for service in Russia. In connection with this important interest Mr. Park found time for service in advisory and executive capacity with numerous other concerns, including the Penn Cotton Mill, the Suspension Bridge Company, McIntosh, Hemphill & Company, and the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, while in earlier life he was a director of the Allegheny Valley railroad, and part owner of the Banner Cotton Mill, and Smith, Park & Company's National Foundry. Mr. Park was vice-president of the American Iron and Steel Association, and was appointed on the Tariff Commission, spending almost the entire year preceding his death, in 1883, at Washington in the interests of the tariff. He was not a lobbyist in the ordinary sense of the word, for the work he performed there was educational and valuable, tending rather to inform legislators on the subject that was his specialty rather than to influence their views upon its protection.

There were great financial hazards for early participants in the manufacture of crucible steel, and to prevent misfortune to his family during these trying times, Mr. Park took out life insurance to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and until his death carried this sum. He was a wise and practical executive, yet into his relations with his associates, whether equals or subordinates, put a warmth of understanding and a personal touch that won their hearty and sincere coöperation. He gave an example of tireless industry and absorption in his work that reacted with telling effect upon his organization, who followed willingly the example of their leader.

Mr. Park was a Republican in politics, active in his party principally with his influence and his vote. He was generously charitable, but shunned publicity in his good works. During the Civil War he was actively engaged in the work of the Subsistence Committee, the Sanitary Fair, and other local agencies championing the Union cause, and he was a director of the Western University, the Law and Order Society, the Humane Society, the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and a regular contributor to each of the Holly Tree inns. His last activity was toward building the hospital in Allegheny, of which he was a director, and which was then in the course of erection. His religious faith was Presbyterian, and he was an elder in the First Church of that denomination.

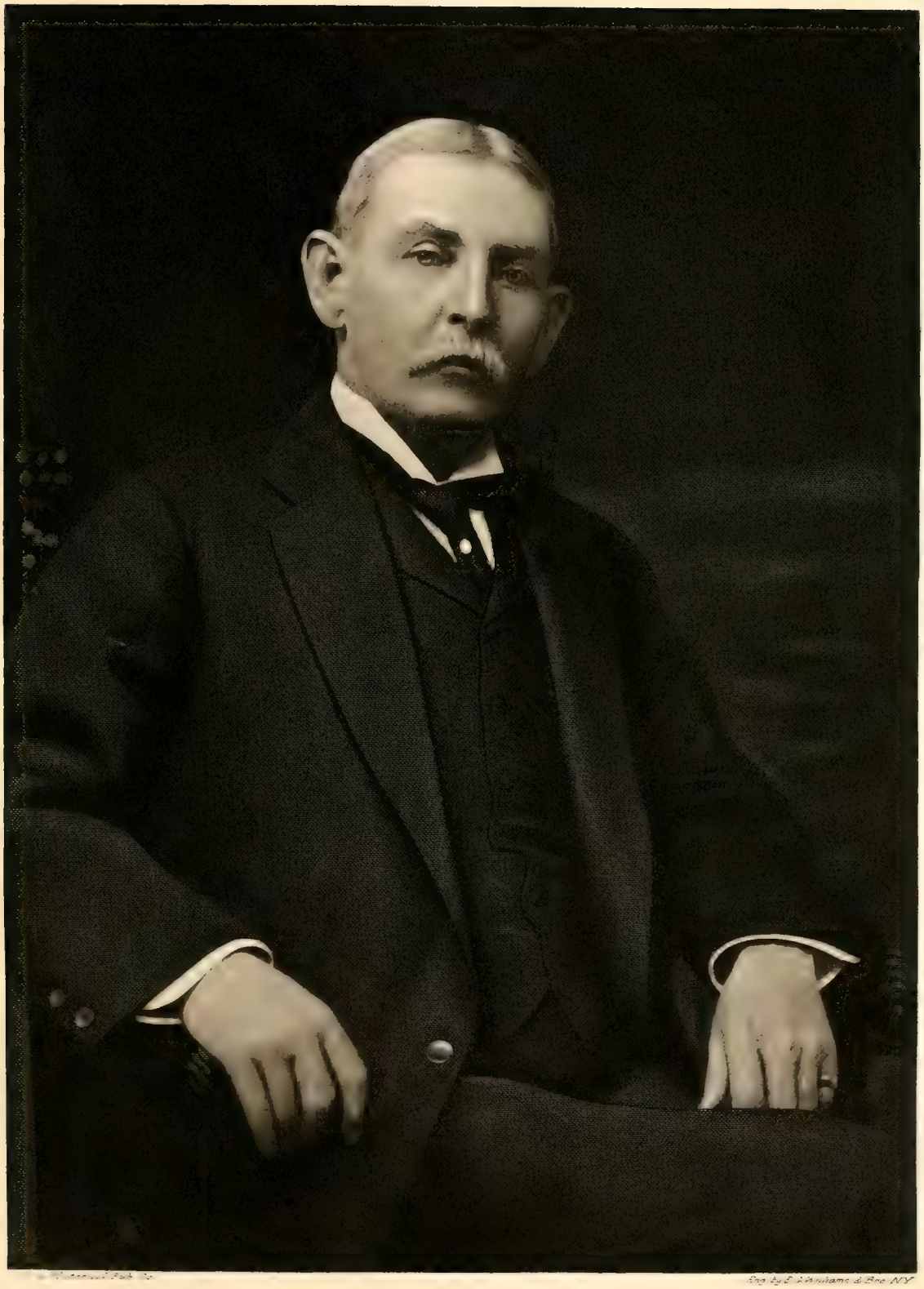
James Park, Jr., married Sarah Gray, a sister of Capt. Richard C. Gray. Children: William G., married Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. J. B Sweetzer, and died Jan. 19, 1909; David E., a sketch of whom follows; Richard G., now deceased, who married Anna Wentworth; James H., married Ettie Bryson, daughter of Hon. S. A. Purviance; Charles C., married Helen Kittridge; Margaretta B., married Samuel R. Kelly; and Eleanor G.

Mr. Park died April 21, 1883. The following words of a contemporary, which appeared editorially in a Pittsburgh journal, summarize his place in the public esteem:

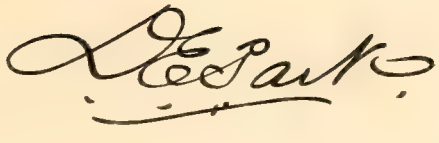
> James Park, junior, was the highest type of the successful, far-sighted and courageous Pittsburgh manufacturer, with great faith in his legitimate enterprises and the advancement of the city. We have not an oversupply of this kind of men, and therefore Mr. Park's loss will be severely felt outside his immediate relatives and close friends. It is a public calamity in many respects.

DAVID E. PARK—In finance and industry the name of David E. Park was prominent in the past generation. A share of his achievements were along the lines first traced by his distinguished father, but as new times brought new problems, more complex and difficult than those of earlier conditions, he proved the possession of the same mental alertness and strength, the same decision and forcefulness, that had characterized the elder Park. A man of large talents, his active life was spent in the direction of large affairs.

Son of James, Jr., and Sarah (Gray) Park (q. v.), David E. Park was born in the Third Ward of Old Allegheny, Oct. 20, 1849. After attending the Third Ward school he studied under private instruction, completing what was practically a technical course in metal-



Engd by E. J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.



lurgy, specializing in the relation of this science to the steel industry. He became his father's associate in Park, Brother & Company, and as new responsibilities were steadily added to those at first entrusted to him, he became a conspicuous figure among steel manufacturers. In 1899, after a long and thorough experience in the production of steel, Mr. Park organized the Park Steel Company, capitalized at ten millions of dollars, to take over the ownership of the Black Diamond Steel Works. During this same period he was an important factor in the incorporation of the Crucible Steel Company, which began operations with an imposing and comprehensive program of which he had been a chief shaper. Subsequently, the Crucible Steel Company absorbed the Park Steel Company, and upon the consummation of this transaction Mr. Park virtually retired from steel manufacturing.

Banking claimed him almost entirely, insofar as business interests were concerned, until his death, and he was connected with the largest and most powerful institutions of the city. For many years he was vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and the People's National Bank, was a leading factor in the organization of the Pennsylvania National Bank, and was a director of the Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Company, and the Union Fidelity Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Mr. Park was also a director of the firm of McIntosh, Hemphill & Company. The qualities that gave him outstanding position in industry made him an influential figure in financial circles, and Pittsburgh banking has had few more able exponents. He was thus occupied without interruption, excepting for service to the Spang-Chalfant Steel Company immediately after the death of John W. Chalfant, head of the company and a veteran steel manufacturer. This company, while in no way in financial difficulty, was in need of careful reorganization after the removal of the man who had dominated its affairs so completely, and Mr. Park, who acquired holdings in the company, applied himself energetically to the creation of a well-balanced, efficient, systematized organization, an end that was successfully attained. Mr. Park's willingness to leave the beaten path and to enter new fields of endeavor is nowhere better illustrated than in his giving to Pittsburgh its first "skyscraper," the Park building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. This office building, erected on the site of the old post office at a cost of several millions, was the introduction to Pittsburgh of the modern type of office building, which to a large extent has solved the business housing problem of congested areas.

Public life made no appeal to him, although his views were always decided and the weight of his influence was definitely placed. He was vice-president of the Allegheny General Hospital, and was numbered among the generous friends of numerous other philanthropic and charitable institutions. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His clubs were the Duquesne and Pittsburgh.

David E. Park married, June 1, 1885, Mary P. Lewis, daughter of Charles H. and Mary C. (Anderson) Lewis, of Louisville, Ky. Her death occurred July 5, 1888, and from that time until his death Mr. Park made his home with his sister, Miss Eleanor G. Park. Mr. and Mrs. Park had one son, Lewis A. Park, who was born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 9, 1886. He was educated in the Allegheny Preparatory School, St. Paul's School, of Concord, N. H., and Yale University, and in active life has geen identified with Pittsburgh interests. He is a director of the Union Trust Company and the Union Savings Bank, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. His social memberships are in the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Allegheny Country clubs. During the World War Mr. Park enlisted in the United States navy and spent one year in the service.

David E. Park died May 30, 1917. His death took his name from the roll of Pittsburgh's active leaders and placed it in the list of her sons whose fidelity and service have entitled them to enduring honor, and there it shall always remain.

HERBERT R. WALTER—One of the oldest names in the lumber business in Pittsburgh is that of Walter. Three generations bearing this name have contributed largely to the permanence of the city's prosperity through this business which is so vital a part of the construction world. In 1831 three brothers came to Pittsburgh, Pa., Leonard, Sr., Peter and George Walter, the former the grandfather of Herbert R. Walter, who founded the business of which Herbert R. is now the head. Each of the three brothers entered a different line of business, Leonard, Sr., establishing himself in the lumber trade, which for ninety years has been in the Walter name. George later followed this business also. From Peter Walter came Peter (2) Walter, father of Peter Grant Walter, a sketch of whom follows. Leonard Walter, Sr. founded the lumber business about 1835, beginning in a small way, but with the true spirit of the pioneer he labored early and late, gaining ground steadily and surely, and when he handed the business on to his son it was a large and prosperous interest for the period. He died in the year 1892.

Leonard Walter, Jr. was born in Pittsburgh in 1837, and died in 1908. Associated with his father for many years in the lumber business, he inherited this interest at his father's death, increased and developed it, and in turn handed it on to his son. He was a man of sturdy, upright character, served throughout our Civil War on the Union side, and until his death was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the Masonic order. Leonard Walter, Jr. married Isabel Reeves, who was born in Marion, Ind., and was a descendant of early Colonial pioneers. The immigrant ancestor of her family came to New Jersey in 1600, and certain branches of the Reeves family still remain in that State. Leonard, Jr. and Isabel (Reeves) Walter were the parents of three children: Herbert R., of whom further; Ralph Emerson, of Vicksburg, Miss.; and Lillian B. Ralph Emerson Walter's son, Fred Benton Walter, is the last descendant of Leonard Walter, Sr.

Herbert R. Walter was born in old Allegheny, now a

part of Pittsburgh, May 12, 1873, almost in the same house and near the same street where his father was born. He gained his early education in the old Fourth Ward school, then entered the University of Western Pennsylvania, electing the engineering course. A change of plans, however, induced him to give up this study, and he did not remain to be graduated. He made his start in the world of industry, working in several different places, among others the Pittsburgh Wire Company, but soon decided upon a future in the lumber business in which his father was making a success. In 1891 he began to learn the business, and in 1894, when only twenty-one years of age, took over the interests of the business of which he is still the owner. Ever since the foundation of this business, upwards of ninety years ago, a Walter has held active management. The business has been moved several times, but only to another location in the same district. At one time the plant was in old Pittsburgh, but the ground became so valuable that another location was found, and it was removed to Allegheny. The present plant is 170x124 feet in area, and is improved by one, two and three story buildings. Mr. Walter handles a complete line of high grade hard and soft lumber, the stock always being restricted to the very best grades. He will touch nothing of inferior quality. This one point has placed the Walter plant higher in the trade than others which may be more extensive, and commands for this firm the most exclusive patronage. A planing and saw mill adjoining the plant was sold some years ago.

Politically, while never interested in the emoluments of office, Mr. Walter is awake to the progress of the Nation's affairs, and gives unfailing support to the Republican party.

PETER GRANT WALTER—One of the three Walter brothers, Peter Walter, mentioned in the preceding sketch, who came to Pittsburgh in 1831, was the father of Peter (2) Walter, a druggist, now deceased, who married Alice McDonald, and they were the parents of Peter Grant Walter, of Pittsburgh, now at the head of the drug business which has been operated in the family name about eighty-six years, and which he owns. Peter (2) Walter was a well known politician of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but always refused office, although he could have had anything within the people's gift.

Peter Grant Walter was born Feb. 1, 1885, and obtained a good preparatory education in Pittsburgh public schools. After special academic study he entered the University of Pittsburgh, whence he was graduated Phar. G., class of 1904. He spent the following year at the university doing post-graduate work, receiving the degree Phar. D. with the class of 1905. He then purchased his father's drug store. He is a skilled pharmacist, and has won high standing among the business men of his city.

Dr. Walter is a member of the board of directors of the School if Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh, and now secretary of that board. He is a member of the University Alumni Association, the Business Men's North Side Association, the Providence Presbyterian Church, and belongs to lodge, chapter, council, commandery and consistory of the Masonic order, is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, member of the Grotto, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

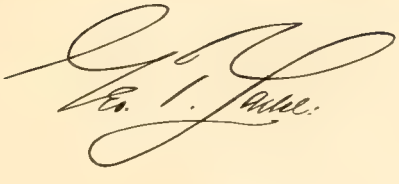
Dr. Walter married, April 4, 1907, Mary Speer, a daughter of William J. and Sarah (Moore) Speer, of Parker's Landing, Pa., and they are the parents of a son, Donald Frederick Walter. Dr. Walter is one of the popular young professional and business men of the North Side, his place of business at No. 626 Chestnut street.

GEORGE TALLMAN LADD—The George T. Ladd Company, manufacturers of water tube boilers, is a Pittsburgh concern of twelve years standing, youthful in comparison with institutions whose histories reach far into the city's past, but nevertheless a recognized leader in world markets in its field. This is the record of the career of George Tallman Ladd, its founder and president, with an outline of the life of his distinguished father.

The Ladd family, whose name has been variously used, De Lad, Le Lad, and Ladde, was founded in England in the train of William the Conqueror, Deal, eight miles from Dover, becoming the family seat. The American ancestor was Daniel Ladd, who came from England in the "Mary and John," of London, March 24, 1633-34. George Tallman Ladd is a descendant of the Connecticut branch of the family, and traces ancestry to Elder William Brewster and Gov. William Bradford. Mr. Ladd is a son of George Trumbull Ladd, and grandson of Silas Trumbull and Elizabeth (Williams) Ladd. Silas Trumbull Ladd was treasurer of Western Reserve College from 1842 to 1850, was deacon in his church, filled various town offices, and was held in high esteem for his integrity, industry, and kindliness—a genuine Puritan of the highest type.

George Trumbull Ladd was born in Painesville, Lake county, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1842. He early gave indications of the studious habits that characterized him through life, and at the age of eight years his first savings, two dollars, were spent for a copy of "Josephus and Plutarch," while when eighteen years of age he read Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." Most of his work in preparing for college was done by himself, only a portion of the time being given to the curriculum in the Painesville High School and the Rev. Mr. Brayton's private school. He entered Western Reserve in 1860, graduating in 1864. While in Reserve College, Morgan's "raiders" brought the "troublous times" of the Civil War close home, and the young college boy went forth as one of the Squirrel Hunters to defend Cincinnati, the certificate for which service is still preserved. After graduation he went into business with his father. His constant studies, however, seemed to turn his steps naturally toward a higher institution of learning, with the result that in 1866 he went to the Andover (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1869. His first pastorate was in Edinburg, Ohio. In 1871 he went to the Spring Street Congregational Church in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained till called to the professorship of philosophy at Bowdoin





College in 1879, and thence he was called to Yale, in 1881, filling the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics until 1905, when he was elected professor emeritus. Western Reserve conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1879; Yale that of M. A. in 1881; Western Reserve that of LL. D. in 1895, and Princeton that of LL. D. at the sesquicentennial in 1896.

Dr. Ladd was lecturer on church polity and systematic theology at Andover Theological Seminary, 1879-1881, and was several times lecturer and conducted the Graduate Seminary in Ethics at Harvard in 1895-96. In 1892 and 1899, on invitation of the Imperial Educational Society and the Imperial University of Tokio, he lectured at Doshisha and the Summer School of Japan. His work made of this an international episode of note, marked in Japan by the Emperor's admitting him to audience and decorating him with the Third Degree, Order of the Rising Sun, and in this country by the report of Minister Buck to the effect that these services had been worth more for cementing friendly relations between the two countries than much diplomacy. On a second visit to Japan, Dr. Ladd received the second degree, Order of the Rising Sun. The doctor also lectured on philosophy before the University of Bombay, India, in 1899-1900, and on the philosophy of religion at Calcutta, Madras, Benares, and other cities in India.

While in Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Ladd was customarily on the Home Missionary and other committees, and before leaving, was for several years one of the advisory committee of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He founded, in 1893, and served as second president of the American Philosophical Association in 1904. He was a member of the American Society of Naturalists; the American Oriental Society, section of Religion; and of the Imperial Educational Society of Japan.

Dr. Ladd's writings embrace: "Principles of Church Polity" (1882); "Doctrines of Sacred Scripture," two volumes (1884); Lötze's "Outlines of Philosophy," translated, six volumes (1887); "Elements of Physiological Psychology;" "What is the Bible?" (1883); "Introduction to Philosophy" (1889); "Outlines of Psysiological Psychology" (1890); "Philosophy of Mind" (1891); "Primer of Psychology" (1894); "Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory" (1894); "Psychology of Knowledge" (1897); "Outlines of Descriptive Psychology" (1898); "Essays on Higher Education" (1899); "A Theory of Reality" (1899); "Lectures to Teachers on Educational Psychology" (in Japanese); "Philosophy of Conduct" (1902); "Philosophy of Religion," two volumes (1905); "In Korea with Marquis Ito" (1908); "Knowledge, Life and Reality" (1909); "Rare Days in Japan" (1910); "Elements of Physiological Psychology," revised and rewritten (1911); "The Teachers' Practical Philosophy" (1911); also articles in various magazines. Some of the books have been translated into Japanese and some into the language of the blind.

George Trumbull Ladd married (first), Dec. 8, 1869, Cornelia Ann Tallman, daughter of John Tallman, of Bellaire, Ohio; he married (second), Dec. 9, 1895, Frances Virginia Stevens, daughter of Dr. George T. Stevens, of New York. He had four children, three of whom are living. Dr. Ladd died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 8, 1921.

George Tallman Ladd, son of George Trumbull and Cornelia A. (Tallman) Ladd, was born in Edinburg, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1871. His early education was obtained in the Milwaukee public schools, and the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Conn., after which preparation he entered Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University, where he was graduated B. S. in 1891. His entrance into the business world was made in the employ of the Roberts Safety Tube Boiler Company, and he subsequently entered the service of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie (New York Central) railroad. During this period he continued advanced study, and in 1895 received a degree in mechanical engineering from Cornell University. From that time his advance was rapid. For a time he was assistant to the engineer of machinery with the Brooks Locomotive Works, of Dunkirk, N. Y., then was sales engineer with the English Supply and Engine Company, of Kansas City, Mo., after which he returned to the Brooks Locomotive Works in the capacity of locomotive designer. The following ten years were spent as chief engineer of the Bass Foundry and Machine Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained until 1909.

In 1909, Mr. Ladd founded the George T. Ladd Company, of Pittsburgh, a close corporation, whose capital stock is all owned by him. The company manufactures water tube boilers, and its equipment for the design, manufacture and installation of boilers of all types is most complete. The personnel of the company includes designers, engineers, and installation experts, and every contract, regardless of its size, receives the specialized service of this corps of experts. Every boiler manufactured by the company is installed by its representatives, however distant the country of its final destination, and the range of horse-power developed by boilers built by the George T. Ladd Company is from 125 to 10,000. The general offices are in Pittsburgh, a branch office in Chicago, Ill., and in China, Japan, and the Orient, its representatives are the China, Japan and Orient Trading Company, while in Europe, Africa and South America its business is handled by the Baldwin Locomotive Company. The company's warehouses are at Wilkinsburg, Pa. The following is a partial list of important Ladd installations: United States Steel Corporation; Standard Oil Company; Wheeling Steel and Iron Company; Pennsylvania Railroad; Spang, Chalfant & Company, Inc.; Bibb Manufacturing Company; Brownell Improvement Company; Afton Development Company; Mexican Coal and Coke Company; American Window Glass Company; Union Switch and Signal Company; McKeesport Tin Plate Company; United States Naval Training Station; Kentucky & West Virginia Power Company; Baldwin Locomotive Works; Transcontinental Oil Company; United Engineering and Foundry Company, and the Ford Motor Company.

The installation at the plant of the Ford Motor Company, at Detroit, Mich., was the erection of the largest boilers in the world. The following is a brief description of this great work, quoted from a souvenir pamphlet issued on the occasion of the visit of the Cleveland Engineering Society to the Ford plant, Aug. 28, 1920:

These boilers are the largest that have ever been built, containing in each boiler 26,470 square feet of

heating surface, which is exclusive of superheater heating surface, or surface of future economizer. Inasmuch as this heating surface is substantially all in the tubes, it required for each boiler nearly six miles of 3¼" tubing. Steam will be generated at 240 pounds pressure per square inch and superheated 200 degrees Fahr. The main steam and water drums are 5' 0" inside diameter by 25'10¾" long, with 1-5/16" thick shell plates. The steam is led from the two main top drums to a 36" steam drum equipped with two 10" nozzles, which connect with the two saturated steam headers of the superheater. The floor space occupied by each unit is somewhat less than might be expected, being but 29'0"x31'0" column centers. The furnace, while irregularly shaped, is approximately 23'0"x24'0" inside by 55'0" high above the ash pits. The combustion space allowed by this furnace, exclusive of ash pits, is about 5 cubic feet per normal rated horsepower. The total height of the boiler from the ash pit floor to the top of the superheater piping is 82'9⅞". Much careful thought was given in the design of the structure to possible expansion strains. The main suspensions are provided with toggle hangers, which allow the long top drums to expand freely and provision is made in the dampers and main arch supports for liberal movement due to the elongation of these members. The settings of these boilers presented many difficulties, owing to the extreme size of the furnaces. The lower main walls are 33¾" thick at the haunches, with a 9" vertical invert at the center. All the high temperature zones in the furnace are lined with 13½" of fire brick and the entire setting is insulated with Sil-O-Cel. The two sides of the boiler enclosing the rear pass are equipped with steel casings, carrying 5" of refractory brick and also insulated with Sil-O-Cel. The entire structure of boiler, superheater and setting, is supported entirely on the building steel. The total weight per unit, exclusive of stack, is approximately 2,250,000 pounds. Mr. Ladd has a picture in his Pittsburgh office showing that each unit of this system is large enough to hold eight Ford motor cars with their tops raised.

During the World War Mr. Ladd was called upon for specialized services in the Navy department, and was commissioned lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve Force, June 5, 1918, lieutenant-commander, Dec. 5, 1918, and was, at his own request, placed upon the retired list, Feb. 8, 1919. The special need he was asked to meet came into existence in December, 1917, when General Pershing cabled the necessity for railway gun mounts, these to be capable of throwing at long range large calibre, high explosive shells, and to be self-contained, mobile, and movable as far as location of operation was concerned. The outfits being for land operations, the project was originally put to the army for the construction of such mounts as were desired. Army ordnance wanted approximately eighteen months for the production of the first five 14" mounts. The navy then requested permission to design and build these mounts, having reserve guns, applicable to battleships, in stock, and promising early delivery. The design was started at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, under the supervision of Commander Delano and his chief draughtsman, George Chadwick, the latter part of December, was completed and contracts awarded Feb. 13, 1918, to the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, delivery to be made by June 15th. At the same time contracts for seventy-five steel cars, many of them armored, were placed with the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh. These cars consisted of ammunition cars, berthing cars, hospital cars, radio cars, anti-aircraft cars, crane and construction cars, there being a complement for each gun mount of fifteen cars. At the same time additional contracts were placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for six locomotives complete. Each outfit consisted of its mount and train of fifteen cars.

Early in March, 1918, at the request of Capt. Thomas Kearney, acting chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States navy, Mr. Ladd was called into the service as Naval Inspector of Ordnance at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, and given charge of the inspection, construction, and production of this work. After the organization of his forces he had at his command from twenty to fifty men picked from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the Tenth Regiment of Marines, together with a number of high class mechanics, thoroughly familiar with tool, jig work, and interchangeability of parts. The first gun mount was completed seventy-two days from the date the contract was placed with the Baldwin Company and taken to Sandy Hook for proof-firing, where it was demonstrated to be 100% perfect. Complete shipment of the five mounts was made May 25th, while the cars and other miscellaneous equipment, consisting of supplies, tools, etc., were ready by June 1, 1918, hardly one hundred days from the date contracts were placed, and only one hundred and fifty-five days from the date the project was first considered. Practically no changes in design or construction from the original ideas were required, all original drawings being final.

Concerning the performance of these guns in the field, and the destruction wrought as a result of their operation against the German forces, the following is quoted from the report of Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, commanding officer of the five units:

> The range of these guns is practically twice as great as that of any other gun used on the Western front by any country, with the exception of the German "Big Bertha," which latter gun, as is not well known, was nothing but a freak and was used more for its moral effects than on account of the material damage of which it was capable. However, an examination of the various targets fired upon by these 14-inch guns, after the Germans evacuated, has disclosed that the damage wrought by these weapons of destruction was terrible and their accuracy marvelous. From an interrogation, also, of Russians and other prisoners recently released by Germany, after cessation of hostilities, we are informed that the moral effect of our guns on the Germans was far greater than that which the "Big Bertha" had on the French, and, furthermore, that the Germans were in great awe of, and in fact, regarded with fear and superstition, shells the size of a box car sounding like an express train coming through the air, which landed with fearful havoc so far behind their lines that it was inconceivable to them how a gun could be built that could hurl them such a distance. Also, from the mobility of the guns, they were led to believe that the Allies had hundreds of these guns with which they were destroying their vital supply railroads and main lines of communication, simply demoralizing them; and this belief was further impressed upon them from the fact that each gun belched forth nearly a ton of solid destruction every three minutes.

Mr. Ladd was also detailed to duty in connection with the production of 7" caterpillar tractor mounts, an entirely new design of field artillery perfected by the navy, which was manufactured without the building of an experimental mount or the conducting of exhaustive tests.

The following is a quotation from a publication of the United States Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., by Lieutenant-Commander L. B. Bye, United States navy;



J. Allen Hardy.

Lieutenant-Commander George T. Ladd, U. S. N. R. F., from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave up his own business and volunteered to take up the inspection work while Dr. Buell was abroad. Lieutenant-Commander Ladd was familiar with the entire project, for he had assisted Mr. Buell for several weeks during the busiest days as a sub-inspector of ordnance. He was a very competent officer, for under his supervision six railway mounts similar to those with the United States naval railway batteries were built for the Ordnance Department of the army, and besides, he handled the inspection of a large contract for 7" tractor mounts that were building for the United States Marine Corps. Many men of the type of Ladd and Buell volunteered their services to the government during the war, and it is hoped that their assistance was appreciated by others as much as the navy appreciated the services of these two men.

Mr. Ladd addressed the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, April 12, 1919, on the "History and Description of 14" Naval Railway Battery and 7" Caterpillar Tractor Mounts." From this paper all of the foregoing military and technical facts are quoted.

Mr. Ladd holds membership in many scientific and technical organizations, as well as a number of social and athletic aims. Among these are: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Geographical Society; Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; National Geographic Society; Railway Club of Pittsburgh; American Uniform Boiler Law Society; United States Naval Institute; American Boiler Manufacturers Association; American Iron and Steel Institute; Academy of Science and Art; Chamber of Commerce, of Pittsburgh; Navy League of the United States; United States Junior Naval Reserve; Duquesne Club, University Club, Civic Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Cornell Club, Automobile Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, Stanton Heights Golf Club, Fellows Club, Pennsylvania Society, and the Woodmont Country Club, all of Pittsburgh; Montour Golf Club, of Coraopolis, Pa.; Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.; Hermit Club, of Cleveland, Ohio; Associated Western Yale Club; Mount Chateau Club, of Mount Chateau, W. Va.; Revels Island Club, of Wachapreague, Va.; and the Old Colony Club and Railway Business Association, both of New York City.

Mr. Ladd holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and also holds membership in Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His political faith is Republican. He is fond of all out-of-door sports, and his favorite recreation is fishing and hunting. Mr. Ladd is well known in the southern regions bounded by tarpon waters, and is familiar with the best trout streams and bass waters of the North. One of the ornaments of his office is a large mounted tarpon, landed by Mr. Ladd off the Florida coast after such a fight as only these "silver kings" can make.

Mr. Ladd married Florence E. Barrett, of Fort Wayne, Ind. He has one son, Tallman, a graduate of Cornell University, now associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JAMES H. GRAY—In Pittsburgh the name of Gray is prominent in legal circles, father and son having both achieved success in this profession. James H. Gray, the present representative of this name, whose offices are in the Frick Building Annex, is a son of Joseph H. Gray, who was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1832, and as a young man was a farmer in Plum township, but later came to Pittsburgh. He enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the 105th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was severely wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, then, after his recovery, was attached to the War Department at Washington, D. C. Upon returning to Pittsburgh he became active in public life and in the profession of the law. He served for three terms (nine years) as registrar of wills for Allegheny county, and was sheriff of this county in 1885-86-87. He had served as colonel of the 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, for a long time, but resigned his commission to take up his duties as sheriff. He was for many years an active member of Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pittsburgh. He died in 1897, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Mary Kuhn, who still survives him and resides in Pittsburgh, at the age of eighty years.

James H. Gray, son of Joseph H. and Mary (Kuhn) Gray, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 20, 1872, and received his early education in the Oakland Grammar School and spent one year in high school. Having then no intention whatever of entering the law, Mr. Gray went to work in the experimental laboratory of the late George Westinghouse, in the capacity of draftsman, but his father persuaded him to read law, and securing books from the late R. B. Petty, then a very prominent Pittsburgh attorney, Mr. Gray read law during his evenings and whatever spare time he could command during his six years' connection with the Westinghouse plant, completed his studies, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1895. He has since practiced continuously in Pittsburgh, except during three years spent in Colorado on account of his health, when he was admitted to practice in all courts in that State. With health restored, he returned to Pittsburgh, in 1899, and has attained gratifying success in the field of his permanent choice. He has always practiced alone.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Bar associations. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but takes only the interest of the citizen in public affairs. He is a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for the past fifteen years. For recreation Mr. Gray turns to horticulture, and cultivates many varieties of rare flowers, as well as the old favorites of the garden and greenhouse.

On June 15, 1900, Mr. Gray married Anna Dunlap, daughter of John and Mary J. (Duncan) Dunlap, of Pittsburgh. John Dunlap was the pioneer tinware manufacturer of Pittsburgh, the John Dunlap Company having been founded by him. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have one child living, James Dunlap, who attended Wightman Grammar School, was graduated from Peabody High School, took a preparatory course at Shadyside Academy, and is now taking an economic course at the University of Pittsburgh. Another son, William, died at the age of two years and nine months.

J. ALEX. HARDY—In the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., the name of Hardy is well known, both in private enterprise and in various branches of public endeavor. J. Alex. Hardy, a leader in the retail jewelry business

comes of Scotch-Irish stock, which has given to Pittsburgh many of its most prominent families. He is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Kelly) Hardy. Mrs. Hardy came to Pittsburgh from Ireland when a child of ten, and attended the old Franklin School. Her father, Alexander Kelly, settled first in Pittsburgh, later removing to New Brighton. The elder Mr. Hardy, a native of County Galway, Ireland, was a civil engineer and merchant, his store having been located on the Fifth avenue extension. While still in the prime of life, he met accidental death by drowning. The children were still very young, and being left without other means of support, the mother took charge of the business, and by untiring effort carried it on successfully, giving her children the advantages of practical and school education.

J. Alex. Hardy was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 18, 1861, and received his early education at the old Forbes School, under Prof. L. H. Eaton, attending the high school, both in the academic and in the commercial departments. He began work at the early age of twelve years, when he was employed by W. W. Wattles, a Fifth avenue jeweler, and continued with him for a period of thirteen years, working his way up to head clerk of the business. He then organized the firm of Hardy & Hayes, which was later incorporated under the name of the Hardy & Hayes Company, Mr. Hardy becoming president of the concern. This company has for years been one of the largest and most prominent retail jewelry houses in the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Hardy is widely known as a collector and connoisseur of pearls and precious gems, and many of the finest assemblages of pearls in this section have been made by him. His love of pearls has made this work one of his greatest pleasures, and he possesses the happy faculty of inspiring in others his love for these wonderful products of nature.

In connection with this, his principal interest, Mr. Hardy has for many years been broadly active in different lines of effort. He is a director in many organizations, and has large property interests in Pittsburgh. One of his holdings in real estate is the Penn building, and its annex, on Penn avenue; another is the Stanwix building, on the corner of Fifth and Penn avenues.

But it is not only in the way of individual interest that Mr. Hardy has been active in the field of real estate development and improvement. He has always taken a constructive interest in the public welfare, and some years ago was instrumental in organizing the Penn Improvement Company, being now its president. He made a special study of Pittsburgh downtown street problems, and worked out through the Penn Improvement Company a project for raising a mile of streets, from the "Point" to Eleventh street, above flood level, thus permanently removing an ever-present menace to a large section of the city's most valuable business district, constituting one of the greatest public improvements in the history of the city. He is a member of the Citizens' Committee of the City Plan of Pittsburgh, a member of the executive committee of the Downtown Triangle Association, which furnished the stand and scope of the Boulevard of the Allies.

Mr. Hardy is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church. His uncompromising endorsement of the prohibition sentiment which has now become a national principle has led him to decline affiliation with the various clubs of the city.

On April 22, 1886, Mr. Hardy married Margaret J. Brown, a schoolmate. They have three children: Mary Rebecca, Paul Sexton, and Norman Brown. Both sons are actively identified with the Hardy & Hayes Company.

JOHN EDWARD HAUDENSHIELD—One of the foremost names in the produce markets of the Pittsburgh district, both wholesale and retail, and also among the producers over a wide section of country, is the name of Haudenshield. John Edward Haudenshield, whose name heads this review, has been particularly active, and in a very broad way, in the development of both the producing interests and marketing facilities of this section.

Samuel Haudenshield, the founder of this family in America, was born in Switzerland, Jan. 25, 1789, and came to this country in 1831. He passed through the city of Pittsburgh on his first westward trip, locating in Ohio. Remaining in that State for only a short time, however, he returned to Pennsylvania and settled permanently in St. Clair township (now Scott township), where he became a prosperous and enterprising farmer, continuing in this field of endeavor throughout his lifetime, and passing away Dec. 31, 1868, having nearly reached his eightieth birthday. He married Marie Arn, who was born in Switzerland, July 8, 1787, and died in Allegheny county, Oct. 6, 1848. Both now lie buried in Chartiers Cemetery, Pittsburgh. They were the parents of six children: John, of further mention; Hannah, who became the wife of Daniel Dougherty; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Charles F. Bock; Jacob; Charles; and Caroline, who became the wife of John Henry Clatty. The last two children were born in America.

John Haudenshield, eldest child of Samuel and Marie (Arn) Haudenshield, was born in Switzerland, May 28, 1820, and was in his eleventh year when his parents came to America, bringing their little family. He went with the family into Ohio; then, as they finally located in Allegheny county, he was his father's assistant on the farm, continuing this association of interests until he was twenty-seven years of age and his younger brothers were of an age to bear the responsibilities which had fallen to his share. He then entered upon the dairy business in Lower St. Clair township in partnership with Charles F. Bock, remaining at this location, near the West End of Pittsburgh, for about twelve years. At the end of that time he purchased a farm in Upper St. Clair township (now Scott), where he cultivated small fruits and garden products, which he sold in the markets of Pittsburgh for many years. He served as a member of the Scott Township School Board from 1861 until 1873. He died June 10, 1882, at the age of sixty-two years. He married, in 1857, Sabina Prager, who was born in Germany, May 31, 1829, and came to this country with her parents as a child, settling on a farm in O'Hara township, north of Sharpsburg, Pa. She died Dec. 2, 1877. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Elizabeth, born Aug. 8, 1858, died Aug. 9, 1859; Samuel, born Nov. 29, 1859; John E., the subject

of this sketch; Jacob T., born Oct. 10, 1863, died July 22, 1915; Charles H., whose life is reviewed in the following sketch; and William, born March 4, 1868, died June 14, 1889.

John Edward Haudenshield, third child and second son of John and Sabina (Prager) Haudenshield, was born in Scott township, on the farm where he is still located, Dec. 14, 1861. His formal education was limited to the opportunities of the public schools, and one winter's attendance at Williams' Academy, in Carnegie, Pa., attending school in the winter months only from the time he was able to be of any assistance whatever on the farm. His school days were ended at the age of fourteen years, and he then became associated with his father and brothers in the regular conduct of the farm interests. They produced large quantities of fruits and vegetables of all kinds, selling in the market places of Pittsburgh. It was the custom for farmers to keep stands in the various market places of the city, and the Haudenshield stand became well known for the quality of the produce displayed, which was all raised on the home farm. Mr. Haudenshield continued with his father and brothers until the death of the former, and thereafter the brothers conducted the business under the firm name of Haudenshield Brothers, until the year 1911, the brothers then dividing the property, and each continuing along the same general line independently.

The activities of John E. Haudenshield have been far broader than the boundaries of his own interests. He was actively identified with the organization of the Gardeners' and Fruit Growers' Association of Allegheny county in 1890, and served as secretary of this organization for more than fifteen years. He was a member of the Committee on Markets, and was one of the leaders in the movement which brought about the establishment by the city of Pittsburgh of markets on the wharves of the city, along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, accessible by boat to the river farmers, who form a material factor in the produce question in the Pittsburgh district. This organization, with its breadth of influence, has had much to do with the improvements in the markets of the city, as well as in the general agricultural and horticultural advance among the farmers of this region at that time.

For three years Mr. Haudenshield served on the council of Green Tree borough, and was elected treasurer by that body, serving without compensation. He was a member of Scott Township School Board from 1902 to 1918, and was president of this board five years before retiring from that body. During his membership in this body a resolution was passed to make the district liable for the tuition fees of high school pupils in the adjoining high school districts of Knoxville and Carnegie, some time before the adoption of the school code of 1911, which made this compulsory on school districts. In association with a neighbor, M. C. Dunlevy, Mr. Haudenshield also circulated the petition which resulted in the establishing of the first rural free delivery route in Allegheny county.

Mr. Haudenshield resides in the house where he was born, but has remodeled the structure, making it one of the most comfortable and delightful farm homes of Allegheny county. It is beautifully situated, only a short distance from Dormont, one of Pittsburgh's newest and most charming suburbs, and stands in a commanding situation, from which portions of Washington and Beaver counties are visible on a clear day. Mr. Haudenshield is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 652, Free and Accepted Masons of Carnegie. He was confirmed in the Lutheran church of the West End of Pittsburgh but now, with his family attends the Presbyterian church of Carnegie.

On May 13, 1886, Mr. Haudenshield married Mary Holmes Burk, who was born in Union township, this county (now Green Tree borough), May 10, 1869, and was educated in the common schools of her native town. Mrs. Haudenshield is a descendant on her paternal side of the Daniel Boone family, and is a daughter of William Burk, who was born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1837. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man and settled in Union township, where he worked in the lime kilns as a lime burner for ten years, and died in February, 1869. He married Susan Steel, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., a descendant of Rev. John Steel, of Carlisle, Pa., and came to Allegheny county when sixteen years of age. They were married in Union township in 1859, and were the parents of the following children: Margaret, Ellen, Nancy Steel, William Andrew, Elmer Ellsworth, and Mary Holmes. After the death of Mr. Burk his widow married Christian Lampe, and to this union was born one child, Samuel C. Lampe.

John Edward and Mary Holmes (Burk) Haudenshield are the parents of eight children: 1. Kate Steel, born July 24, 1887, who died in infancy. 2. John R., born Sept. 10, 1888, who is now identified with the Carnegie Trust Company; he married Ella May Holliday, of Belair, Ohio, and they now reside in Carnegie with their two children, Mary Jane, and John David. 3. Margaret Ellen, born April 15, 1891, the wife of James Hayward, residing at Green Tree borough, Mr. Hayward being a prominent dairyman; they have one daughter, Anna May. 4. Samuel Steel, born July 4, 1892; married Ida Kirkbride, of Carnegie, and is a prominent dentist of that borough; they have two children, Suzanne, and George Kirkbride. 5. George V., born July 3, 1894, at home with his parents. 6. Emma Catherine, born Oct. 30, 1896, at home with parents. 7. Christian L., born July 15, 1901, who is a salesman in the employ of Botsford & Company, of Carnegie, and resides at home. 8. Minnie May, born May 14, 1903, and resides at home.

CHARLES HENRY HAUDENSHIELD—Among the most progressive men in agricultural circles in Allegheny county, Charles Henry Haudenshield is a prominent figure. Coming of a family long identified with this branch of endeavor in a most progressive way, he has won success for himself, and been instrumental in advancing the general interests of the farming communities of this region. Mr. Haudenshield is a grandson of Samuel and Marie (Arn) Haudenshield (q. v.), and son of John and Sabina (Prager) Haudenshield, of mention in the preceding sketch.

Charles Henry Haudenshield, fifth child and fourth son of John and Sabina (Prager) Haudenshield, was

born in Scott township, Allegheny county, Pa., Oct. 30, 1865. He received his education largely in the Johnson Public School of his native town, later attending a German school in the West End of Pittsburgh for a period of six months. At about fifteen years of age he left school and became engaged in farm work with his father at the homestead. Here he became thoroughly familiar with the allied activities of gardening and fruit growing, which he has since followed with a short interruption, developing a very successful business. After the death of his father, which occurred June 10, 1882, Mr. Haudenshield continued with his brothers until his marriage, in 1893, when he took charge of a country coal bank, where he was engaged for about eighteen years. Upon the division of the homestead farm, which comprised about sixty-two acres, his share was apportioned in a twelve-acre plot, which he has since managed with such skill and industry as to win a modest competence in the culture of such fruits as cherries, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, raspberries, and vegetables of all kinds, marketing his produce in the city of Pittsburgh. For a number of years he sold through the various market places, but has recently handled most of his products by wholesale, supplying the retail merchants of Crafton, his farm being located only about one mile from the center of this borough. His practical knowledge of the business, and his energetic and up-to-date methods, as well as the honest and judicious handling of his product, form the foundations upon which he has built an enviable success.

In the public life of the borough of Green Tree, Mr. Haudenshield has long been a figure of significance. Always a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, he has served on the Borough Council for a period of twenty-five years. He is a stockholder of the West End Bank of Pittsburgh. Fraternally, he holds membership in Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, Free and Accepted Masons. He was formerly a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church of Pittsburgh (West End), but is now a member of Mount Pisgah Presbyterian Church of Green Tree borough, and serves on the official board of the society.

On March 29, 1893, Mr. Haudenshield married Emma Mary Lampe, who was born April 10, 1861, in Pittsburgh (South Side), and as a child came with her parents to Baldwin township, where she received her early education. When she was about eleven years of age her parents removed to Crescent township, where she remained until about sixteen years of age, after which she was employed in Pittsburgh until her marriage. Mrs. Haudenshield is a daughter of William Lampe, who was born in Germany, in 1833, and came to America with his brother, Christian Lampe, in 1854. He was long a resident of this county, first living in Pittsburgh, and working on the Monongahela river boats, later being engaged in hotel work in Bridgeville, Baldwin township, Pa., then working on a farm for a Mr. Kennedy. After his marriage he established a peddling wagon, buying farm products through Washington and Allegheny counties, and carrying these products to Pittsburgh, where he established a profitable round of customers. Later, he was engaged in the hotel business for himself on the Brownsville road for about three years, thereafter purchasing a farm, which he conducted up to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 24, 1871. He married Mary Dorothy Thea, who was born in Germany in 1830, and came to the United States alone in 1856. Here she worked for Mr. Lampe's (then) employer, Mr. Kennedy, and she and Mr. Lampe were married in 1857. They were the parents of five children: Christian F., Emma Mary, now Mrs. Haudenshield; William, who died in infancy; Henry H.; and Anna Mary, now Mrs. Daniel Eberle. After the death of Mr. Lampe, his widow married William Ackman, of Mount Washington, and one son, Albert, was born to this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Haudenshield have no children. Mr. Haudenshield is a cousin of Charles Frederick Haudenshield, a review of whose life follows.

CHARLES FREDERICK HAUDENSHIELD— In the business world of Pittsburgh, and also in the world of production, throughout a wide agricultural district, Charles F. Haudenshield is familiarly known as one of the leading wholesale merchants of this city who has worked his way up from the bottom in spite of handicaps, and has attained a position of broad influence, in which he is friend and fellow-worker with the large force of employees which make up the personnel of his business organization. Mr. Haudenshield is a grandson of Samuel and Marie (Arn) Haudenshield (q. v.), and son of Jacob and Louisa (Gass) Haudenshield.

Jacob Haudenshield, fourth child and second son of Samuel and Marie (Arn) Haudenshield, was born in Switzerland, June 10, 1826, and came to America with his parents as a small child. He began life comparatively poor, but became one of the leading citizens of Green Tree borough, and by his own industry and good judgment placed himself and family in comfortable circumstances. He married (first) Ann Dougherty, who died, leaving two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. He married (second), Louisa Gass, who was born July 9, 1835, and bore him eleven children: Caroline; Emma, deceased; Laura; Mathilda; Annie; Bertha; Charles F., of whom further; Sophia; Ida Louise; Henrietta; and Ella Nora. The last four died in infancy. Jacob Haudenshield visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, and shortly after his return to his home, was stricken with typhoid fever, and died on Nov. 2, 1876. This left the mother with a large family of children, and her only son not yet three years of age. Mr. Haudenshield had a beautiful farm of two hundred acres, upon which there was an indebtedness of $27,000, and the widow was advised to sell the property, but being a woman of indomitable courage, she decided to hold the farm and pay off the obligations. With the aid of her children, who all worked on the farm early and late, she paid off the entire indebtedness. Nine years before her death she divided the farm among her children, removed to Allegheny City, and lived a retired life of well-earned ease, passing away Aug. 21, 1899.

Charles Frederick Haudenshield, son of Jacob and Louisa (Gass) Haudenshield, was born in Union township, Allegheny county, April 5, 1874, being the only son



James C. Patch

in the large family above noted. He was educated in the public schools of Green Tree township and Curry College of Pittsburgh, during vacations, from earliest childhood helping his mother in the work of the farm, as he was left fatherless when a little child. When about seventeen years of age he purchased a stall in the Pittsburgh market, and for about two years sold produce. He then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of G. B. Robinson & Company, handling every kind of farm products, a considerable part of the merchandise being produced on the Haudenshield farm. In 1905 Mr. Robinson withdrew from the partnership, Mr. Haudenshield continuing the business alone for a time, but six months later Mr. Robinson again became a member of the firm, and so continued until May 1, 1921, when Mr. Haudenshield became sole owner of the business. Meanwhile, the business developed extensively, with the healthy growth that counts for permanency, and in August, 1919, the firm opened an exclusive wholesale establishment at Nos. 62 and 64 Twenty-first street, in the heart of Pittsburgh's greatest wholesale produce section, which has since been under the management of George Backinger.

Mr. Haudenshield is one of those progressive and broadminded men who hold the ideals of business through all the stress of competition and the exacting problems of present-day distribution. He believes that the employee should share in the prosperity of the business organization in which he bears a constructive part, and has inaugurated the profit-sharing plan in his establishment with the result that he enjoys the full support and utmost loyalty of every employee, many of whom are stockholders in the business. This organization, besides dealing in general farm produce, also handles fruits, foreign and domestic, handling an enormous business, both wholesale and retail, the great success from first to last being due to the ability and integrity of Mr. Haudenshield, who has always been the head of the enterprise, governing the policy of the firm and the activities of the entire personnel of the organization.

In the public life of his own community, Mr. Haudenshield has never had leisure to take an active part, but is deeply interested in all progress, and supports the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Syria Automobile Club. He and his family are members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and they reside at No. 4928 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Haudenshield married (first) in 1906, Ida M. Snider, who died in 1909. On Feb. 15, 1912, at Tilden, Neb., he married (second) Clara B. Whitwer, who was born in Nebraska, July 22, 1886. They met when she was visiting friends in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Haudenshield is a daughter of Bernard and Minnie (Draube) Whitwer. Her father was born in Switzerland and her mother in Germany, both coming to the United States in their youth, and being married in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Haudenshield have two children: Clarice W., born April 30, 1915; and Charles Frederick, Jr., born Nov. 19, 1917.

JAMES CAMPBELL PATCH—Among the many branches of mercantile activity which go to make up the prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh is counted the Weaver-Costello Company, jobbing manufacturers of confectionery, of which corporation James Campbell Patch is the president. The life history of Mr. Patch is an interesting record of progress and achievement.

Mr. Patch is a son of Finley and Anna J. (McClung) Patch, and was born at Blairsville, Pa., Jan. 15, 1856. Finley Patch was an old time resident of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., and was connected with the mining interests of the town. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for three years. He had just reënlisted for the duration of the war when, at the battle of the Wilderness, he was killed. In honor of his memory the Blairsville Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was named the Finley Patch Post.

The death of the father forced the son, James Campbell Patch, to enter active life when still a child of only nine years. Thus, with meagre educational opportunities, he faced the world. His father's last request had been that he should learn a trade, but until he was old enough for that he worked at any employment that he could secure. He learned the trade of blacksmith and hammer man in Johnstown, Pa., going from there to Braddock, Pa., with the Carnegie Steel Company until 1879. He learned steel making thoroughly, becoming a practical man in all departments.

In 1879, when he had placed himself on a secure footing in one branch of industry, Mr. Patch ventured into another field, which had always held interest for him—the grocery business. This was his first mercantile experience, but he met with early success. After four years in retail grocery operations at Braddock, Pa., Mr. Patch located in Cincinnati, O., where he entered the jobbing branch of the business. He then moved to Canton, Ohio, his business remaining the same, and during his residence there, was a neighbor and personal friend of the late ex-President McKinley.

In 1886, Mr. Patch returned to Pittsburgh, purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange, and there operated as a broker for one year. Largely through this activity, in 1887, he became connected with the present firm, then a partnership, known as the L. T. Yoder Candy Company, jobbers. He took charge of the business as manager, and its growth and development owe much to his ability. In 1889, Mr. Patch, with E. C. Weaver and C. W. Costello, purchased the business, which continued as a partnership under the title, Weaver-Costello & Company. The business was incorporated in 1902, and the Weaver-Costello Company is one of the largest manufacturing jobbers of confectionery in the Pittsburgh district. Their territory includes Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, and the entire State of Pennsylvania. During the last few years Mr. Patch has delegated much routine business to other hands, and is acting more and more in an advisory capacity, but he is still the constructive and guiding force in the company.

Mr. Patch has always been much absorbed in his business interests, having but few outside connections. He is prominent, however, in the Masonic fraternity, holding the thirty-second degree in that order, his lodge Braddock Field Lodge, No. 510, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is identified with the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Americus Republican Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an associate member of Finley Patch Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Blairsville, Pa. For recreation he turns to the great out-of-doors, and enjoys hunting, fishing, and motoring. He attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On April 16, 1880, Mr. Patch married Mary A. Williams, of Cambria county, Pa., and they had one child, who died in infancy.

JOHN PHILIPS MOORE—Throughout his entire career interested in improvement and development of properties and general conditions, John P. Moore has been identified with individual enterprise and public endeavor, and is now serving the people in an office of public trust. Mr. Moore is a son of George and Ann Moore, of Pittsburgh, Pa. His father was a brick manufacturer, a leader in the Republican party, and for many years a member of the City Council.

John P. Moore was born in Pittsburgh, April 12, 1856, and received his early education in the public schools of the city, taking the first year of the high school course, and then attending Duff's Business College. While still in school he spent the summer months assisting his father in the brick-yards. On March 12, 1881, he became connected with the Knoxville Land Improvement Company, with which company he has since been continuously identified, now holding the office of vice-president. He has also been connected with the Pittsburgh Incline, in the capacity of treasurer, and is president of the Hill Top Ice Company.

In the public service Mr. Moore has long been prominent. He has served five sessions in the State Legislature, and two terms as State Senator, and resigned to accept the office of county controller, in which office he is now serving a second term. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally affiliates with the Masonic order.

Mr. Moore married Mary E. Scott, of Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1881, and they are the parents of three children: Alice M., George V., and Jean A. The son, George V. Moore, volunteered for service in the World War, and was connected with the Fourth United States Infantry, Third Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and served through the entire period of the war. He was one of the few survivors of his old Company E, of the veteran troops, held the rank of lieutenant, and was a platoon leader. Lieutenant Moore is now assistant United States district attorney. He has written a book, entitled "A Soldier's Story of the Late War."

WILLIAM S. McKINNEY—Not all the men to whom Pittsburgh, Pa., owes her commercial celebrity were her sons by birth. Many came from parts of Pennsylvania remote from her boundaries, and others from portions of the Union far distant from the Keystone State. Conspicuous among the business men inseparably associated with the Iron City, but not born within her confines, was the late William S. McKinney, president of the McKinney Manufacturing Company, and identified with a number of leading financial institutions. Mr. McKinney took an active interest in charitable and religious work and was prominent in the social life of his adopted city.

William S. McKinney was born Aug. 11, 1844, in Troy, N. Y., and was a son of Robert and Mary Jane (Smythe) McKinney. The boy was educated in public and private schools of his native city, and in 1861 removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1878 Mr. McKinney came to Pittsburgh, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He was president of the McKinney Manufacturing Company from the date of its organization until his death, and the concern was built up chiefly by his tireless energy and aggressive methods, enforced by an unimpeachable integrity which inspired universal confidence. The specialty of the company was the making of hinges and bolts, and in this line of manufacture they had no superior. Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, Mr. McKinney was recognized as one of the inmost circle of those closest to the business concerns and financial interests which most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. To his associates he showed a kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable, while his conduct toward his subordinates was marked by a uniform justice and benevolence which won for him their most loyal service, and was in fact, one of the secrets of his phenomenal success. He was a director of the Allegheny Trust Company, and the Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company, and had large financial interests in many of the leading business and monetary institutions of the city.

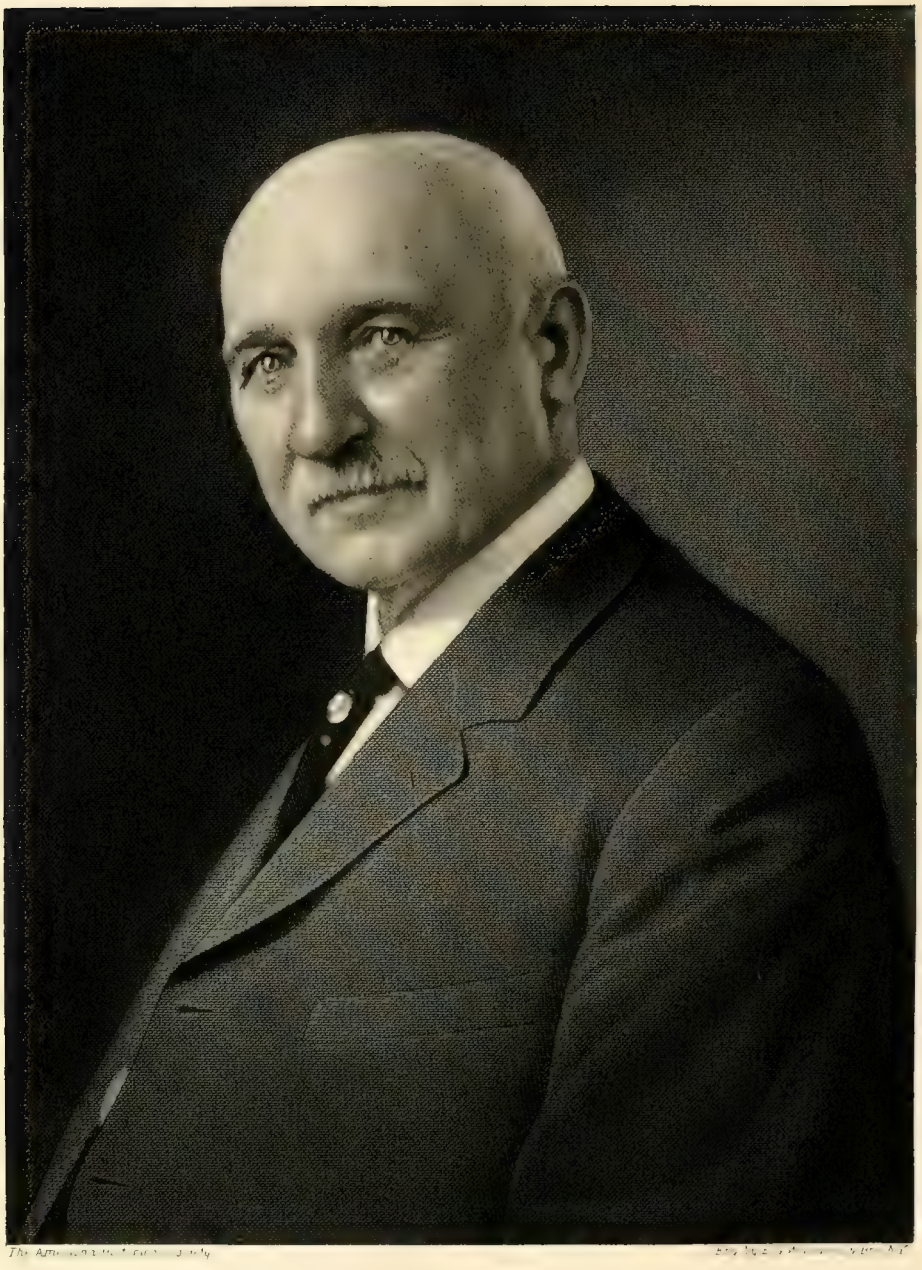
As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. McKinney stood in the front rank. Always searching for a channel through which the material and moral welfare of Pittsburgh might be advanced, he never failed to lend a strong hand in the guidance of such advancement. As a Republican he took an active part in public affairs, and for years represented his ward in the Allegheny Council. For nearly twenty years he served as one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, his last commission being issued by Governor Tener in June, 1911. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will in all probability ever remain unknown, for his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity. He belonged to the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Country Club, and was a member of the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he took an active interest. A fine-looking, genial man, his countenance radiated an optimistic spirit and also gave evidence of the strong mental endowments by which he was distinguished. His business capacity was of the highest order, and his judgment of men exceptional. He possessed a frankness and kindliness of disposition and a courtesy of manner



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which made him a delightful companion, and he was a dependable man in any relation and any emergency, ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage born of conscious personal ability and an habitual regard for what is best in the sphere of human activities. The briefest conversation with him revealed those versatile talents which won for him the admiration of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. McKinney married (first) Mary Frances Harper, of Hamilton, Ohio, and they were the parents of two daughters: Mary Alice, and Katherine Eliza. Mrs. McKinney died, and Mr. McKinney married (second) Aug. 14, 1884, Jane B. McGunnegle, daughter of James and Maria Louisa (McKee) McGunnegle. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinney: Robert Grant; William S.; Virginia, who married Dawson Callery, Jr., deceased; and Louise, who is the wife of Roland G. Wood. Mrs. McKinney, a woman of rare wifely qualities, was admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a helpmate to her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, possessing also those domestic qualities which enabled her to make the home a refuge from the storm and stress of business and public affairs. Mr. McKinney loved no place so well as his own fireside, and was never so happy as when surrounded by his family and friends, for he delighted in the exercise of hospitality and was, as all who were privileged to be his guests can testify, an incomparable host.

The death of Mr. McKinney, which occurred Aug. 30, 1911, was a direct blow to Pittsburgh. Unostentatious in his activities, he nevertheless was a man of most progressive endeavor, and no more loyal lover of his city was to be found within her confines. The financial and commercial concerns, the educational, political, charitable and religious interests which constitute the chief features in the life of every community, all profited by his support and coöperation, and few men have enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Albeit not by birth a Pittsburgher, none could have partaken more largely of the spirit of the Iron City than did her adopted son, William S. McKinney. He seemed to share with her that secret of perpetual energy which is and ever has been her peculiar possession, and his record abundantly testifies that he had adopted for his own her distinctive motto—"Do!"

SAMUEL HAMILTON, for more than a third of a century superintendent of schools in Allegheny county, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 30, 1856. His father, Samuel Hamilton, was a farmer and a Civil War veteran; his mother was Mary Patterson, of Donegal, Ireland.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, Laird Institute, Oakdale Academy, and under private tutors. From Grove City College he received the degree of Master of Arts, and later completed the course required by that institution for a Doctor's degree. In 1918 the University of Pittsburgh honored him with the degree of LL.D.

For a period of more than forty years Dr. Hamilton has been a prominent figure in the educational affairs of the State. As a school principal, training teacher, lecturer on all phases of school work, and as superintendent of schools of Allegheny county, he has made his contribution to the educational progress of the State and Nation. In 1894 he served as president of the State Educational Association of Pennsylvania, and in 1913 as vice-president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association. The records of these bodies show that he has appeared on the programs of the former almost annually for thirty years, and on those of the latter frequently. In 1887 he organized the first County School Directors' Association in Pennsylvania, and in 1894 he outlined a plan for the formation of a State School Directors' Association, which came into existence a year or two later. A series of lectures on the weaknesses of Pennsylvania school law, which Dr. Hamilton gave in many counties and before many audiences, was largely instrumental in creating a demand for a new school code. The school laws on compulsory attendance, directors' associations, assistant county superintendents, play activities, and those that relate to the equipment of the office of the county superintendent may be traced almost directly to his influence, and in many cases to his pen.

Early in life Dr. Hamilton read law in the office of J. McF. Carpenter, later judge of the Common Pleas Court in Pittsburgh. While a law student he went on the stump for the late Senator Quay in his campaign for the office of State treasurer. The Senator never forgot the service, and years afterward sent Judge Miller, of Mercer, and President Ketler, of Grove City College, to see whether Dr. Hamilton would accept an appointment as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, but the former campaigner for Mr. Quay did not believe that politics should interfere with school affairs and modestly declined.

As a contributor on educational subjects and as an author Dr. Hamilton's influence has covered a wide field. He is the author of "The Recitation," a professional book for teachers and superintendents now used as a text in several normal schools and universities. He is also the author of four series of arithmetics bearing his name. These texts are used extensively in the elementary schools of the nation.

In 1902, through an unfortunate accident, Dr. Hamilton lost both his limbs, yet his activities in his chosen field continued almost unabated.

In business, social, civic, and religious affairs he always has taken a leading part. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Braddock, and while he resided there, was one of its directors. For six years he represented his ward in the Town Council of Braddock, serving as president of that body for much of the time. In religious activities he has served in almost every capacity, filling practically every office within the gift of the church.

Fraternally, Dr. Hamilton is a thirty-third degree Mason, a past master of Braddock Fields Lodge, No. 510, Free and Accepted Masons; past eminent commander of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; past sovereign prince of Pennsylvania Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and for twenty years he served as a district deputy grand master in Pennsylvania.

In 1886 Dr. Hamilton married Minnie McCune, of Braddock, Pa., who died a year later, leaving one son, Paul Holland Hamilton; after ten years he married Mary R. Kennedy, of New Brighton, and from this union came two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

WILLIAM LEECH TAYLOR—One of the leading retail houses of the city of Pittsburgh is that of Taylor Brothers, of which William L. Taylor is president and treasurer, and principal owner. Mr. Taylor was born on "Nelson Farm," in the parish of Finvoy, County Antrim, North Ireland, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Leech) Taylor.

Robert Taylor was born in 1820, and spent his active business lifetime in Ireland. For many years he conducted a general store, and supplemented his income by serving as superintendent of "Keers Mill," living and rearing his family on "Nelson Farm." Following his retirement in 1883 he came to America, and here his death occurred, in his seventy-third year, in 1893. He is buried in Parker City, Pa. Mary (Leech) Taylor was born in Kilraughts, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1824, died in 1877, and is buried in the churchyard of Finvoy Presbyterian Church, County Antrim. She was a daughter of Frank and Molly (Henry) Leech, her mother born at what is known as the "Cross."

Robert and Mary (Leech) Taylor were married by the Rev. Andrew Todd, pastor of Finvoy Presbyterian Church, who also baptized all of their nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom William Leech Taylor, of this review, was the eldest son. The second son was Robert F. Taylor, deceased, joint founder of Taylor Brothers, who participated with William L. Taylor in the oil, shoe and furniture business. The third son was James Henry Taylor, of Liverpool, England, architect, builder, musician, painter, and temperance advocate. He died March 20, 1920, at "Ivy Lodge," New Brighton, Liverpool, England, survived by a son, James H., and a daughter, Rosie. The son, James H., at the age of eighteen, volunteered for the World War, and saw four and one-half years of continuous service. The fourth son, John L. Taylor, was, following the death of Robert F. Taylor, for a time connected with Taylor Brothers, but now resides at Seattle, Wash., where he is a prominent manufacturer and citizen. He married Clara Jones, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Thomas Jones, a court official and veteran of the Civil War, and has two sons, Robert and Craig Lee, and a daughter, Janett. The fifth son, who rose to eminence as a scholar and minister, was Rev. Andrew Todd Taylor, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of York, Pa., whose death occurred Dec. 21, 1919. He was educated at Grove City, College, Western Theological Seminary, and Princeton University, receiving the degree, D. D., from Grove City College in 1906. He was ordained in 1893, and served as minister in Mount Prospect, Pa; in Gaston Memorial Church, Philadelphia; in Cooks Church, Toronto, Canada; in Third Church, Trenton, N. J., and on Dec. 1, 1916, was installed pastor of the First Church, of York, Pa. He married Loretta Bronson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Bronson, for fifty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, Pa. They had: Eleanor; Mary Jane; James Irwin, a veteran of the World War, married Elizabeth Hibbard, of New York City; Loretta, and Andrea. The eldest daughter, Matilda Taylor, married, in Ireland, Robert Connolly, and had eight children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Alexander, Mary Jane, who died in infancy; Robert L., vice-president of Taylor Brothers, married Mary Agnes Taylor, and had three children, Rosetta, William T. and Mary; Ellen E.; Rosetta L.; Margaret. The second daughter, Mary Jane Taylor, died in young girlhood, and is buried in Finvoy Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Ireland. The third daughter, Rosetta Taylor, married Robert M. Taylor, a native of Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, secretary of Taylor Brothers; children: William E., a mining engineer, deceased; Mary Agnes, now Mrs. Robert L. Connolly; Major Samuel James Taylor, who served with the 312th Machine Gun Battalion in the World War. The fourth daughter, Mary Jane (2) Taylor, married Craig Lee; she died aged thirty-eight years, and is buried at Cross Creek, Washington county, Pa.

William L. Taylor, after finishing his elementary educational training, came to America when he was seventeen years of age, settling in Parker City, Pa., where his first employer was Elisha M. Robinson, farmer and oil producer, and where he remained two years. Desiring a better education, he attended school the following two winters, later taking one year of work at Clarion Collegiate Institute, Rimersburg, Pa. His second position was with Wilson & Manifold in the dry goods business for two years, and his third a clerkship with George D. Prest, at Parkers City. The funds saved from his earnings in these positions he used for his educational expenses. In 1877 he and his brother, Robert F., became actively interested in the oil business, operating in oil production until 1880, when the price of crude oil dropped from four dollars to fifty cents a barrel, and the profits of years were wiped out. In 1880, under the firm name of W. L. Taylor & Brother, they established in the shoe business at Parker City, and continued actively in this line for nine years.

In 1886, Robert F. Taylor came to Pittsburgh and began in the manufacture of a patented washing machine. This venture proving unprofitable, he put in a small stock of furniture, and in this way the present business was started at Nos. 12 and 14 Wylie avenue. Following his retirement from the shoe business in 1889, William L. Taylor removed to this city and became actively connected with the present organization, putting the entire proceeds from the sale of the shoe business into the new venture. In 1890, following the death of Robert F. Taylor, he succeeded to the active management of the store. When Mr. Taylor came to Pittsburgh in 1889, the store was doing a business of about $15,000 yearly, and the steady and healthy growth of the enterprise is indicated by the fact that at the present time it transacts a business of $700,000 annually, in a new and modern building containing floor space in excess of 20,000 square feet, with splendid show rooms and warehouse facilities. Conducted for many years as a partnership, the business was incorporated in 1919, the personnel of the company as follows: William L.



Hon. L. Taylor

Taylor, president and treasurer; R. L. Connolly, vice-president; and R. M. Taylor, who has been the firm's accountant for many years, secretary. They handle every kind of furniture in large assortments, and a fine motor delivery equipment enables them to supply a patronage extending over a radius of one hundred miles from Pittsburgh, including adjacent sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Politically he supports the Republican party, and while he has never sought political preferment he has long been an earnest worker in all advance movements of the city, commonwealth, and nation, bearing the part of a fearless advocate for the long prosecuted and finally successful prohibition reform. He is vice-president of the Ulster Society, and a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mr. Taylor was one of the organizers of the Park City Society, formed to bring together in annual reunion former Parker City residents and their descendants now living in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and for the 1921 meeting he prepared a history of pioneer days in Parker City which was widely published in the daily papers. He takes much time for philanthropic activities, and is president of the board of directors of the New Covenant Mission. He is also a liberal patron and a member of the board of directors of the Boys' Industrial Home at Oakdale, Pa. He is interested in charitable and church work, both home and foreign missions, contributing to the support of many, but particularly interested in the Italian Mission in Pittsburgh. He received his early religious training in the Finvoy Presbyterian Church in County Antrim, Ireland, and recently built the Craigs Sabbath School Chapel as a memorial to his parents, Robert and Mary (Leech) Taylor. Finvoy Presbyterian Church has a remarkable record for the length of service of its pastors. Rev. James Elder was ordained in 1780, and was moderator of the Synod of Ulster in 1843, served this church for sixty-three years; his successor, Rev. Andrew Todd, filled its pulpit for forty-eight years; and his successor, Rev. William Craig, has served (1921) for thirty years; the pastorate of these three men covering a period of 141 years. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Third United Presbyterian Church of this city, in which he has been an elder for the past thirty years. He is a frequent contributor to the church publication, "The United Presbyterian."

On May 12, 1903, Mr. Taylor married Mary Denham, of Wellsville, Ohio. Their city residence is No. 136 North Dithridge street. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Logan) Denham, Mary Logan a daughter of John Logan, who came from Ireland about 1819, settling in Shaler township, near Sharpsburg. John Logan married a Miss McCulley, sister of James McCulley, founder of the McCulley wholesale grocery house of the early days. Alexander Denham came from Douglas, Scotland, when twenty-five years of age, settling at Wellsville, Ohio, where he spent his business life as a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Denham had three children: Jane K., died unmarried, aged sixty-five; John M., died in January, 1921, aged sixty-seven years; Mary, who married William L. Taylor, as stated above.

SIDNEY ALEXANDER CHALFANT, M. D.—Among those physicians of Pittsburgh whose large abilities, thorough training, and faithful service have won for them a high place in the esteem of their fellows is Sidney Alexander Chalfant, specialist in gynecology and efficient staff member of many hospitals, where his wide knowledge and rare skill have been of invaluable service.

(I) Dr. Chalfant comes of a very old Colonial family, the founder of which, John Chalfant, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn on the ship "Welcome" in 1682, and was deeded 640 acres of land in Chester county. In 1699, he settled on a tract of 250 acres in Rockland Manor, Chester county, for which he received a warrant, Oct. 22, 1701. He died in August, 1725, leaving two sons, John, mentioned below, and Robert.

(II) John (2) Chalfant, son of John (1) Chalfant, married and among other children had three sons: John, Solomon, and Robert, mentioned below.

(III) Robert Chalfant, son of John (2) Chalfant, married Ann Bentley, daughter of John and Mary Bentley, of Newton, Chester county, Pa., and their children were: John, mentioned below: Mary, Jane, Ann, Robert and Elizabeth.

(IV) John (3) Chalfant, son of Robert and Ann (Bentley) Chalfant, married and had one son, Henry, mentioned below.

(V) Henry Chalfant, son of John (3) Chalfant, married, Aug. 5, 1740, Eliza Jackson, and they were the parents of nine children, the eldest being Jonathan, mentioned below.

(VI) Jonathan Chalfant, son of Henry and Eliza (Jackson) Chalfant, was born April 8, 1743. He married, Dec. 24, 1777, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Carter) Barnard, Bernard, or Burnard. Jonathan and Ann (Barnard) Chalfant became the parents of nine children: Thomas, born Nov. 2, 1778; Ann, born May 11, 1780; Jonathan, born May 15, 1783; Jacob, born Nov. 3, 1786; Annanias, born Aug. 24, 1788; Henry, mentioned below; Eliza, born Oct. 8, 1794, died Oct. 15, 1794; Eliza (2), born Aug. 25, 1797; and Amos, born Dec. 9, 1799.

(VII) Henry (2) Chalfant, son of Jonathan and Ann (Barnard) Chalfant, was born May 13, 1792. He removed to Turtle Creek, about 1827, kept a general store and the post office and relay station for the old Pittsburgh and Philadelphia stage coach line. He married, March 27, 1827, at Carlisle, Pa., Isabella Campbell Weakley, born Jan. 12, 1801, daughter of Samuel and Hetty (Lusk) Weakley, and their children were: John Weakley, born Dec. 13, 1827, died Dec. 28, 1898; William Barnard, born July 8, 1829, died Aug. 1, 1830; Sidney Alexander, born May 14, 1831, died in December, 1913, in Pittsburgh; Ann Rebecca, born Aug. 8, 1833, married, in 1874, Albert G. Miller, and died Oct. 17, 1896; Hetty Isabella, born April 4, 1835, died Jan. 30, 1840; Henry Richard, mentioned below; James Thomas, born May 18, 1839, died April 20, 1901; George Alexander, born March 13, 1841, died in August, 1904; William Lusk, born Aug. 3, 1843, died April 20, 1895; and Albert McKinney, born Oct. 6, 1846, died in 1915 in Pittsburgh. Henry Chalfant, the father of this

family, died Dec. 14, 1862, and his wife, Isabella Campbell (Weakley) Chalfant, died March 4, 1885.

(VIII) Henry Richard Chalfant, son of Henry (2) and Isabella Campbell (Weakley) Chalfant, was born July 25, 1837, and died Sept. 30, 1887. He married Evaline Graham, and they are the parents of eight children: James Graham, county engineer of Allegheny county; Mary Isabella, Mrs. Alanson H. Scudder, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Martha, Mrs. William O. McNary, Denver, Colo.; Sidney Alexander, mentioned below; Henry Richard, Loveland, Colo.; Frederick Bernard, assistant city engineer, Pittsburgh; Evaline Macfarlane, at home; George Albert, died at two years of age.

(IX) Sidney Alexander Chalfant, son of Henry Richard and Evaline (Graham) Chalfant, was born on a farm in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, near Wilkinsburg, Pa., July 7, 1875. He attended the Franklin School in Wilkins township, and then the Wilkinsburg High School, from which he graduated in 1890. After his graduation from High School, he attended a preparatory school for one year, and then deciding to leave school, he obtained work in Homestead, Pa., where he continued for two years, from 1892 to 1894, inclusive. He then entered Geneva College, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the fall of the same year, he entered Western Pennsylvania University (now the University of Pittsburgh) matriculating in the Medical School, but later transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year he served as interne in Mercy Hospital, and then took special work in gynecology, and began practice in January, 1903.

Dr. Chalfant's wide knowledge in his special line, his well known skill, and his faithfulness have caused him to be much sought by many hospitals for staff service. From 1904 to 1913, he was assistant on the staff of Allegheny General Hospital, and from 1913 to the present time (1922) has served as chief gynecologist in the same institution. From 1904 to 1906 he was assistant on the medical staff of Western Pennsylvania Hospital. From 1909 to 1911 he was on the surgical staff of Southside Hospital. From 1910 to 1917 he was gynecologist at St. Margaret's Hospital. In 1913, he was appointed gynecologist at Columbia Hospital, which appointment he still holds, he being also, at the present time (1922), attending physician on the gynecological staff of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital. He is a member of the American Gynecological Society; of the American College of Surgeons; of the American Medical Association; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; of the Allegheny County Medical Society; and of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine.

With all his professional interests and activities, Dr. Chalfant finds time for club affiliations other than professional. He is a member of the University Club, of Pittsburgh; of the Stanton Heights Golf Club; of the Edgewood Golf Club; and holds membership in the Phi Delta Theta, college fraternity. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 279, Pennsylvania Consistory, and Syria Shrine. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a golf enthusiast, and in that out-of-door recreation finds the relaxation and recuperation needed by nerves that must often work under tension and that must always be steady and well controlled.

On April 24, 1905, at Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Chalfant married Edith List, daughter of William Henry and Ella (Murdoch) List, and they are the parents of one child, Evaline, who is attending the Peabody High School.

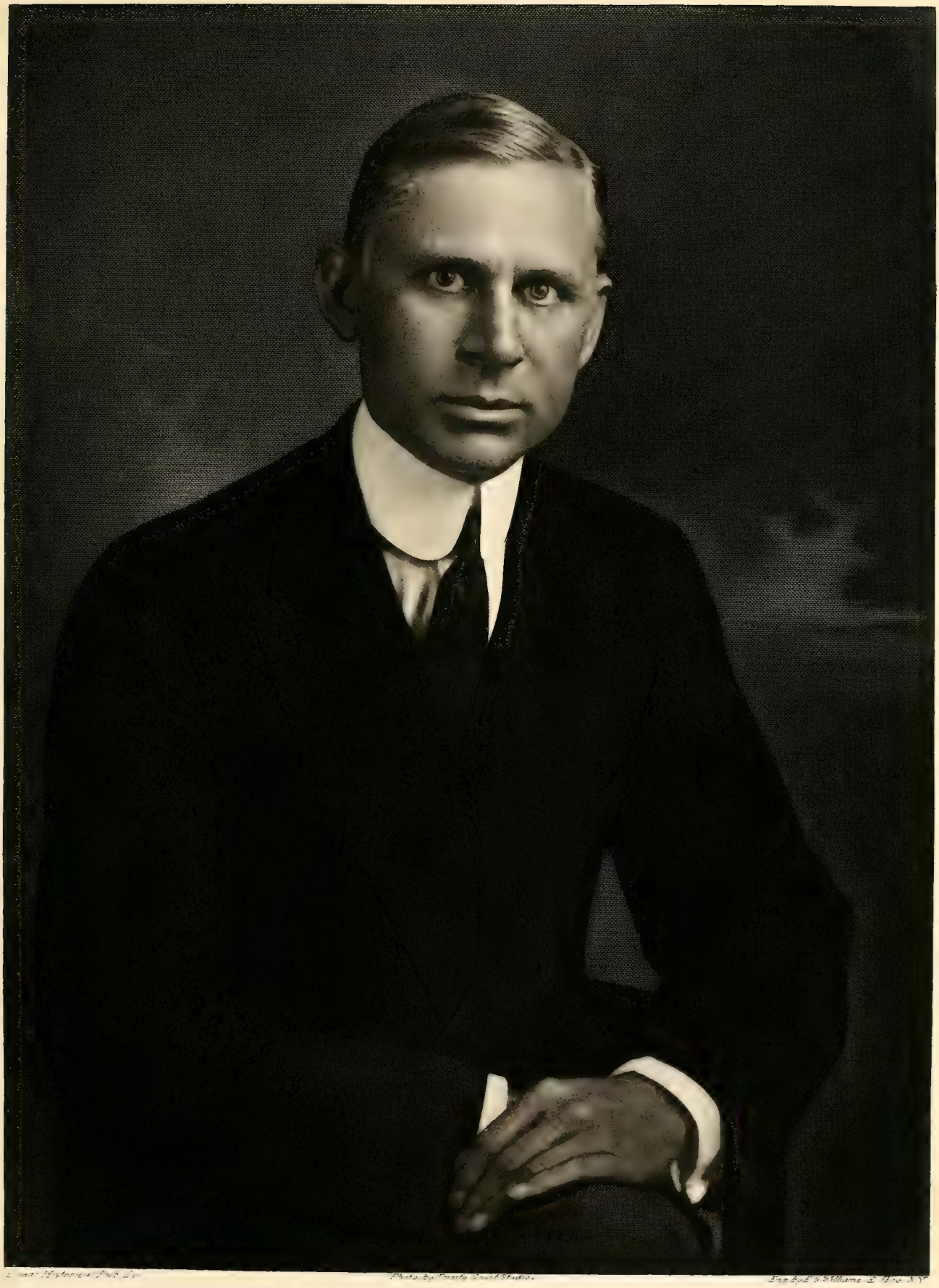
ALEXANDER COCHRANE ROBINSON—In financial, civic, educational, and religious fields in Pittsburgh Mr. Robinson has found his opportunities of service and accomplishment. He is a son of Alexander Cochrane and Catharine Mather Ely Robinson, descendant of Scotch-Irish and early New England ancestry.

Alexander Cochrane Robinson was born in Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1864. In 1875 he entered the preparatory school of the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1878 began courses in the university, being graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, later receiving the degree of Master of Arts. Upon the completion of his studies, Mr. Robinson became a member of the firm of Robinson Brothers, prominent bankers of Pittsburgh, where the major part of his business life has been passed. In 1910 he became first vice-president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, resigning in 1916 to accept the presidency of the Peoples Savings & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, an office he holds at the present time. Mr. Robinson is also a director of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh; the East End Savings & Trust Company, Pittsburgh; the American Railway Company and its subsidiaries; National Union Fire Insurance Company; Twin Falls Oakley Land and Water Company; Salmon River Canal Company, Ltd.; Superior California Farm Lands Company; Morris County Traction Company; and the Hillman Coal & Coke Corporation; secretary and treasurer of the North Penn Coal Company; president of the Twin Falls, Salmon River Land & Water Company; and president and director of the Western Allegheny Railroad Company.

In addition to these business connections Mr. Robinson has long been deeply interested in those institutions which represent organized effort to promote the well being of humanity. He is president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania College for Women, a director and trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, a member of the board of freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America, a trustee of the Sewickley Valley Hospital, an elder of the Presbyterian congregation, of Sewickley, Pa., and chairman of the Sewickley branch of the American Red Cross. Both Mr. Robinson and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of Sewickley. In political faith he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Robinson married, at Sewickley, Pa., Oct. 2, 1890, Emma Payne Jones, now deceased, daughter of John Bright and Katherine McGrain Jones. They were the parents of: Alexander Cochrane, John Noel, and David.

HARRY B. WASSELL—One of the leading members of the Allegheny county bar, widely known in his profession, and also in other activities, is Harry B.



Harry B. Wassell

Wassell, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wassell comes of a very old and honored family of Staffordshire, England, many generations of this name having been connected with the steel industry, in that country, and builders of engines. The family coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, three fleurs-de-lis gules, a chief ermine.

John Wassell, grandfather of Harry B. Wassell, and the first of this family to emigrate from their native land, came to the United States in his early manhood, bringing his young wife and children, and settled at Bradys Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., where he became identified with the Bradys Bend Iron Works, the association continuing throughout his active lifetime. He died Jan. 13, 1884, at a ripe old age. He married, May 11, 1826, at the old church in Sedgeley, England, May Turley Shaw, who died May 7, 1841.

William Wassell, son of John and May Turley (Shaw) Wassell, was born May 22, 1838, at Claridge House, Staffordshire, England, and was a child of six years when he emigrated to America with his family. He was educated in the schools of Armstrong county, Pa. At an early age he became interested in the same line of endeavor as that of the family tradition, and became a roller in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, at their Upper Union Mills, continuing for a number of years. Later he took an active interest in various Pittsburgh enterprises. William Wassell was one of the first to enlist in defense of the Union, in 1861, and as a member of the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, saw service in many important engagements under the late General Palmer, of Denver, Col. In later life he was a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a devoutly religious man, an honored member and deacon of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church. During the latter years of his life he served as tipstaff in the Orphans' Court. He died June 12, 1911, and although more than a decade has now passed since that time his name is still widely honored in many circles.

William Wassell married, Nov. 13, 1873, Emma Rowswell, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Rhoudebush) Rowswell, of Pittsburgh. The family of Emma (Rowswell) Wassell traces back through four generations of maternal ancestors to the Ball family, famous in Colonial history, earliest mention of which appears in the person of William Ball, of Berks, who died in 1480. Through ancient and incomplete records the line is traced by the head of the family in each generation, Robert Ball, of Berkham, being son of William Ball, died 1543; William Ball, son of Robert Ball, died 1550; John Ball, son of William Ball, died 1599, married (first) Alice Haynes, their children being William, Richard, Elizabeth and James; married (second) Agnes Holloway, their children being John, Robert, Thomas and Rachael; John Ball, son of John, and Agnes (Holloway) Ball, died 1628, married Elisabeth Webb; Colonel William Ball, son of John and Elisabeth (Webb) Ball, died 1680, married Hannah Atheral; Captain William Ball, son of Colonel William and Hannah (Atheral) Ball, died 1699, married Margaret Downman; William Ball, son of Captain William and Margaret (Downman) Ball, died 1740, married Mary ————. Joseph Ball, brother of William Ball, was the father of Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington, first president of the United States. Mary Ball, daughter of William and Mary Ball, died 1816. She married Thomas Brown, who received a grant of land for services to the cause of the Nation during the Revolutionary War as a member of Second Troop, First Regiment, Light Dragoons, Continental Troops, under command of Captain John Watts. Rebecca Brown, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown, was born in 1772, and died in 1802; married Joseph Sailor, son of Joseph and Hannah (Holawy) Sailor, of Ohio. Mary Ann Sailor, their daughter, married Daniel Rhoudebush, of Clermont county, Ohio. Mary Ann Rhoudebush, their daughter, married William Rowswell, and of their children, Emma, born Aug. 16, 1852, married William Wassell, as noted above. Mr. and Mrs. Wassell were the parents of eight children: Clara F.; George K., of Dallas, Tex., deceased; Harry B., of whom extended mention follows; Jennie M., wife of Oscar B. Winey, of Pittsburgh; F. Lloyd, of Chicago, Ill.; Martha W., wife of Joseph C. Faloon, of Pittsburgh; Helen B.; and W. Dale, of Pittsburgh.

Harry B. Wassell, third child and eldest living son of William and Emma (Rowswell) Wassell, was born in the old Fifteenth Ward of Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1877. He began his preparation for his career in the public schools of his native city. Early in life he entered upon the duties of office boy, in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company. Making this only a means to an end, however, he entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1900. Thereafter entering Pittsburgh Law School, he was graduated from that institution in 1903, and on September 26, of the same year, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. He has since practiced continuously in this city, winning prominence in corporation law, handling the affairs of some of the foremost operators in coal, oil and copper, and becoming an authority in this branch of the law.

Fraternally, Mr. Wassell is widely known, having served as national secretary of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is a member of Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Duquesne, the Union, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, also the Oakmont Country Club, where he finds his favorite recreation on the golf links. He is a member of the American, the Pennsylvania State and the Allegheny County Bar associations. Early in February, 1918, Mr. Wassell volunteered for service in the World War, and after many months was recommended for a commission as captain, on Oct. 30, 1918, but the armistice bringing an end to hostilities, the commission was never issued. Mr. Wassell is a Republican by political affiliation, is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Pittsburgh, and broadly interested in every phase of public progress.

Mr. Wassell married, Nov. 30, 1920, Edith Taylor, second daughter of William D. and Mary V. (Gwynne) Taylor, and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Taylor, first rector of historic Trinity Church.

HENRY M. BRACKENRIDGE—The name Brackenridge, borne by a thriving Allegheny county community, is also an honored family name in the Pittsburgh district, and borne by that veteran of the city's business world, Henry M. Brackenridge, only surviving child of Benjamin M. and Phillipine (Stieren) Brackenridge, who at the time of the birth of their son were residents of Harrison township, Pa. Henry M. Brackenridge, his grandfather, was a lawyer, government official, and large land proprietor of Western Pennsylvania, founder of the Brackenridge estate, so ably administered by his grandson, Henry M. (2) Brackenridge, and his great-grandfather, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, was a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge was born near Campbellton, Scotland, in 1748, and in 1753 was brought to this country, where he worked his way through the college of New Jersey, Princeton University, and finished with the graduating class of 1771. He taught for five years following his graduation, then entered the field of journalism and was editor of the "United States Magazine of Philadelphia." He was also a student of theology, and during the Revolutionary War served as army chaplain. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1781, and opened a law office in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was active in all the political controversies of his day, and strongly advocated a peaceful adjustment of the trouble in Pennsylvania in 1794, known in history as the "Whiskey Insurrection." In 1799 he was chosen a judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He died in Carlisle, Pa., June 25, 1816. He published, in 1772, "The Rising Glory of America," which he wrote in collaboration with Philip Freneau while at college; "Bunker Hill," a drama, was published in 1776; "Eulogium of the Brave Who Fell in the Contest with Great Britain," in 1778; "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania," in 1795; "Modern Chivalry or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan his Servant," in 1796; "Gazette Publications Collected," in 1806; and "Law Miscellanies," in 1814.

Henry Marie Brackenridge, son of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1786, and died Jan. 18, 1871. His father very early decided to cultivate the lad's intellect to its highest capacity, and his early tuition was under private tutors of which his scholarly father was one. At the age of seven years he was sent to a French Academy at St. Genevieve in Upper Louisiana, and there he completely mastered the French language. He was fifteen years of age when his father was made a judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and the lad was then placed in the office of the prothonotary to prepare him for the study of law under a preceptor, and at the age of twenty he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He then spent a year at home in Carlisle, making a special study of equity and marine law. A year later he went to the city of Baltimore, intending to open an office there and practice his profession, but he found too many lawyers there already, in his opinion, and he located instead in Somerset, the capital of Somerset county, Pa., where he heard there was but one lawyer. He there practiced very successfully until 1810, when he went South to Upper Louisiana, where he tried some cases, going thence to St. Louis, where he continued his compilation of data for a work on Louisiana, which was published in Pittsburgh in 1812.

In the year 1811 he was appointed deputy attorney general for the territory of New Orleans, later the State of Louisiana, and later was appointed district attorney. He was personally acquainted with President Madison and President Monroe, and took an active part in favor of having the United States acknowledge the independence of South American republics. He was secretary of the first commission of Congress to visit South America in 1817, and wrote a book, "Voyage to South America," published about 1920. The latter, addressed to "An American" was sent to President Monroe, and it was republished in England in "The Pamphleteer," and later was translated into both Spanish and French. In 1821 he was appointed United States judge for the western district of Florida, an office he held for over ten years.

Mr. Brackenridge married Caroline Marie, of Philadelphia, owner of a valuable tract of land in Western Pennsylvania, and in 1832 they took possession of that tract of about 2,000 acres, upon which Mr. Brackenridge founded the town of Tarentum, between which and Natrona, his country residence yet stands, another town just above Tarentum has grown up on the estate, much of the original property being yet owned in the family.

In 1840 he was elected to Congress, and in the following year received his last public appointment, that of commissioner under the Mexican treaty. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1844, and from that time until his death, Jan. 18, 1871, lived retired.

Henry M. Brackenridge left a son, Benjamin Morgan Brackenridge, who never took active part in business, dying at the age of thirty-five. He married Phillipine Stieren, and they were the parents of Henry M. (2) Brackenridge, who has developed the Brackenridge estate, established glass iron and steel industries, the borough of Brackenridge being so named in his honor.

Henry M. Brackenridge, born July 17, 1856, was educated in public schools, under private tutors at Western University of Pennsylvania, and at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, Dresden, Germany, spending two years at the last-named institution. He then returned to the Western University of Pennsylvania to pursue a special course in chemistry, intending to become an analytical chemist. Circumstances, however, prevailed, and instead he left college and assumed the management of the important Brackenridge estate.

In the course of his business career, he has administered large interests, and has been a valuable factor in the development of his city. Among the diversified business and financial organizations he serves or has served as officer or director are: The Brackenridge McKelvey Land Company, as president and director; Bank of Pittsburgh, director; Tarentum Glass Company, president and director; Allegheny Steel & Iron Company, treasurer; James H. Baker Manufacturing Company, treasurer; First National Bank, of Natrona, vice-president and director; National Bank of Taren-

tum, vice-president and director; and the United Coal Company, director.

In politics Mr. Brackenridge is a Republican, but beyond the interest dictated by good citizenship, he has taken no part in political affairs. He is a member of the Duquesne Club. The chief concern of his life has been his business responsibilities.

Mr. Brackenridge married, Oct. 7, 1885, Madge Richards, daughter of W. H. Richards, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Brackenridge are the parents of two daughters: 1. Helen, married Frank McCormick Painter, and resides at No. 441 Shady avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Painter have two children: Frank M. and Cornelia. 2. Cornelia, married Minton W. Talbot, and resides in Norfolk, Va. The Brackenridge family residence at Natrona Heights is one of the fine suburban homes of the Pittsburgh district.

FRANK McCUNE—It is a pleasure to read the biography of a successful self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the struggle of life unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway of success, and by master strokes of his own force of character, energy, and perseverance succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record, briefly stated, of Mr. Frank McCune, general manager of the Monongahela Connecting Railroad Company, and it may be truthfully added that there is perhaps, in the whole city of Pittsburgh, no more popular or highly esteemed railroad official than he whose name is the caption of this review. A progressive man in every sense of the word, he gives his earnest support to any movement that promises to benefit in any manner the community in which he lives.

Frank McCune was born in McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 13, 1860, a son of George and Jane (Grahame) McCune, well known and highly respected citizens of that place, both born in Westmoreland county, Pa. His father, George McCune, was a versatile man, who moved about considerably and frequently changed his occupations. He was for a time engaged in agriculture in Westmoreland county, and after continuing successfully here for several years removed to Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., where he became a boat-builder. Afterwards he went to McKeesport, and after successfully conducting a hotel there for five years came to Pittsburgh. Here he again engaged in conducting a hotel, and continued successfully until 1890, when he retired and lived with his son Frank, until his demise, which occurred in 1897. In political views Mr. McCune was a staunch Republican, but never cared for the honors of office. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian church, in the affairs of which he was actively interested. His death was sincerely mourned throughout the State, for his friends were almost numberless. In his demise Pittsburgh lost not only a true gentleman and good business man, but one of whom any city might be proud.

Frank McCune obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, later attending the schools of Shippensburg, Chambersburg and Pittsburgh. In 1877 he entered Duff's Business College, of Pittsburgh, and there gained an insight into business methods and theories. Completing his studies, Mr. McCune then accepted a position with the Pennsylvania railroad, as telegrapher, where he remained nearly a year. He was then transferred to the engineering department, and after a year here resigned in order to accept a better position with the Pennsylvania lines, West, which was known as the Pan Handle railroad. For eighteen years he was associated with them, acting as telegrapher, freight and ticket agent, baggage master, passenger agent, yard master, car distributor and general yard master. In 1899, he came to the Monongahela Connecting railroad as superintendent of transportation. His all-around experience had well fitted him for his work, and it was not long before his exceptional ability was recognized. In 1903 he was made general superintendent, and in 1909 he became general manager, which responsible position he holds at the present time.

Belonging as he does to that representative class of American business men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, Mr. McCune's private interests never precludes his active participation in movements and measures which concern the public good. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and though he takes every true American's interest in the affairs of the State, he has never cared to accept office. He is also well known and liked in fraternal circles, being a member of the various Masonic bodies, the Veteran Masons Association of Western Pennsylvania, the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. In religious affiliations he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he takes an active interest in its affairs.

On Feb. 15, 1879, Mr. McCune was united in marriage at Burgettstown, Washington county, Pa., with Emma M. Burgett, a daughter of Boston Grimm and Sarah (Markle) Burgett, highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. McCune is a lady of true refinement and culture, combining the qualities of a true homemaker and accomplished hostess, and is a fitting helpmate to her husband. To Mr. and Mrs. McCune was born one son, George Boston, born March 17, 1881; he is engaged in the business of superintendent of steel works, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, in Vandegrift, Pa.

The career of Mr. McCune is an apt illustration of the value of character in determining the measures of success possible to attain. Through his long connection with the railway systems of Pennsylvania, he has become one of the best known railroad men of that State. The occupations that he has been engaged in and the different official positions he has held has brought him into contact with a great number of men of every class and type, and has acquainted him with the motives and springs of human nature beyond the range of many, making him at once tolerant of his fellows. Regular as a clock in his business habits, watchful as a lynx of his tremendous interests, broad-minded, liberal in his views upon all public topics, he is a true type of the successful American business man. His home life too is ideal and he has proved himself no less a loving husband and father than a true friend, a good neighbor, and a good citizen.

CHARLES A. O'BRIEN—In legal circles in Pittsburgh Mr. O'Brien is well known for his broadly constructive activities in the public service during the nearly twelve years in which he held the office of city solicitor. He is now devoting his entire attention to his growing private practice.

Mr. O'Brien is a son of John H. and Jane (Neel) O'Brien. The father was born in Carrick, Ireland, and came to Allegheny county, Pa., in 1828. He was for many years a resident of (then) Baldwin township, and named Carrick, Pa., from the town in which he had formerly lived in Ireland. His wife was a native of Allegheny county.

Charles A. O'Brien was born in Carrick, Pa., Nov. 27, 1853. He attended the old McGibeny district school, later attending St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, W. Va. After his graduation from that institution he began the study of law in the office of Samuel C. Schoyer, who was his preceptor. Admitted to the bar on Dec. 16, 1876, he soon developed an extensive general practice, and was active as a trial attorney until April 1, 1909. On that date he entered upon his duties as city solicitor of Pittsburgh, by appointment of Mayor Magee. One of his first acts in that capacity was the reorganization of the office of which he took charge, and during his long term of service in the legal department of the city, some of the most important questions came before him. Notable among these was the matter of the bond and hump reduction, new city county building, the wharf and water rights of the city and vast highway improvement litigation. The adjustment of these and many other matters vital to the prosperity of the city, both current and future, went through his hands. Filling the office of city solicitor through the administrations of three different mayors, his period of service closed in January, 1921. Since that time he has resumed his private practice, but makes a specialty of municipal cases and corporation law. In both the State and County Bar associations Mr. O'Brien holds membership, and he is a member of the Republican Tariff Club, also of the South Hills Country Club, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He attends St. Paul's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), although not a member of this congregation.

On June 26, 1879, Mr. O'Brien married Lucy Bingey, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children living: Alan Neel, educated in the Pittsburgh schools and the Bordentown (New Jersey) Military Academy, who served seven years in the United States army, and is now in business in Utah; Elizabeth, educated in Pittsburgh schools and a graduate of Mount De Chantal College, degree of Bachelor of Arts; and Charles A., Jr., educated in Pittsburgh grammar and high schools, and a student of Kiskiminetas College when the United States entered the World War. He at once volunteered, served overseas in the 111th Infantry, and was in all actions from Chateau Thierry through the Argonne, to the end of the war. Four children have died: Jane and Caroline in infancy; Paul, while in the United States army and stationed in California, his burial taking place on the day he was twenty-six years of age; and Rose, who became the wife of Dr. Harry O'Connor, and died in 1915, leaving four children: Harry, Rosemary, Emily and Nellie, these children being Mr. O'Brien's only grandchildren.

PERCY FRAZER SMITH—In the year when the discovery of gold at Captain Sutter's mill in California started the nation trekking across the continent and around the continent, employing every means then known to the ingenuity of man in order that they might seek fortune in a far land, there was born in Pittsburgh, on Christmas Day, a child whose life has been a denial of the "far fields for treasure" theory. Instead of treasures in far fields he has sought and found his acres of diamonds at home, and his birth on Christmas Day, 1848, was a Yuletide gift of peculiar value to Pittsburgh—and to his many friends.

The father, John C. Smith, tin and coppersmith, and also bailiff of the Criminal Court of Allegheny, died in 1888; the mother, Eliza Ann Smith, died in 1869. The boy attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, selling papers after school hours in characteristic, sturdy, cheerful independence—and incidentally radiating genial friendliness. When he was sixteen years old he went into the office of the "Chronicle" as office boy, but was soon assigned to police reporting, becoming the youngest known reporter to fill such a position. The "Chronicle" office was on Fifth avenue at the time, and William A. Collins, one of the most able editors of his time, was in charge. Associated contemporaneously with him were such men as Daniel O'Neill, E. M. O'Neill, A. W. Rooke, C. E. Locke, C. D. Brigham, William Anderson and the two Davids—Fickes and Lowry. Working with these men young Percy Frazer Smith acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession, and soon became a star reporter, especially of trials in the county courts. He wrote a swift longhand, so quickly and accurately grasping and sifting out important facts and details that his reports for the "Chronicle" and later for the "Dispatch" came to be relied upon by lawyers and judges as dependable summaries of proceedings. It is said that Pittsburgh has possessed but one reporter who could equal him for speedy and accurate news writing, that one being William B. Horner, of the old "Gazette," who in one day's longhand filled eight columns of the next day's issue.

In 1869, Mr. Smith became associated with the "Commercial" as legal reporter, and in 1873 was made secretary to the Hon. George H. Anderson, State Senator. At the close of the session he took a position on the "Evening Telegraph," which he held until 1876, when he became associated with the "Dispatch" as court reporter. Two years later, he returned to the "Chronicle" and became assistant editor, which position he filled with his usual energy and ability for two years.

In 1880, the dreams of the sunny, determined boy selling papers after school hours were realized, and Mr. Smith began business on his own account. He opened a job printing establishment, which he conducted successfully for thirty-eight years. In November, 1913, he was elected to the office of jury commissioner, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected. During his first term he made a special study of the function of the



Charles A. O'Brien



H. D. Wallace

jury system in order to increase his efficiency in that office. That the public he served appreciated the high quality of his work is evidenced by the fact that in the second election he received the largest number of votes any candidate for that office had ever received. In 1920 Mr. Smith, while still jury commissioner, was appointed a member and became chairman of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes of Allegheny county. He then resigned the office of jury commissioner.

Soon after Mr. Smith's election as jury commissioner, he closed his job printing business in order that he might give full attention to his public duties. Since that time, his service to the public has been continuous and of a very high order. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Humane Society, chairman of the membership committee, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the original organizers of the School for the Education of the Blind. In fact there have been few movements for improvement, few worth-while people, and few worthy activities of any kind in Pittsburgh during the last fifty years, with which Mr. Smith has not had some important and useful connection. When Pittsburgh entertained the Grand Army of the Republic in 1894, he was chairman of the committee on badges, and it is characteristic of his independent resourcefulness that the badges were made from a brass cannon made during the Civil War. The remainder of the cannon he had re-made and placed in the Soldier's Memorial Hall in Pittsburgh. Fraternally, he is a Free and Accepted Mason and a member of the Knights of Malta. He attends the First Presbyterian Church at Ingram, Pa., and has always taken an active interest in the Sunday school.

A delightful sense of humor, united with strength and steadiness of purpose, together with fine sensibilities and a downright gift for friendship, have endeared Mr. Smith to a wide circle of friends and have greatly increased the value of his services to Pittsburgh. He has written a great deal, both in prose and verse, and with the late Hon. Morrison Foster gave to the world in book form the music and songs of Stephen C. Foster. His "Memory's Milestones," containing a wealth of reminiscences extending over seventy years of a busy life in Pittsburgh, is a treasure house of memories for Pittsburgh's citizens, as well as an arsenal of intimate facts for those who would inquire into the finer side of the last seventy years of the life of the city.

Friends of Mr. Smith who come and "sit by the fire" with him enjoy a rare treat, and so rich has been his experience along the friendly road, that still to partake of "Soulwine and loaves o' love beneath the Yule's holly tree" is one of the dearest pleasures of this man who came to Pittsburgh one Christmas Day, long ago.

Mr. Smith married Catherine J. Bryce, Oct. 23, 1879. Their one daughter, Elizabeth French, married Jay Yohe, of St. Louis, Mo., who holds a position of trust in the controller's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

HOMER DAWSON WALLACE, A. B., M. A., M. D.—Among the group of physicians in which Pittsburgh takes justifiable pride is Dr. Homer Dawson Wallace, one of six members of his family who have practiced medicine here, all of the Homœopathic School. Dr. Wallace is a son of Rev. Jared and Mary (Brown) Wallace. Robert Brown, from whom Mary Brown descended, came from England in company with the Allen ancestor for whom Allentown, Allegheny county, was named. Robert Brown settled first in Birmingham, later moving to Shaler township, and settling on the farm that is now the Wallace homestead. Rev. Jared Wallace in early life was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, a gifted preacher, and deeply devoted to the work of the church. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his career in the ministry, and upon the advice of his physicians he retired to out-door life on the farm. Both Dr. Wallace's parents are now deceased.

Dr. Wallace was born in Remington, Allegheny county, Pa., on the farm, Feb. 18, 1874. His education was begun in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and a preparatory course in the Park Institute followed. This completed, he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. From this institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, being graduated in the class of 1896, and in 1899 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. For two years following graduation he taught school, then entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, now the Homœopathic College of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he began professional work in Pittsburgh, and has continuously and successfully practiced here for twenty years. He is a recognized specialist in internal medicine.

Dr. Wallace was one of the first physicians of Pittsburgh to volunteer in the late World War, but was unable to pass the physical examinations. He was for five years on the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, having charge of the skin clinic. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Homœopathic societies. His college fraternity is the Phi Upsilon Rho. Politically, the doctor's convictions lead him to ally himself with the Democratic party. He is an earnest and devoted church worker, a member and elder in the First Presbyterian Church, North Side. Dr. Wallace holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Wallace married, Dec. 25, 1902, Alice Belle Wible, daughter of Andrew and Josephine (Burchfield) Wible. Both the Burchfield and Wible families are of pioneer record in Allegheny county, and Mrs. Wallace's maternal grandfather was a business man of Pittsburgh at an early day. Children: Homer Dawson, Jr., born Oct. 26, 1903, a graduate of Allegheny High School, now a student in the pre-medical course at Pittsburgh University; Robert Wible, born March 30, 1908, a student in Allegheny High School, class of 1925. The family residence is at No. 118 East North avenue, their summer home the old Wallace homestead in Shaler township.

JOHN ALEX CUMMINGS—The production of food luxuries has come to be one of the most important industries of modern times. The American, in his success, does not care to take himself altogether seriously, and attractive confections seem to be a necessary part of American relaxation. This being the case, whether common sense or merely a fashion, the production of wholesome sweets becomes at once an industrial opportunity and responsibility. That John Alex Cummings is filling his responsibility to the public health is a matter of justifiable pride to himself, and congratulation to his trade. Mr. Cummings is a son of Samuel and Harriet L. Cummings, of Connellsville, Pa. The elder Mr. Cummings is a large coal operator, holding extensive mining interests, and has been more or less interested in the production of coke.

John Alex Cummings was born in Connellsville, Dec. 17, 1883. He attended the public schools of his native town, then took a course at the California State Normal School, California, Pa., finally being graduated from the University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Cummings entered the business world on his own responsibility, at the age of twenty-three years, in the retail drug line. This venture was successful, and he continued along this branch of mercantile interest for six years; then in 1912 entered the field in which he has made a spectacular rise. In 1912 he organized the J. A. Cummings Company, retaining in his own hands the presidency and general managership of the business. Although founded only eight years ago, this company is to-day the very largest wholesale confectionery house in this section. This success is wholly due to Mr. Cummings' own remarkable business ability, and places him among the foremost men in mercantile lines in this city. Mr. Cummings is preëminently a business man, having few interests outside the business which, of necessity, commands a large share of his time. He is, however, a member of Wilkinsburg Lodge, No. 683, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 285, Royal Arch Masons; Lincoln Commandery, Knights Templar; Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Edgewood Country Club.

Mr. Cummings married, Aug. 17, 1915, Sarah Helen Klingsmith, of Pittsburgh, and they have two sons, John Alex Jr., and Samuel Thomas.

WILLIAM B. SCAIFE—From the days of Danish daring and hardihood, when Danish seamen ventured far, carrying with them sometimes terror but always energy, ability and loyalty to certain fixed principles and virtues, they have handed down to our present time many qualities of character which have been invaluable in the building up of our western nation. The history of the Scaife family has been traced from Denmark to England back nearly three hundred years. George Scaife, of Raisgill Hall, Orten Parish, England, born 1650, is the earliest recorded ancestor in the direct line.

The grandfather of William B. Scaife was Henry Scaife, of Cambridge, born 1749. Jeffery Scaife, father of William B. Scaife, was born in England, in 1774, and came to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1782, afterward moving to Pittsburgh in 1801. In 1802, he engaged with William Borrett in the manufacture of tin and sheet-iron ware, establishing a business which became one of the most important of its kind in the United States. In March, 1810, he married William Borrett's daughter, Lydia. There were born of this marriage: William Henry, who died in infancy; William Borrett, of whom further; Sarah Ann, died in infancy; Howard Watson, born 1815, died 1870; Lydia Ann, married William A. Fairman; Thomas W., born 1820, died 1850; Maria Louisa, married Benjamin Haulk, of Beaver county, Pa.; Elizabeth, died in infancy; and Anna Mary, married James Shryock.

William Borrett Scaife was born Sept. 5, 1812. After receiving the best education obtainable at the time in his native city, he went into his father's business, where he developed a most remarkable and precocious mechanical genius. At the age of nine years he constructed articles which were sold along with those made by the best workmen in the shops, and in 1834, the William B. Scaife Company was organized, the shares of which, in 1838, William B. Scaife bought out, becoming at the age of twenty-six years the sole proprietor of an important industry. From the manufacture of tin, iron, and copper parts for the steamboats, then so important to Pittsburgh, there developed an independent branch of the business—the building and equipment of steamboats.

Always active and yet always a student, Mr. Scaife not only developed a special taste for metaphysics, but delighted in the solving of problems of all kinds, and turned his resourceful mind to the task of overcoming practical business difficulties whenever they presented themselves. The old slow way of floating coal down the river seemed to him inefficient, being wasteful of time and uncertain. He was one of the first to advocate the more efficient method of towing. He was also one of the earliest manufacturers of iron roof frames and corrugated iron for roofings and sidings, ventures which proved very profitable and brought orders from all parts of the United States. He was the designer and manufacturer of the present style of the kitchen range boiler now in almost universal use. Prompt and efficient in his business, Mr. Scaife kept in touch with all labor-saving inventions, and was one of the first to install each new kind which could be advantageously used in his factory. He was also a constant seeker for whatever would tend to improve the condition of his workingmen.

Always keenly interested in the welfare of Pittsburgh, he gave substantial aid to philanthropic and religious enterprises that seemed calculated to secure progress. He was a strong believer in temperance, also the abolition of slavery, and assisted these causes with both his influence and means. He was the organizer of a society known as the Philo Institute, a debating club, which possessed a fine library and numbered among its members many men who later became prominent. Politically, he was first a Whig and then a Republican. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

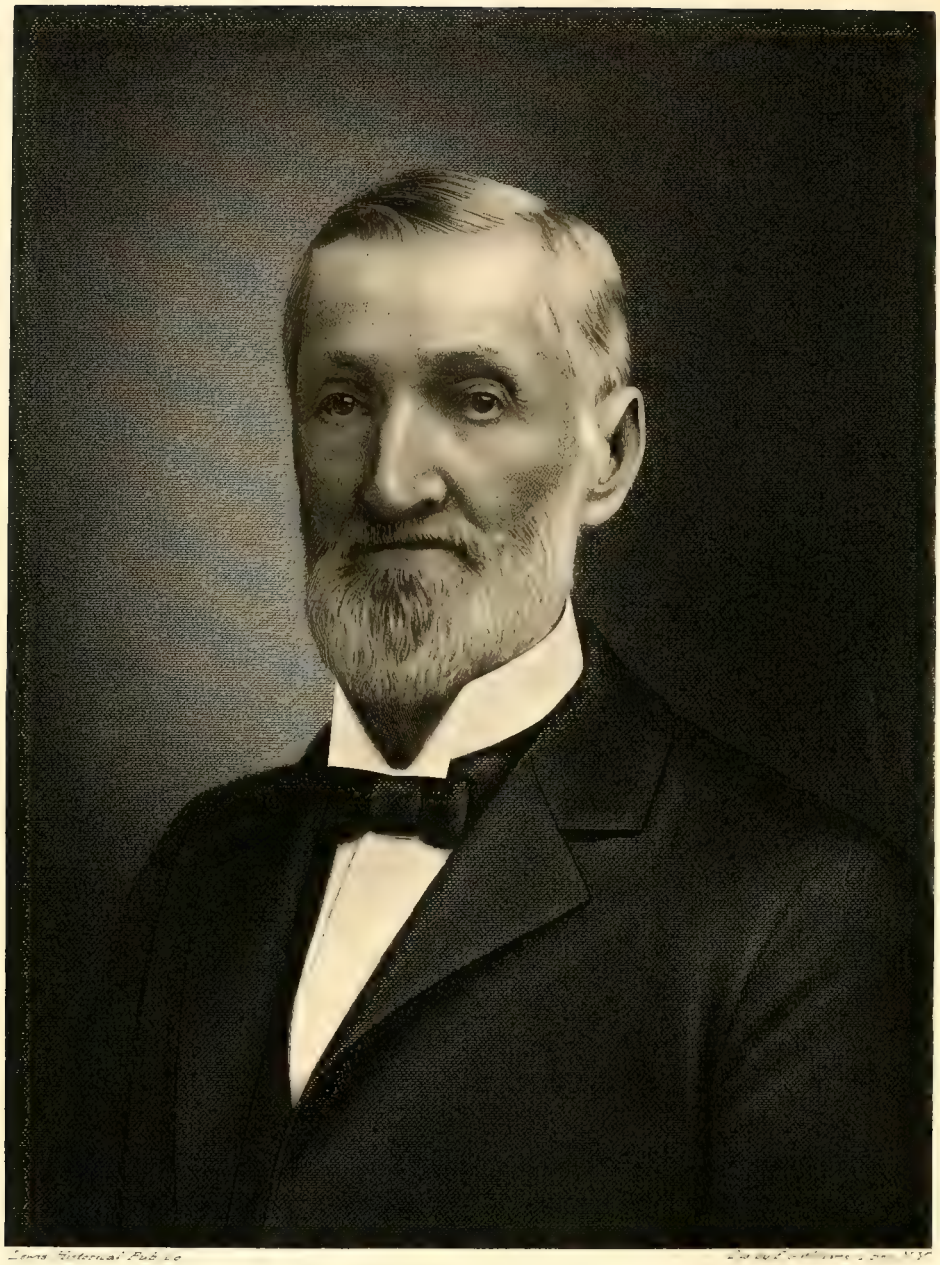
On Dec. 23, 1834, William B. Scaife married Mary Frisbee, daughter of Ephraim Frisbee, of Schoharie



W. L. Scaife



Chas. C. Scaife



James Vorner

county, N. Y. They were the parents of thirteen children, including the following sons: Oliver P., died in 1903; Charles Cooke, died in 1915; a sketch of whose life follows in this work; Lauriston L., an attorney of Boston, Mass.; William Lucien, chairman of the Scaife Foundry and Machine Company; Marvin F., died in 1921; and Walter B., of Berkeley, Cal.

Mr. Scaife died in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 2, 1876, leaving an enduring monument to his ability in the vastly developed business of William B. Scaife & Sons, and a still more lasting memorial to the integrity and nobility of his character in the loving memory of his hosts of friends.

CHARLES COOKE SCAIFE, father of James Verner Scaife, was educated in public and private schools of his native city, and belonged to one of the first classes of the old Central High School. He early associated with his father in the latter's business. Proving himself to have inherited a full share of the ability hereditary in his family, he very shortly became a member of the firm, with which he was closely identified for over fifty years. Under his able leadership the scope of the business was greatly enlarged, and the company now owns an immense plant at Oakmont, employing about five hundred men. Mr. Scaife was thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and his vitalizing energy pervaded every department of the concern. Mr. Scaife was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted Sept. 15, 1862, in Company C, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

While closely attending to his business affairs, Charles C. Scaife ever manifested a keen and active interest in everything pertaining to the city's welfare, and his name was associated with projects of the utmost municipal concern. The financial and commercial institutions, the educational, political, charitable and religious organizations, which constitute the chief features in the life of every great city, all profited by his support and coöperation. He was the owner of much real estate, and a fine judge of the dormant possibilities of landed property. A Republican in politics, and known to be an attentive observer of men and measures, he was frequently consulted in regard to questions of public moment. Although repeatedly urged to run for public office, he steadfastly declined. Mr. Scaife was a member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, and its oldest trustee in point of service at the time of his death. He died Dec. 31, 1915.

Charles C. Scaife married, Dec. 24, 1867, Priscilla M. Verner, daughter of the late James Verner, of Pittsburgh, and the following children were born to them: James Verner, William B., Charles Cooke, Jr., died Nov. 13, 1915; and Anna Verner, wife of John H. Ricketson, Jr.

JAMES VERNER—Among the many hardy pioneers of Scotch origin, coming to this country from Ireland, were the ancestors of James Verner. His grandmother died at Verner's Bridge, County Armagh, Ireland, where her life had been passed, and where her husband had died before her.

Her son, James Verner, born 1783, and Elizabeth (Doyle) Verner, his wife, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1806. After a ten years' stay in Pittsburgh they went to Williamsport, Pa. (now Monongahela City) in 1816, but in 1820 came back to Pittsburgh. In 1834 Mr. Verner purchased 460 acres of wooded property at the site of the present borough of Verona (formerly called Verner's Station), about ten miles from Pittsburgh. Clearing part of the property and erecting thereon a house, he removed from Penn street, Pittsburgh, in 1836, but moved back to that city in 1841, again residing on Penn street. Later Mr. Verner engaged in the brewing and lumber business with James Brown under the firm name of Brown & Verner. James Verner, Sr., died in 1854, at the age of seventy-one, his wife dying two years later at the same age. They were the parents of four children: Elizabeth, who married Samuel Morrison, and died in 1887; Ellen Holmes, married, Nov. 3, 1835, Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died Dec. 19, 1897; Matilda, married W. W. Wallace; and James, of whom further.

James Verner, youngest child of James and Elizabeth (Doyle) Verner, was born Aug. 30, 1818, at Monongahela City (then called Williamsport), Pa. He attended the private school kept by John Kelly, in old Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, and later attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. After leaving college he worked with his father on the farm, clearing and fencing same, and continued to reside there for some time after his father's removal to Pittsburgh in 1841. He also, later in life, added very largely to the original property holdings. After the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad, he formed a company to lay out a village which now constitutes Verona borough, and secured the location of the Allegheny Valley railroad shops there. Returning to Pittsburgh somewhat later, he became a partner in the brewing firm of George W. Smith & Company, in which business he continued for many years. Becoming interested in the Excelsior Omnibus Company, which carried passengers and baggage from the Pennsylvania railroad in Pittsburgh to the Fort Wayne railroad in Allegheny, he operated the transferring business for some time, then sold out and applied for and obtained a charter for the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, which was put in operation in 1859, being the first street railway operated west of the Allegheny mountains. Later this road was consolidated with the Transverse road in the Citizens' Traction railway. Still later, Mr. Verner organized the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, and became its first president. Energy, enterprise, and clear and accurate judgment brought success to his undertakings, and under his guidance this last undertaking was very successful.

Public-spirited and always interested in the advancement of his community, Mr. Verner served for a number of years as a member of Council from the Fourth Ward, being first a Whig and later a Republican in his party allegiance. He was exceedingly fond of field sports, and had the reputation of being the oldest "wing shot" in Western Pennsylvania. He was one of the first to take an interest in the breeding of hunting dogs, and was one of the organizers of the Sportsmen's

Association of Western Pennsylvania, an association organized for the protection of fish and game. Mr. Verner was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Verner married Anna Murry, daughter of James Murry, of Murrysville, Pa., Aug. 10, 1841. She was born at that place, May 10, 1824. They became the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom five lived to maturity: Priscilla M., born Aug. 20, 1845, died Sept. 22, 1916, married Charles C. Scaife, whose biography precedes this in the work; Amelia, married Arthur Malcom, of Philadelphia; James K., born 1852, died 1891, married Kate L. Lewis, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Murry A., married Barbara Bailey; and Morris Scott, married Anna Melsom, of Christiana, Norway. James Verner died in his eighty-third year, Aug. 8, 1901, his wife dying twenty years earlier, April 10, 1881.

The death of Mr. Verner was a distinct loss to the community. As a capable, energetic business man of large ability, he was throughout his career closely identified with the interests of Pittsburgh. Clearly foreseeing the possibilities of the city, he worked unceasingly for the development of her interests, and was one of the largest owners of real estate. Friends and business associates sadly missed the advice and wise counsel of this resourceful man, upon whose strength and judgment so many had leaned, and to whose ability so much of their own success was due.

FRANK HARLAN FREDERICK, M. D.—Despite his prominence in a profession that demands single devotion from its followers, Dr. Frank Harlan Frederick has extended his sphere of activity and influence far beyond the field of surgery, in which he has achieved brilliant record, and in the public service, fraternal work, and social and sportsmen's organizations is held in equally high regard. Dr. Frederick is a son of Franklin J. and Margaret (Robinson) Frederick, his father a farmer of Jefferson county, Ohio, who died in his eightieth year, his mother surviving her husband, having celebrated her eighty-third birthday on November 27, 1920.

Frank Harlan Frederick was born on the home farm at Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, in April, 1870, and after attending the country schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, became a student in the schools of Richmond, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he taught school, then pursued his advanced education, which he financed independently. He was graduated from Richmond College, Richmond, Ohio, in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1897 he received his M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh University). For one year Dr. Frederick served as interne in the Allegheny General Hospital, in 1898 establishing in private practice in Pittsburgh, which, with surgery as his special interest, has continued to the present time. Dr. Frederick is a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, of Pittsburgh, and assistant surgeon of St. John's Hospital, one of the leaders in his profession in the city. He has a wide reputation as a surgeon, able and successful, and the professional demands made upon him are heavy.

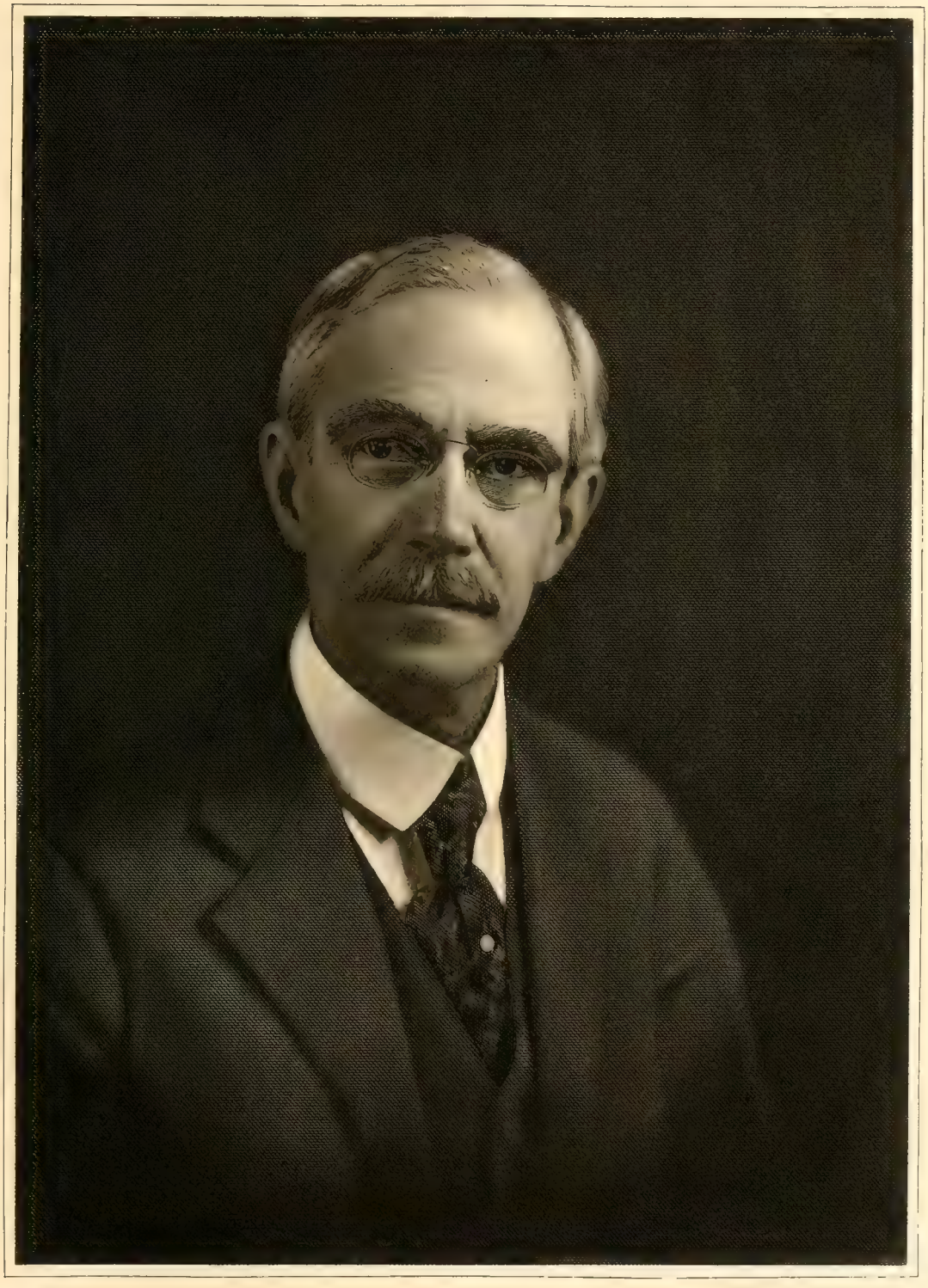
Dr. Frederick's operating work absorbs him completely during the large share of his time devoted to his practice, but the ability to meet his ever full schedule of professional engagements comes from the wide variety of his interests in other relations of life and the relaxation that is felt in complete mental change, even when physical activity is maintained. He has always been in close touch with public affairs, his political sympathy strongly Republican, and for several years he was a member of the City Council, serving on the important committees of finance and corporations. In 1914, Dr. Frederick was appointed a member of the Civil Service Board of Pittsburgh, and in 1918 was chosen president of this board, a position he now fills. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and consistory, as well as to the shrine, also affiliating with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Highland Country Club and president of the Union Club, having held this office for two years. Dr. Frederick finds his greatest pleasures in the recreation of the out-of-doors, hunting, fishing, golfing, and among his memberships in organizations devoted to these pursuits are the Duquesne Hunting and Fishing Club, the Twin City Camping Club, and the Conneaut Golf Club. His summer home is an attractive residence on Conneaut Lake.

Dr. Frederick married (first) Mary Patterson, of Pittsburgh, who died in 1912; (second) in 1913, Josephine Jones, and they are the parents of one child, Frank Harlan, Jr., born Sept. 2, 1914. Eminently successful professionally, popular socially, and useful in responsible degree in public office, Dr. Frederick fills a distinctive place in the Pittsburgh community, whose welfare he has come to hold as of premier importance.

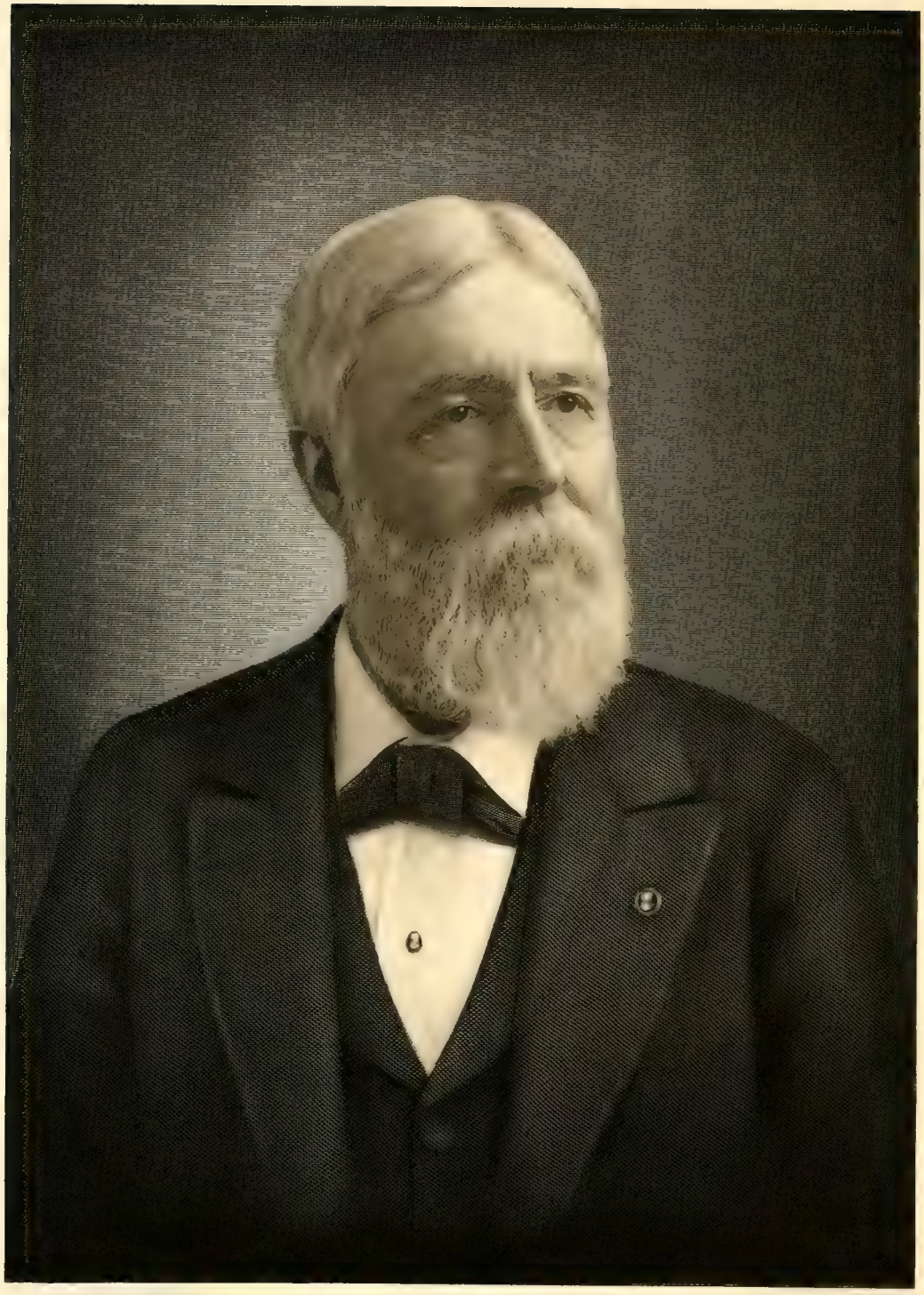
BENJAMIN GILBERT FOLLANSBEE—Chairman of the board of the Follansbee Brothers Company, with main offices in Pittsburgh, Pa., and works at Follansbee, W. Va., and Toronto, Ohio, Benjamin Gilbert Follansbee continues the representation in Pittsburgh of an honored family name established here by his father three-quarters of a century ago.

Mr. Follansbee is a descendant of old Massachusetts families. Somewhere between 1634 and 1638 Robert and William Follansbee came from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Newbury, now Newburyport, and from Robert Follansbee this branch of the family descends.

Benjamin G. Follansbee is a son of Gilbert Follansbee, and grandson of John Follansbee, a soldier of the War of 1812 as a member of the Haverhill (Mass.) Light Infantry. John Follansbee's marriage with Elizabeth Haynes, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Anne (Mooers) Haynes, gives Mr. Follansbee descent from a Revolutionary ancestor, Thomas Haynes serving as a private in Captain Moses Newell's company, which marched on the "Lexington Alarm," and also taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His patriotic forbears include his great-grandfather, Amos Hunting, who was a member of a company of volunteers raised by the town of Dedham (Mass.) for service in the Continental army



B. G. Tollanshe



Captain Edward T. Wright

during 1780. He saw varied duty, and was present at the execution of Major André.

Gilbert Follansbee, father of Benjamin Gilbert Follansbee, was born in Plaistow, Mass., Jan. 5, 1821, and died at the home of his son, Benjamin Gilbert Follansbee, in Pittsburgh, May 15, 1917, at the remarkable age of ninety-six years, four months and ten days. His parents moved from New England to Philadelphia, Pa., when he was a child, and in the latter city he grew to manhood, learning the business of shoe manufacturing, and following this line in Philadelphia as manufacturer and dealer. In his early years he was for some time in charge of a branch shoe house in Lynchburg, Va. In 1845 Mr. Follansbee came to Pittsburgh, and here he was prominently engaged in banking and mercantile lines until his retirement from active affairs in 1878. He was associated with the banking firm of William A. Hill & Company, and was one of the organizers and a director for many years of the Pittsburgh Bank of Savings, also being at one time superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce. Gilbert Follansbee was a Presbyterian in religious faith, a member of the Third Church, and affiliated with the Masonic order, holding membership in the Masonic Veterans' Association of Pennsylvania. Great length of years fell to his lot and at no time throughout their course was he without a following of loyal friends, who granted him their respect and honor for a life passed in uprightness and integrity.

Gilbert Follansbee married, in Boston, Mass., Maria Jackson Haynes, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Hunting) Haynes, and descendant of Jonathan Haynes, born in England, in 1616, who came to Massachusetts, settling in Newbury (now Newburyport), between 1635 and 1640. He and his children were captured by the Indians, but escaped. Four years later, he and one of his sons were captured, and he was killed. The son, however, was redeemed and returned to his home. Gilbert and Maria Jackson (Haynes) Follansbee were the parents of five children, of whom Benjamin Gilbert is the eldest son.

Benjamin Gilbert Follansbee was born in Pittsburgh, North Side. After obtaining his education in the public schools of the city and the Newell Institute, he began business life in the employ of the Union line of the Pennsylvania railroad, subsequently being identified with Park, Scott & Company, manufacturers of sheet and bolt copper, and dealers in metals. Subsequently, the copper manufacturing was taken over by the Parks, and the other part of the business greatly enlarged, particularly the tin plate, which was then imported from England and Wales. Death caused the withdrawal of the Scott interests, and in September, 1894, with three associates, Benjamin G. Follansbee organized the Follansbee Brothers Company as a Pennsylvania corporation. Mr. Follansbee served as president until January, 1916, when he became chairman of the board of directors, continuing active contact with the business. The company manufactures hammered open hearth steel, tin plate and sheets. In 1896 the company built a tin house in Pittsburgh, North Side, and in 1902 the business had grown so rapidly that a manufacturing site was purchased at Follansbee, W. Va., where a flourishing industrial town of 3,500 people has developed. The original plant, which began operating in 1904, has been greatly enlarged, a steel plant added, also a plant devoted to sheet metal specialties, and the company is about completing another plant near Toronto, Ohio. This steel and sheet steel plant has its own coal mines, rail and Ohio river transportation, a large modern power plant, and about 100 brick houses erected for their employees. Its main offices are located in Pittsburgh, with distributing points in the larger cities. The company has developed into an important enterprise in its field, and its stability has become assured.

Mr. Follansbee is a director of the Brooke County Improvement Company, organized for the building of homes for the workmen; Follansbee Water and Light Company; Sheet Metal Specialty Company; and is a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. He is a perpetual member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and of the Board of Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery. Mr. Follansbee's interests in civic affairs is in part indicated by his membership in a number of organizations devoted to public welfare. Among these are the Pittsburgh Civic Club, the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, and the National Security League, in all of which he is a life member. He is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Duquesne and Oakmont Country clubs. His patriotic ancestry gives him membership in the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution. Like his father, he is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, which he serves in the office of trustee.

Benjamin Gilbert Follansbee married, Oct. 6, 1887, Frances S. Wright, daughter of Captain Edward S. Wright, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Follansbee is a member and director of the Twentieth Century Club, a member of the Tuesday Musical Club, and of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association.

CAPTAIN EDWARD S. WRIGHT was among the first to advocate and put into practice many of the reforms which, in the last half century, have put the prison in its proper place in relation to society, as a corrective rather than a punitive institution. His military record in the Civil War was notable, but it was overshadowed by his thirty-three years of service to the State and to society as warden of the Western Penitentiary. He advocated development of responsibility in the men under his care, and once wrote "do a little of the trusting yourselves instead of discharging them from confinement with a very small gratuity, shabby clothing, and a good-bye, and then wondering why the poor fellow cannot get work." He favored training in the trades for men while in prison, that they might earn an honest livelihood when released.

Edward Smith Wright was born at Dudley, England, Dec. 5, 1829, the son of George and Ann (Smith) Wright. His father's family, for several generations, manufactured anvils at Dudley and exported many of them to the United States. John Wright, an uncle of Edward S. Wright, came to this country in 1832, and the latter followed in 1847. He became a junior clerk

in a grocery store and later the chief clerk of the Pittsburgh "Gazette," with which paper he remained four years.

In 1855 he was elected water assessor for the city of Pittsburgh, which position he occupied until the beginning of the Civil War. He then organized two companies and was elected captain of one which became Company F, of the 62nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, one of the first three-year regiments. He was in the field until the close of the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia, when he suffered an attack of malaria fever and was sent to a Washington hospital. Upon recovery, Captain Wright was assigned to detached duty, and succeeded Colonel Charles T. Campbell as military provost marshal for Pittsburgh. At this time, 118 of Morgan's raiders, men who had terrorized the people of southern Ohio and Indiana by their incursions in behalf of the Confederacy were confined in the Western Penitentiary as prisoners of war. It was Captain Wright's duty as provost marshal to see that these men were properly cared for, and through this came his first connection with the institution to which he should later give so much of his life's work. Prisoners of war are not always a contented lot, but forty years later one of these men wrote: "Please say to Captain E. S. Wright that I have never ceased to be grateful to him for his manly and soldierly courtesy to us as prisoners."

Captain Wright was mustered out of service in July, 1864, with the command from which he had been detached. He then went into the oil business and later became president of the Pittsburgh Glass Manufacturing Company. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the Common Council of Pittsburgh, and for a time returned to his old position as water assessor.

In February, 1869, Captain Wright was elected warden of the Western Penitentiary and continued in this position until ill-health compelled his resignation in the fall of 1901. Soon after his election a change was secured in the State law, which permitted the prisoners to be brought from their solitary cells and assembled for work, school and worship. A chapel and workshop were built, and the new warden started a school where illiterate men were given a chance to learn to read and write. In these reforms and in many others inaugurated in later years, Rev. J. L. Milligan, the chaplain of the prison, who began his lifelong work there the same day as did Captain Wright, gave hearty coöperation. The buildings occupied by the Western Penitentiary when Captain Wright became warden were situated in the West Park, Allegheny. Later this became insufficient to accommodate the numbers of men sent, and in 1878 the property in Woods Run, now occupied by the prison, and formerly occupied by the House of Refuge, was assigned by the State to the Western Penitentiary. The new prison buildings were gradually built during the succeeding years, the prisoners moved down as buildings were ready, and finally, in 1885, the old buildings were razed and the property returned to the city for park purposes.

Captain Wright was a charter member of the National Prison Association, organized in 1870, and served as its president in 1900. After his retirement from active prison work, he still retained his membership in this association and through it, kept in touch with the movement for prison reform throughout the country.

For sixty-two years Captain Wright belonged to the Masonic order, being a member of Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons, Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Through his military service he held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, the Army of the Potomac, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he kept in touch with his former comrades of the war in these organizations. As a young man, he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh and, in later years, gave his support to the North Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, North Side.

Captain Wright married (first), in 1849, Sarah, daughter of Francis C. Flanegin, a lawyer of Allegheny county, and (second), in 1895, Annie Wilson. There were eight children by his first marriage, of whom four survive: George F., married Mary Emma Straw; Frances S., married B. G. Follansbee (see preceding sketch); David Leland, married Maude Aiken; and Mary Losey, married Dr. David C. Boyce.

Captain Wright died Feb. 28, 1916. In his work as warden he stood out among the men of his time as a servant of society well worthy of his trust, and Pittsburgh is honored by the work he did here.

THE DENNY FAMILY—Of Anglo-Irish origin, the Denny family was planted in Ireland in the sixteenth century. First of the line in later historic times was Sir Edward Denny, who went to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England, and settled at Tralee, County Kerry. He was descended from John Denny, who fell in the French wars of Henry V. In the sixth generation from this John Denny was Sir Edward Denny, who was summoned to Parliament in 1604, as Baron Denny, and was created earl of Norwich in 1626. Sir Edward Denny, of Tralee, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Denny, uncle of the deceased Earl of Norwich. Tralee Castle, the ancient residence of the Desmonds, came into the possession of the Denny family as a reward to Edward Denny, the first settler of the family in Ireland, for making a prisoner of the Earl of Desmond, who was accused of causing a dreadful massacre of the English at a feast to which he had invited them. Although the direct connection has not been discovered, it was from this stock that William and Walter Denny, brothers, early settlers in Pennsylvania, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, were probably derived. From this William Denny came the Denny family of Pittsburgh, Pa., while the Denny family of Chambersburg, Pa., is descended from the other pioneer, Captain Walter Denny. The Denny coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a saltier, between twelve crosses, patee or.
Crest—A cubit arm, vested azure, turned up argent, holding five wheat-ears or.

William Denny came to Pennsylvania as a young man, about 1720, and subsequently removed to the Cumberland Valley. He died in Pennsborough township, Pa., in 1750-1751. He married, about 1728, in Chester county, Pa.,

Agnes Parker. Issue: 1. Walter Denny, of whom below. 2. Martha Denny, married John McClure, son of John and Jenet McClure. The father of John McClure was the first settler on the site of Carlisle, Pa. The son sold the land on Letort's spring, inherited from his father, to Adam Hoppes in 1760, and removed to the Monongahela. He was coroner of Cumberland county, 1754-1758, and at the time of the sale to Hoppes was in command at Fort Pitt. Issue: John, William, James; a daughter who married Richard McClure; Mary, and a daughter who married John Hoge. 3. William (2) Denny, of whom below.

Walter Denny, brother of the preceding, also came to Pennsylvania about 1720, and settled in Little Britain, Lancaster county. He died in 1752. He married, in Chester county, about 1726, Marjorie ————. Issue: 1. John Denny, of whom below. 2. A daughter, married Robert McQuestion. 3. Sarah Denny, married John Evans. 4. A daughter, married David Denny, son of William and Margaret Denny, of Uchlan township, Chester county, born in 1743, died in 1820; was active in the war of the Revolution.

John Denny, son of Walter and Marjorie Denny, settled in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county. He died in 1785-86. He married Marjorie ————, of Lancaster county, Pa. Issue: 1. Walter Denny, who went to Virginia. 2. Sarah Denny. 3. Ann Denny. 4. Elizabeth Denny.

Captain Walter Denny, eldest son of William (1) and Agnes (Parker) Denny, lived in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., where he was a taxable. He was active in the Revolution, and was a captain in the second battalion of the Cumberland County Associators, 1777-1778. He commanded a marching company under Colonel Frederick Watts, in March, 1778, and was killed in the disastrous action at the Crooked Billet, May 1, 1778. His eldest son was captured in the same action and kept for three months on board a Jersey prison ship. Issue: 1. William Denny. 2. Walter Denny. 3. David Denny, of whom below. 4. Daniel Denny. 5. Mary Denny, married ———— Ramsey.

William (2) Denny, second son of William (1) and Agnes (Parker) Denny, was born in Chester county, in 1737. In his manhood years he lived in Carlisle, Pa., and was the contractor for the erection of the first Cumberland county court-house in 1765. He was coroner of Cumberland county, 1768-1770. During the Revolution he was commissary of issues. He was a gentleman of the old school, high-minded, dignified, and courteous. He died about 1800. He married, in 1760, Agnes Parker. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, and was born near Carlisle, in 1741.

(Parker. The Pennsylvania Parker family was of Irish origin, and came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Richard and Janet Parker were pioneer settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Coming from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, they settled adjacent to the glebe lands, at Meeting-house Springs, on the Conodoguinet river. He died prior to 1750, his wife surviving him for fifteen years.

John Parker, son of Richard and Janet Parker, was born about 1716, and died prior to 1785. He married, April 20, 1740, Margaret McClure, daughter of John and Jenet McClure, the first white settlers on the site of Carlisle.

Richard Parker, eldest son of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, was born in 1743. He served in the Revolution, and afterward removed to Kentucky, where he died. One of his daughters married Thomas Crittenden, a brother of the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Elizabeth Parker, daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, married Francis Campbell, who, in his day, was a leading citizen of Shippensburg, Pa. Their eldest son, Parker Campbell, married Elizabeth Calhoun, a daughter of Dr. John and Ruhannah (Chambers) Calhoun. Another son, James Campbell, a lawyer in York, Pa., married Cassandra Miller, daughter of General Henry Miller.

Alexander Parker, another son of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, was born in 1753, and died in 1792. He served in Colonel's Irvine's regiment in the Revolution, and was a captain of the Pennsylvania line. After the Revolution he laid out the town of Parkersburg, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, in West Virginia. He married Rebecca Blair, daughter of William Blair, and she, after his death, became the wife of Charles McClure, Judge William McClure, of Pittsburgh, being a son of this second marriage. Judge McClure was thus a nephew of John Parker's wife, Margaret McClure, she being a sister of his father.

Mary Parker, another daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, married William Fleming, of Cumberland county. They had two sons, James and John, and eight daughters. The eldest daughter, Ann, married William Lyon, and was the mother of Margaret Lyon, who became the wife of the Rev. David Denny; and of Alice Lyon, the wife of Judge George Chambers, of Chambersburg. All the daughters of William and Mary (Parker) Fleming intermarried with old Cumberland county families, including the Greggs, Elliotts, Randolphs, and Crains.

Agnes Parker, daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, married William (2) Denny, above).

Issue of William (2) and Agnes (Parker) Denny: 1. Ebenezer Denny, of whom below. 2. Priscilla Denny, born May 28, 1763, died in Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 22, 1849; married Simon Boyd, an officer, according to tradition, in the second battalion of the Cumberland County Associators; no issue. 3. William Denny, born March 24, 1765, died in infancy. 4. Nancy (Agnes) Denny, born Aug. 31, 1768, died unmarried, Jan. 11, 1845. 5. Margaret Denny, born June 25, 1771, died Dec. 8, 1847; married, April 11, 1793, Samuel Simison. Issue: i. Parker Simison; ii. Elder Simison; iii. John Simison; iv. Boyd Denny Simison; v. Nancy Simison, married Elisha Doyle; vi. Isabella Simison, died in infancy; vii. Eliza Simison. 6. Mary Denny, born Feb. 13, 1775, died in 1777. 7. Mary Polly Denny, married George Murray, of whom below. 8. Elizabeth Denny, born April 22, 1781, died, unmarried, March 27, 1848. 9. Boyd Denny, born Feb. 20, 1783; died in Pittsburgh.

David Denny, son of Captain Walter Denny, was born near Carlisle, Pa., in 1767. He was graduated from Dickinson College, and was licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle. He was pastor of the Path

Valley Presbyterian churches in 1792-1800, and of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, 1800-1838. For several years after the beginning of his Falling Spring pastorate he combined with his clerical duties those of principal of the Chambersburg Academy. He died in Chambersburg, Dec. 16, 1845.

He married, July 25, 1793, Margaret Lyon, daughter of William and Ann (Fleming) Lyon. She was born in Carlisle, May 9, 1770, and died in Chambersburg, Feb. 17, 1838. William Lyon, her father, was surveyor early in life under his uncle, Colonel John Armstrong. He was an officer in the French and Indian War, and for many years was a court-house officer in Carlisle. One of his daughters, Alice Lyon, married Judge George Chambers, of Chambersburg. Issue: 1. John F. Denny, born in Path Valley, in 1798, died Sept. 27, 1850; a leading lawyer of the Franklin county bar. 2. William Denny. 3. Walter Denny, died in 1828; a lawyer in Port Gibson, Mich. 4. James Denny, married and had issue: William, David and Fanny. 5. David R. Denny, a lawyer in Bedford, Pa. 6. Daniel Denny, a lawyer. 7. Ann Denny, married ———— Ewing. 8. Alice Denny, born Nov. 4, 1809, died unmarried, Nov. 24, 1865. 9. Margaretta L. Denny, died, unmarried, Feb. 27, 1886.

Major Ebenezer Denny, son of William (2) and Agnes (Parker) Denny, was born in Carlisle, March 11, 1761. At the early age of thirteen he was entrusted with despatches for the commandant at Fort Pitt, crossing the Allegheny mountains alone, concealing himself in the woods at night. On two of these expeditions he was chased into Fort London by the Indians. For a time he was employed in his father's store in Carlisle, but learning that a letter of marque was about to sail from Philadelphia for the West Indies, he shipped as a volunteer. For his gallantry in numerous sea fights he was promoted to command the quarter-deck.

As he was about to ship for a second voyage he received a commission as ensign in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, in the Continental army. The army was then on the march to face Cornwallis at Yorktown. Near Williamsburg the regiment had a successful encounter with British forces under Simcoe, and when the terms of capitulation were agreed upon, Ensign Denny was designated to plant the first American flag on the British parapet.

In the ceremony of surrender Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Butler, in honor of his services, and the signal part his regiment had taken in the capture of the redoubt, was appointed to plant the first American flag upon the British parapet. Colonel Butler, who was a short, heavy person, detailed his youngest ensign, Ebenezer Denny, for this service, who in figure and stature was a contrast to himself and probably partial to him as coming from his own town, Carlisle. The young officer mounted the parapet in the presence of the three armies, and was in the act of planting the flagstaff, when Baron Steuben rode out of the lines, dismounted, took the flag and planted it himself. The disappointed and mortified subaltern had nothing to do but submit. But not so his colonel, who had avenged the baron's flight from Simcoe. He that night sent the arrogant foreigner a message, as every one expected, and it took all the influence of Washington and Rochambeau to prevent a hostile meeting. (See Denny's "Military Journal," p. 10).

He was subsequently with General St. Clair in the Carolinas, and was at Charleston during the investment and evacuation of that city. In later campaigns against the Indians, conducted by Generals Clark, Harmar, Harrison, and St. Clair, Denny bore a conspicuous and at times confidential part, being adjutant to Harmar, and aide-de-camp to St. Clair. After St. Clair's disastrous defeat on Nov. 4, 1791, Denny was dispatched to carry the intelligence to President Washington at the national capital. In 1794 he was commissioned captain, and sent in command of a detachment to protect the commissioners in laying out the town of Presque Isle, now Erie, but was turned back when he reached Le Boeuf, on account of the objections of representatives of the Six Nations to having this point occupied at that time.

During the years of 1795-1796, he resided with his family on his farm, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the banks of the Monongahela river. While there he was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. In 1796 he was elected one of the commissioners of Allegheny county; thereupon he disposed of his farm and made his home in Pittsburgh. In 1803 he was elected first treasurer of the county, and again in 1808. In 1804 he was appointed a director of the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established that year in Pittsburgh, the first bank west of the Alleghenies. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, being one of its trustees, and was the first president of the Moral Society, formed in 1809. In the War of 1812 he was commissary of purchases for troops on the Erie and Niagara frontier. When the city of Pittsburgh was incorporated, March 18, 1816, he was elected its first mayor. He died in Pittsburgh, July 21, 1822. He married, July 1, 1793, Nancy Wilkins, daughter of Captain John Wilkins, of Pittsburgh. She was born in 1775, and died May 1, 1806. Captain John Wilkins was the only son of John and Rachel (McFarland) Wilkins. Issue: 1. Harmar Denny, of whom below. 2. William H. Denny, of whom below. 3. St. Clair Denny, of whom below. 4. Nancy Denny, married Edward Harding, of whom below.

Harmar Denny, son of Major Ebenezer and Nancy (Wilkins) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh, May 13, 1794. He was named for General Harmar, the bosom friend and brother officer of his father. He was educated in Dickinson College, and being graduated therefrom in 1813, read law, and was admitted to practice in November, 1816. Subsequently he was taken into partnership by Henry Baldwin, with whom he had studied, and who afterward became a judge of the United States Supreme Court; and soon he attained high rank as a lawyer. Elected to the Legislature, he there exercised a commanding influence and then was elected to Congress, serving from Dec. 7, 1829, to March 3, 1837. In 1837 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State. He strongly advocated the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, and subsequently became president of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad. He encouraged the importation and improvements of farm stock, and the use of improved implements in agriculture, while the cause of education always found in him an unwavering friend.

He was a trustee and one of the board of examiners of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and a director in the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny City. In 1848 he was elected a member of the American

Philosophical Society. In 1850 he was nominated for congress to fill the unexpired term of Moses Hampton, resigned, but he declined that honor. He was elected a member of the electoral college in the presidential campaign of 1840. In early life he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and on April 12, 1829, he was ordained a ruling elder, which office he held until his death. At its inauguration in 1818 he was elected the first president of the Allegheny county branch of the American Bible Society. He died Jan. 29, 1852.

He married, Nov. 25, 1817, Elizabeth F. O'Hara, daughter of General James and Mary (Carson) O'Hara. (See O'Hara). She was born Dec. 31, 1796, and died Jan. 19, 1878. Issue of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny: 1. Ann Wilkins Denny, died young. 2. Mary O'Hara Denny, married J. Walter Spring. He died in 1851 and she died in 1904. Issue: i. Elizabeth Spring; ii. Mary Spring, married the Rev. Reese Alsop; iii. Anna Melezina Spring. 3. James O'Hara Denny, of whom below. 4. William Croghan Denny, of whom below. 5. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, married Robert McKnight, of whom below. 6. Catharine Denny, died young. 7. Agnes Denny, died young. 8. Caroline Sophia Denny, married the Rev. William M. Paxton, of whom below. 9. Amelia Melusina Denny, married Captain Thomas J. Brereton, of whom below. 10. Harmar (2) Denny, born in 1834; educated in Oxford University, England; was a member of the Society of Jesuits and secretary to Archbishop Manning. Died Sept. 4, 1908. 11. Matilda Wilkins Denny, who died Feb. 17, 1918. 12. Henry Baldwin Denny, died young.

William Henry Denny, son of Major Ebenezer and Nancy (Wilkins) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh, March 18, 1796. He studied medicine and practiced in his native city. Apart from his professional activity, his most important work was the editorship of his father's "Military Journal," to which he contributed an introductory memoir, and which was published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

He married (first) Sophia Du Barry. Issue: 1. Ebenezer Denny, of the United States navy. 2. Sophia Denny, married Brady Wilkins. 3. Du Plesis Denny. 4. Rebecca Denny, married Dr. T. S. Verdi. 5. Juliette Denny, married Thomas Gibson. William Henry Denny married (second) Maria Poe, daughter of George Poe. Issue: 6. Georgiana Denny. 7. William Henry Denny. 8. George Tolman Denny.

St. Clair Denny, son of Major Ebenezer and Nancy (Wilkins) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh in 1800. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1818, and was graduated June 30, 1822. Promoted to be second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, July 1, 1822, and to be first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1827, he served on the frontier at Fort St. Anthony, Minn., 1822-1825; was with Major Long's Missouri Expedition, 1823-1824; and was afterward at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Howard, Wis. He was assigned to duty as assistant quartermaster, 1830-1834, and became captain April 1, 1836. During the Canada disturbances in 1838, he was on the northern frontier, having been transferred to the Eighth Infantry. He resigned April 30, 1839, but returned to the army Oct. 15, 1841, as paymaster with the rank of major, and continued in the service until his death. He died Aug. 18, 1858.

He married Caroline Hamilton, daughter of Major James Hamilton, United States army. Issue: 1. Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, married her cousin, William Croghan Denny, of whom below. 2. Willoughby Morgan Denny, died young. 3. James Hamilton Denny, died young. 4. St. Clair Denny, died young. 5. Annie H. Denny, married William M. Corcoran. Issue: i. Caroline Denny Corcoran, married Asa P. Childs; issue: Joseph DuBarry Childs; St. Clair Denny Childs. ii. William St. Clair Corcoran, married Jeanie C. Howe (both deceased). 6. Caroline St. Clair Denny, married Joseph N. DuBarry. Issue: Emma DuBarry, died young; St. Clair Denny DuBarry, died young; Elizabeth Denny DuBarry; Joseph N. DuBarry, Jr., married Rebecca Hagen, issue: Joseph N. DuBarry, and William Hagan DuBarry. 7. William Irwin Denny, married Elizabeth Wellendorf. 8. G. M. Brooke Denny.

Nancy Denny, only daughter of Major Ebenezer and Nancy (Wilkins) Denny, married Edward Harding, a native of Maryland. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1814 and was graduated in 1818. He was appointed second lieutenant in the artillery corps, July 24, 1818; was transferred to the second artillery, June 1, 1821; was commissioned first lieutenant, May 10, 1826, captain of ordnance, May 30, 1832, and major, July 10, 1851. He died Feb. 15, 1855. Issue: 1. Ebenezer Denny Harding, of whom below. 2. Elizabeth Harding, married Oliver W. Barnes. 3. William Harding. 4. Martin Van Buren Harding.

James O'Hara Denny, son of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1821. He was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and, studying law in Pittsburgh under the Hon. Sydney Bradford, was admitted to practice. Afterward turning his attention to business, he took charge of the O'Hara Glass Works, and was identified with other interests in Pittsburgh. He was captain in the First Pennsylvania Infantry in the war with Mexico. He died Jan. 31, 1859.

He married (first) Catharine Dallas, daughter of Judge Trevanion B. and Jane S. (Wilkins) Dallas, of Pittsburgh; and (second), Nov. 10, 1852, Margaret Darragh Stevenson, who died Nov. 16, 1895.

(Stevenson. The Stevenson family to which Margaret Darragh Stevenson belonged was of distinguished Irish origin.

George Stevenson, the great-grandfather of Margaret Darragh Stevenson, was educated for the ministry in Trinity College, Dublin. The prospect of a life devoted to the ministerial calling was not agreeable to him, however, and he left home and came to America, locating in York, Pa. He married a sister of General Thompson, and had one son and one daughter. His daughter, Catharine Stevenson, married General John Wilkins, whose sister, Nancy Wilkins, married Major Ebenezer Denny. (See Denny).

George Stevenson, son of the preceding was a physician. He married Mary Holmes of the distinguished Holmes family of Baltimore, Md.

Harry Stevenson, son of George and Mary (Holmes) Stevenson, married Elizabeth Darragh, daughter of John

Darragh, who was the second mayor of the city of Pittsburgh; she was born in 1799 and died in February, 1883.

Margaret Darragh Stevenson, daughter of Harry and Elizabeth (Darragh) Stevenson, married James O'Hara Denny, above.)

Issue of James O'Hara and Margaret Darragh (Stevenson) Denny: 1. Henry Stevenson Denny, of whom below. 2. James O'Hara Denny, born Sept. 15, 1855. 3. Francis Herron Denny, born Nov. 28, 1857; married Mary Clark Speer, daughter of Charles E. and Sarah (Dawson) Speer, of Pittsburgh. Died Sept. 2, 1919.

William Croghan Denny, son of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823. He was captain of the Pittsburgh City Guards of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment in 1861. He died in 1866.

He married (first) Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, daughter of St. Clair and Caroline (Hamilton) Denny. Issue: 1. St. Clair Denny, born in 1846, died in 1876; served six months during the Civil War. 2. Edward Harding Denny, died young. 3. Harmar Denny Denny, born in 1852, of whom below. He married (second) Mrs. Nancy (Tripp) Stevenson. Issue: 4. Elizabeth Febiger Denny, married (first) Charles W. Sargent. Issue: i. William Denny Sargent; ii. Elizabeth Febiger Sargent; iii. Clement Sargent; iv. Matilda Denny Sargent; married (second) Addis M. Whitney. 5. William Croghan (2) Denny, married Anna F. Duryea.

Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, daughter of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, married Robert McKnight, son of William McKnight. Mr. McKnight was born in Pittsburgh in 1820, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1842. He was a member of the Common Council, 1848-1850, and a representative in Congress, 1859-1863. He was ordained a ruling elder in the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny and was frequently a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Belfast, Irland, in 1884. He died in 1885, and his widow, Elizabeth O'Hara (Denny) McKnight, died in 1896. Issue: 1. Harmar Denny McKnight, died unmarried. 2. Woodruff McKnight, married Cora Burden. Issue: Kate Cassatt McKnight. 3. Kate Cassatt McKnight, died unmarried. 4. Bessie Denny McKnight, married Major T. J. Gregg, U. S. A. Issue: i. Elizabeth Denny Gregg; ii. Martha McMurtrie Gregg; iii. Ellen McKnight Gregg; iv. Alice Matilda Gregg. 5. Henry McKnight. 6. Flora McKnight, married William L. Pierce. Issue: i. Elizabeth Denny Pierce; ii. William L. Pierce; iii. Robert McKnight Pierce; iv. Harmar Denny Pierce. 7. Mary Spring McKnight, died in infancy. 8. Robert McKnight, died unmarried. 9. Philip Sidney McKnight, died in infancy. 10. Alice Matilda McKnight.

Caroline Sophia Denny, daughter of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, married, Nov. 8, 1855, the Rev. William Miller Paxton. Dr. Paxton was born in Adams county, Pa., June 7, 1824, and died in Princeton, N. J., Nov. 26, 1904. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1843, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848. After serving the Presbyterian congregation in Greencastle, Pa., for a brief period, he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, 1851-1865; professor of sacred rhetoric in Allegheny Theological Seminary, 1860-1867; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York City, 1867-1883; and professor of ecclesiastical and pastoral theology and homiletics in the Princeton Theological Seminary, 1883-1904. He received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson College in 1860, and that of LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1883. Mrs. Paxton died Nov. 8, 1920. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Denny Paxton, born in Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 30, 1858; died Jan. 28, 1914. 2. James Dunlap Paxton, born in Pittsburgh, July 26, 1860. Graduated from Princeton University in 1880, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1883. He has served Presbyterian congregations in Schenectady, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Paul, Minn., Lynchburg, Va., and Paris, France. He married, May 22, 1883, his cousin, Helen Jane Paxton. 3. Amelia Maria Paxton, married May 27, 1886, Frank C. Roberts, of Philadelphia, Pa. Issue: i. Caroline Roberts; ii. Katharine Roberts; iii. William Paxton Roberts; iv. Frank C. Roberts, Jr.; v. Harmar Denny Roberts. 4. William Miller Paxton, Jr., married Elizabeth Thomas. 5. Caroline Denny Paxton, married Feb. 11, 1896, the Rev. Lewis Seymour Mudge, born in Yonkers, N. Y., graduated from Princeton University in 1889, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1895. 6. Harmar Denny Paxton, died, unmarried, Feb. 27, 1896. 7. Margaretta Paxton. 8. James Donaldson Paxton, married Myra Reading Gulick. Issue: i. William Miller Paxton, 3d; ii. Myra Gulick Paxton.

Amelia Melusina Denny, daughter of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, married, Oct. 12, 1854, Captain Thomas John Brereton, who was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1822, and died in Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1870. He was a son of John A. and Amelia (Lovering) Brereton, and a grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Brereton. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1839, and was graduated third in his class, June 30, 1843. His military record is as follows: Promoted to be brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, July 1, 1842; transferred to the Ordnance Department, July 20; second lieutenant March 3, 1847; brevet first lieutenant, May 9, 1846, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Mexico"; first lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1851, and captain, July 1, 1857. After serving on General Taylor's staff at Palo Alto and Resaca, he was placed in command of Fort Brown, the base of supplies for the army under Taylor. Following the Mexican War he served at the Frankford, Allegheny, and Mobile arsenals. While at the Allegheny arsenal he obtained a furlough and, as chief engineer, and afterward president, built the Allegheny Valley railroad, as far as Kittanning. He resigned from the army in 1858 to manage the large estates of Mrs. Denny, and also engaged in the oil business as a distiller of petroleum from coal. He was an early adherent of the Oxford movement in the Protestant Episcopal church; a vestry-man and warden of his parish, and a member of the standing committee of his diocese. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Denny Brereton, born June 21, 1856. 2. Thomas John Brereton, born Sept. 21, 1858. Graduated from Columbia College in 1879, and from

the School of Mines, Columbia College, in 1883; he has been engineer of the Cumberland Valley railroad since 1893. He married, Dec. 31, 1884, Frances Lindsay, daughter of William H. and Jane (Seton) Lindsay. Issue: Thomas, Seton Lindsay, Francis Marshall, O'Hara Denny, and Amelia. 3. William Denny Brereton, born Oct. 14, 1860, in Pittsburgh, Pa., married Helen Hyde. Issue: William Denny Brereton, Jr.; Lewis Hyde Brereton. 4. Caroline Emily Brereton, born June 11, 1863; married Dr. C. J. Nordstrom. 5. Henry Edwin Harmar Brereton, born July 12, 1865; married Helena Loup. 6. Denny Brereton, born Nov. 29, 1867; married Mary Whiteside and has two sons, Randall and Denny.

Ebenezer Denny Harding, son of Edward and Nancy (Denny) Harding, was appointed second lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry, United States army, June 9, 1862; breveted captain, Nov. 25, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Mission Ridge; promoted to be first lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1863; transferred to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; promoted to be captain, Jan. 7, 1867. He died Dec. 28, 1868.

He married Lavinia Morgan, daughter of James B. Morgan. Issue: 1. Julia Morgan Harding. 2. Edward Harding.

Henry Stevenson Denny, son of James O'Hara and Margaret Darragh (Stevenson) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1854. He was educated in Newall Academy and the Western University of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh. Since early manhood he has been prominently connected with the business interests of Western Pennsylvania. In association with J. H. Frank, he organized the National Bank of Ligonier in 1903, and was elected vice-president of that institution. He has been deeply interested in military affairs throughout his life, and early became a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Eighteenth Regiment. He was elected captain in 1875 and served in that capacity for five years. Interested in public affairs, he has been active in the councils of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and has represented his district in many State conventions, while in 1896 and again in 1900 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He built and now occupies a handsome residence on property near Ligonier, Westmoreland county, that was once owned by General Arthur St. Clair and that was designed as a homestead by his father. He married, Oct. 1, 1883, Irene Ashcom, daughter of Dr. John Ashcom.

Harmar Denny Denny, son of William Croghan and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, was born June 25, 1852. He was educated in the Pennsylvania Military College in Chester, Pa. He has been engaged throughout his life in the care of the Denny estate.

He married, June 5, 1884, Elizabeth Bell Marshall, daughter of A. M. and Mary Jane (Bell) Marshall, of Allegheny, Pa. Issue: 1. Harmar Denny Denny, Jr., born in Allegheny, July 3, 1886, a student of Yale University, in the class of 1908. He married, April 10, 1915, Mary Blair Burgwin, daughter of George Collinson and Mary (Blair) Burgwin; issue: i. Harmar Denny Denny, 3d, born March 1, 1916, died March 29, 1916; ii. Elizabeth Marshall Denny, born April 1, 1917. iii. James O'Hara Denny, born Aug. 2, 1919. 2. Archibald Marshall Denny, born Nov. 6, 1887; married, Sept. 28, 1907, Katherine Varnum Kendall; issue: i. Archibald Marshall Denny, Jr., born Aug. 22, 1908 . ii. Katharine Varnum Denny, born Jan. 27, 1910. iii. Kendall Whitney Denny, born Dec. 9, 1912.

From "American Families of Historic Lineage," The Americana Society, New York.

THE O'HARA FAMILY—The O'Hara family, from which the O'Haras of Western Pennsylvania are descended, is of old and distinguished lineage, tracing its descent to the ancient Celtic kings of Ulster. In 1409 there is a note of Bishop Bryan O'Hara and in 1485 of Archbishop O'Hara. In 1607, when an intended uprising in the North of Ireland was due, the O'Haras hastened to enter the Spanish service.

Teige Buihde O'Hara, the last lord of Leyney, was killed by an O'Connor. His son was Teige Oge O'Hara, who left two sons, John and Cormac, John the elder, forfeiting his estate under the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland. Cormac's son, Charles, was the father of Dermod, and Dermod had a brother, Sir Charles, Baron Tyrawley. The baron's son, James, was the second Lord Tyrawley. Felix, the son of Dermod, was a major in Dillon's regiment of the Irish Brigade, in the service of France. John, son of Felix, born in France, was also a major in the same regiment. General James O'Hara, the subject of this sketch, was the son of John. Sir Charles O'Hara was created a baron in 1706, taking his title from the castle and desmesne of Tyrawley in County Mayo. His son, Sir James O'Hara, received his first title in recognition of military services rendered Queen Anne of England.

General James O'Hara was the first Napoleon of industry in Pittsburgh. He was the pioneer of the glass industry, ship-builder and merchant, founder of the Schenley and Denny estates in Pittsburgh, and the first quartermaster-general of the United States army.

General O'Hara was born in Ireland, in 1752, received a good education in France, and was commissioned in the celebrated Cold Stream Guards. He emigrated to America in 1772 and landing in Philadelphia, entered the service of a firm in that city as Indian trader, an occupation which took him to Western Virginia. Afterwards, from December, 1773, until March, 1774, he was employed by Devereux Smith and Ephraim Douglas, of Pittsburgh, in the same capacity. In 1774 he was appointed a government agent among the Indians, and so continued until the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. While thus employed, he made many friends among the Indians and acquired a knowledge of the wily Indian character as well as a knowledge of many of their dialects, which, added to his fluency in French, was of great value to him in after years. His many hair-breadth escapes from Indians and other dangers are more thrilling than those of many a romance. Upon one occasion, having been sent to the upper Moravian town on the Muskingum river, he was apprised by a friendly Indian runner that a party of hostiles were on their way to capture or kill him. Heckvelder, the celebrated Moravian missionary, immediately procured for him a conductor, and with this Indian for a guide he set out for Fort Pitt. They were successful in throwing the hostile Indians off the trail and reached Fort Pitt in safety. This Indian, with

his father, mother and entire family, was massacred by the whites at Gnadenhutten a few years afterwards.

At the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, James O'Hara enlisted in the Virginia regiment as a private, but was almost immediately promoted to a captaincy, and raised and equipped his own company. He was stationed at Fort Kanawha, to hold the Indians in check and prevent them from aiding the British forces and was with the famous expedition of General George Rogers Clarke against Vincennes and other border towns, in pursuit of the Indians. The hardships of the march were severe, but the success of the expedition insured the safety of the western frontier from the savage incursions of the Indians. After the successful completion of that campaign, O'Hara's company was so reduced (numbering only twenty-nine men) that it was annexed to the Ninth Virginia Regiment, and Captain O'Hara being relieved, was sent to Pittsburgh with dispatches.

In 1780, Captain O'Hara was appointed commissary of the general hospital at Carlisle, Pa. In 1781 he was made assistant quartermaster-general and attached to General Green's command during the campaign against Cornwallis in the Carolinas. From a brief diary kept by him during that campaign, it appears that he was present at Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Eutaw Springs. Little is known of his participation in Greene's campaign in the South, except that he was with "Mad Anthony" Wayne's army and, as quartermaster, provided for the same.

At the close of the war, Captain O'Hara returned with General Wayne to Philadelphia, where he married Mary Carson, daughter of William Carson of that city. From there he took his newly-wedded wife to Pittsburgh, over the mountains in a wagon, the only means of transportation except on foot or horseback. His residence then consisted of a log house, but in it were all the comforts and many luxuries of the age, including carpets, then almost unknown in the western county. In 1789, Captain O'Hara, as presidential elector, cast his vote for General George Washington to be first President of the United States.

After the close of the War of the Revolution, Captain O'Hara took the contract to furnish supplies to General Harmar's army during the campaign against the western Indians, and was appointed to act as quartermaster and paymaster. In 1792 he was commissioned quartermaster-general of the United States army and served as such until 1796. In that capacity he accompanied General Wayne, in 1794, in the campaign which brought the Indians to terms. All the duties pertaining to these various offices were performed with ability and fidelity. His tours of inspection and supervision led him not only through Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, but to New York and Michigan, and through Illinois down to Kentucky and Tennessee. These journeys were mainly made on horseback by a trail or bridle path through an otherwise trackless wilderness, or, if by water, in a skiff or canoe, or, at best, a barge; but, whether by land or water, encountering dangers from savage Indians and savage beasts.

After his services in the Revolution and in the wars with the Indians which followed, General O'Hara returned to Pittsburgh and devoted his energies to mercantile and industrial pursuits. He was the pioneer in all the industries which have made Pittsburgh great. He established a glass works in 1795 and the difficulties he surmounted in accomplishing that undertaking can scarcely be realized in this day. The pots were made in Pittsburgh, but the clay for making them was brought from Germany and Philadelphia, being transported from the latter place across the mountains on the backs of pack horses or mules. The expense was enormous, but at last heroic endeavor was rewarded and the first bottle of green glass was turned out at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, quite a little fortune in those days.

A project of more imposing and daring proportions, so far as transportation was concerned, was General O'Hara's original scheme to bring salt from New York State to Fort Pitt. During the period when he was supplying the northwestern army he found that salt from the Onondago works could be furnished more cheaply than salt brought from Baltimore. But great difficulty lay in transporting it, as there were no good roads, no vessels on the lakes, and no efficient means of water carriage down the Allegheny river. All these had to be provided. General O'Hara, however, quailed at nothing. He created the entire line of transportation vessels on Lake Erie, buying wagons and securing boats for the river carriage. The road to French Creek from Erie was improved also. Flour and provisions, packed in barrels suitable for salt, were sent from Pittsburgh, General O'Hara reserving the barrels in his contract. The undertaking was a complete success, the salt was set down in Pittsburgh at four dollars per bushel, and the salt-carrying trade over the Allegheny Mountains was done away with. Later the price was brought to two dollars and forty cents per bushel.

General O'Hara also built ships at Pittsburgh. They cleared from this inland port and made voyages to Liverpool, or South America, or West Indies, taking a cargo of fur and peltries for the English port, and flour for South America and the West Indies. In 1805 he built the "General Butler," which sailed for Liverpool, taking a cargo of glass for river ports and taking on a shipment of cotton at New Orleans. A return cargo was also taken on. Captain Samuel Lake was the captain, and W. C. O'Hara, the general's eldest son, was supercargo. In May, 1807, the good ship again sailed down the Ohio, but was captured by a Spanish schooner in the Caribbean Sea and was taken to Vera Cruz. The "Betsy," another vessel built by him, plied between Baltimore and the West Indies.

General O'Hara's hospitality was famous. His house was always open to rich and poor alike. When Louis Philippe, heir to the throne of France, came to Pittsburgh, together with General Moreau and other French officers, the general entertained them. Prince Louis was then in exile on account of the French Revolution. When the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania was established in Pittsburgh in 1804, General O'Hara was chosen one of the directors and succeeded General John Wilkins, who was the first president. This was the first bank established west of the Allegheny Mountains.

General O'Hara died, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, on Dec. 21, 1819, at his home on Water street, Pittsburgh, and the entire town mourned. It is said

that at his coffin the tears of the rich and poor were commingled, for he had been the firm friend of both, treating all with justice. His wife, Mary Carson O'Hara, survived him several years. She died April 8, 1834, aged seventy-three. Issue: 1. William Carson O'Hara, who married his cousin, Mary Carson; no issue. 2. James O'Hara, married Elizabeth Neville, no issue. 3. Charles O'Hara, died young. 4. Richard Butler O'Hara, of whom below. 5. Elizabeth Febiger O'Hara, married Harmar Denny. (See Denny Family). 6. Mary Carson O'Hara, of whom below.

Richard Butler O'Hara, son of James and Mary (Carson) O'Hara, married Mary Fitzsimmons. Issue: 1. Mary Carson O'Hara, married William McCullough Darlington. Issue: i. O'Hara Darlington; ii. Mary O'Hara Darlington; iii. Hilborn Darlington, died young; iv. Edith Darlington, married Samuel Augustus Ammon. Mrs. Ammon died in 1920. 2. James O'Hara, married Eliza Winston Pride. Issue: i. Anne Price O'Hara, married the Rev. George Beecher and had, I. Lyman Beecher, who married May Steele, and had Mariana Beecher and George B. Beecher; II. Norman Buckingham Beecher; III. Katherine Beecher (died); IV. George Beecher (died); V. Georgiana Buckingham Beecher. ii. John Price O'Hara, died young; iii. Mary O'Hara, married Dr. Louis de Cazanovo and had James O'Hara de Cazanovo and Louis de Cazanovo; iv. Lucy O'Hara, married (first) David Morrison and (second) Samuel Balkan Schoyer; v. Richard Winston O'Hara (died); vi. Jane McDowell O'Hara, married Frederic G. Kay, and had Alfred Goddard Kay and Lucy Starling Kay; vii. John Price O'Hara (died). 3. Elizabeth Denny O'Hara.

Mary Carson O'Hara married William Croghan, of Louisville, Ky. Issue: 1. William Croghan, died young. 2. Mary Elizabeth Croghan, married Captain Wyndham Harrington Schenley, of the British army (both deceased). Issue: i. Elizabeth Pole Schenley, married the Hon. Ralph Harbord. Issue: Edward Harbord, who married Evelyn, daughter of Riley Smith, and had: I. Bridget Harbord; II. Horatio Harbord, killed in action in South Africa; III. Florence Mary Harbord; IV. Georgiana Agnes Harbord; V. Emily Francis Harbord, married Captain Des Barres, and had Augustus Des Barres; VI. Ida Harbord. ii. Jane Inglis Schenley, married the Rev. H. W. Crofton. Issue: I. Jeoffrey Hugh Schenley Crofton; II. Mary Crofton, married Henry Farquharson, of Eastbury, and had Richard Farquharson and Ronald Farquharson; III. Edrica Crofton, married Captain Forester; IV. Hermione Crofton; V. Millicina Crofton; VI. Violet Crofton. iii. William Croghan Schenley, died young. iv. Henrietta Agnes Schenley, married Charles Ridley, issue: Alberta Mary Ridley. v. Edward Clarence Paget Schenley, died young. vi. Richmond Emmeline Mary Schenley, married Captain Charles J. Randolph. vii. Millicina Alice Isabel Schenley, married Colonel Frederic Gore. viii. Octavia Hermione Courtney Schenley, married Commander Lord Ellenborough, Royal Navy. ix. George Alfred Courtenay Schenley, married Grace Aikinson Hughes, and had Mary Una Gardner Schenley.

From "American Families of Historic Lineage," The Americana Society, New York.

JOHN CADWALADER DILWORTH—The family name of Dilworth was originally a place name, and is probably very old. It may be German, Dutch, or English, the reason for its widespread use the nature of the two constituent elements, Dil-worth. Dill is undoubtedly one of the oldest of Teutonic personal names; it must have existed long before hereditary surnames became general. The Di- in Di-l is the same primitive Germanic root found in Du-tch, Deu-tsch, Die-trich, De-tur. Theode-ric of Verona was called "Dietrich of Berne" in the middle ages. It would seem that the old Dutch personal name, Dye or Dey, which survives also in the patronymic Tyson, comes also from the same primitive Germanic root, Thiud, which means "people." The "l" in Dil is the survival of the Teutonic diminutive ending -li, -lei, or -lein, an ending that is common in many hundreds of Germanic personal names. The second half of Dilworth appears as a common suffix in many English names of places, for example, Charlesworth, Hepworth, Wigglesworth, Tamsworth, Wordsworth, and the like. This suffix, -worth, means "small estate" in the Teutonic languages and represents one's worth in real property. Dilworth or Dillworth, whether English or German, is therefore literally "the estate of Dill," and Dill was in all probability a widely used personal name long before hereditary surnames or family names were resorted to as a necessary step in the onward march of civilization.

The line of Dilworth of interest here was founded by James Dilworth, concerning whom the following entry was made in the "Book of Arrivals;" "James Dilworth, of Thornley, in Lancashire, husbandman, came in the ship 'Lamb,' of Liverpoole, the master, John Tench, arrived in this river in the 8th month, 1682, had a son named William." In 1692 this William settled in Bucks county, Pa., where he purchased 1,000 acres of land. He died there in 1699. He married Ann Waln, sister of Stephen Waln, a prominent Quaker, and they were the parents of seven children, among them William. The line of descent is through William (2) Dilworth; his son, Anthony Dilworth; his son, Samuel Dilworth and Elizabeth (White) Dilworth, his wife; to William Dilworth, grandfather of John Cadwalader Dilworth.

William Dilworth, of the fifth American generation, was born in Dilworthtown, Chester county, Pa., May 20, 1791, and as a child of four years was brought over the mountains. In 1812 William Dilworth entered military service, marching to Sandusky against the British and the Indians under General Harrison as a member of the "Pittsburgh Blues." He became a builder and contractor, building numerous bridges in the county, and was a man of distinguished prominence in business, religious, and public life. In 1834 he was a member of the State Legislature, and until a few weeks prior to his death, Feb. 18, 1871, he was president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge. His home after his marriage was at Mount Washington, and there he built and maintained a school, which was attended by his and his neighbors' children, paying all the expenses of the school including the teacher's salary. His wife was Elizabeth (Scott) Dilworth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Thompson) Scott, and they were the parents of twelve children.

John Scott Dilworth, son of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Dilworth, was born Sept. 12, 1819, and died Jan. 8, 1877. He attended private school at Mount Washington, Pa., and entered business life in the employ of Dilworth & Colter, his father's firm, by whom, during the period of his association, the Monongahela river bridge and the Allegheny county court house were built. Subsequently, as agent for the Hazard Powder Company, he built a powder magazine on the Dilworth property at Mount Washington, there storing large quantities of explosive. Still later, having been a large stockholder in steamboats plying the neighboring rivers, he accepted a clerkship on a vessel whose run was between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Mr. Dilworth was one of the founders of the wholesale grocery house of Williams & Dilworth, located on Wood street, the business conducted subsequently as Schriver & Dilworth and still later as John S. Dilworth & Company, to which Mr. Dilworth admitted his sons William P., Neville B., and De Witt. In 1881 the business was sold, being continued as the Dilworth Brothers Company, an enterprise that has pursued a constantly prosperous course since that time. Mr. Dilworth extended his business interests to include oil and coal operations in Ohio, and he was the owner of the Mount Nebo coal mine and the Lowellville iron furnace at Lowellville, Ohio, in addition to numerous other important oil holdings throughout the State.

Mr. Dilworth spent the winter months, as a rule, in the South, generally in Louisiana, and there, both before and after the Civil War, it was his practice to purchase entire sugar crops from plantation owners, shipping the product to the Pittsburgh and New York markets. One of his ventures in this field was the purchase, in 1868, of the famous Magnolia Grove plantation, which he conducted successfully until 1871, when he sold it. Mr. Dilworth was a director of several banks, among them the Pittsburgh Bank of Savings and the Citizens' National Bank. He traveled extensively in his own and foreign countries, his journeys made to benefit health none too robust and because he enjoyed new scenes and experiences. He was a business man of courage and vision, backed by unerring judgment, and ample rewards attended his activity. He held high standing in his community and possessed a vast number of friends.

Mr. Dilworth married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1841, Mary Olivia Parry, born Oct. 16, 1820, died Sept. 19, 1903, daughter of Henry Parry, born in South Wales in 1761, died in Pittsburgh Oct. 7, 1847, and his wife, Sarah (Cadwalader) Parry, daughter of General John Cadwalader, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who died on his plantation in Maryland. Their children: 1. Agnes Eliza, born Sept. 17, 1842, died June 28, 1845. 2. William Parry, born March 10, 1844, died at Allegheny General Hospital, North Side, Jan. 19, 1906, unmarried. 3. Mary Laura, born March 2, 1846, died March 14, 1850. 4. Neville Bausman, born Nov. 19, 1848, died at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 3, 1912, married, Dec. 28, 1899, Jessie Black. 5. James Reese, born Sept. 26, 1850, died April 4, 1853. 6. De Witt, born Oct. 27, 1853, married, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1877, Florence Coe; they are the parents of Edward Coe Dilworth. 7. Linford Lardner, born in Oakland, Pittsburgh, Oct. 14, 1855, died Dec. 4, 1904, unmarried. 8. Harrison Parry, born Sept. 11, 1857, married, June 20, 1899, Annie Stephenson, and they have a son, Harrison Parry, Jr. 9. John Cadwalader, of whom further. 10. George Morgan, born Aug. 18, 1863, died Nov. 18, 1908, married, April 3, 1905, Carrie S. Hays.

John Cadwalader Dilworth, son of John Scott and Mary Olivia (Parry) Dilworth, was born in Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6, 1860. After attending public and private schools in his birthplace and Philadelphia he entered his father's wholesale grocery establishment, and later turned his attention to oil brokerage, the manufacture of oil tanks, and salt production. His business career has been busy and productive, spent in connection with old and valued Pittsburgh concerns and younger organizations in whose founding he has played a part.

Mr. Dilworth is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the Pittsburgh Hospital. He is a life member of all the Masonic bodies, and holds membership in the Americus Republican Club and the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Dilworth married (first) at Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1886, Julia W. Creighton, who died Jan. 19, 1892. Their son, Creighton, born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 28, 1887, married, in 1914, Blema Silliman, and they have children: Julia May, born March 22, 1915, and John C. (2), born Oct. 16, 1919. Mr. Dilworth married (second) at Meadville, Pa., Jan. 4, 1899, Elizabeth Shryock Gill. There is one son of this marriage, John Gill, born at Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1900.

JAMES MELANCTHON NEVIN—Among those who, going from Scotland to the North of Ireland, have eventually sailed from Ireland for the land to the westward, where opportunity looms large and where hard work and keen wits win their reward, are the ancestors of the Nevin family in America. From Scotland into County Antrim adventured one early branch of the family, and from County Antrim to Philadelphia, United States of America, came one John Nevin, progenitor of the numerous and highly gifted families of that name in this country. Nearly all of the professions and callings are represented by the descendants of John Nevin, several of whom have won fame, and a few of whom have won world renown. Highly endowed with energy, resourcefulness, ability and willingness to work and develop their gifts for the service of themselves and their fellowmen, the family have contributed to the life of the nation.

John Nevin, the pioneer ancestor who, born in County Antrim, May 1, 1740, came to Philadelphia, Pa., with his wife and children, settled first in Chester county, Pa., but, as the frontier was moving westward and the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania began to be opened up, he followed the westward drift of the most active and courageous of the population and, crossing the mountains, settled near Mingo Meeting House in Washington county. After working a leased farm for about two and a half years, he then, in June, 1794, purchased a farm from James Hamilton, being part of the patent called Hamiltonsburg, situated on Streets Run, in what is now Baldwin township, Allegheny county, improved it by the erection of new buildings and by diligent cultivation, and



James M. Nevin

there lived until his death in 1814. He married Janet Brown, born in 1739, died in 1811. Both he and his wife were members of the Mifflin congregation of the Associate Reformed Church, and are buried in the graveyard connected with that church, located near Dravosburg. The two became parents of eight children: 1. James, died in infancy. 2. John, a farmer, moved from Washington county to Beaver county, in 1832, and there died in 1845. 3. and 4. William and Hugh, both farmers, moved in early life to Circleville, Ohio, and later to the neighborhood of Dayton, Ohio. 5. Samuel, a farmer, moved to the State of Indiana, near Tippecanoe, and died there. 6. Robert, a farmer, died in Beaver county, Pa. 7. James, of whom further. 8. Jeannette, married a man named Sample, and died near Columbus, Ohio.

James Nevin, the youngest son of John Nevin, was born at Giant's Causeway, County Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 20, 1782, and in 1788 was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents. Having sold the homestead devised to him by his father, he, in 1829, with his wife and child, Abraham Scott Nevin, removed to East Palestine, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he bought a tract of about two hundred acres of forest land, the entire extent of which was afterward discovered to be underlaid with coal. This he sold to the Carbon Hill Coal Company, of East Palestine, Ohio, and then spent the remainder of his life, which ended May 19, 1874, with his son John. He married, June 24, 1823, Hannah Scott, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Hamilton) Scott, and a granddaughter of James Hamilton, of Hamiltonsburg, Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., and they became the parents of four children, one of whom was Abraham Scott Nevin, father of James Melancthon Nevin. Of the other three, John died in Lisbon, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1916, leaving to survive him a son, Dr. Walter Nevin. Jane married Jonathan Hasson, and Sarah married Taggart Chamberlain, and dying, left to survive her a son, Nevin Chamberlain, of East Palestine, Ohio.

Abraham Scott Nevin, eldest child of James and Hannah (Scott) Nevin, was born on his parents' farm (part of Hamiltonsburg), in Allegheny county, in 1824. He was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he attended the public schools of that locality, and then worked on the farm of his father until after his marriage, when he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which was soon discovered to be richly underlaid with coal. Selling his farm to advantage, he bought another farm at New Waterford, Ohio, which he cultivated during the remainder of his active life. He sold this farm and located on another farm at Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa., where he died Jan. 2, 1879. A man of strong character and of wide sympathies, he always held a prominent position in the community. He was an officer of the Ohio State Militia, was a justice of the peace, and served for many years as a school director. He was a Democrat and later a Republican; belonged to the United Presbyterian church and was active in church work. On Oct. 1, 1846, he married Mary Jane Campbell, who lived until Jan. 2, 1921, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Richardson) Campbell, and they became the parents of: 1. James Melancthon, of whom further. 2. Robert E., died Oct. 28, 1911, at Ashley-Hudson, Ind. 3. Margaret, who died in early womanhood on June 22, 1881, unmarried. 4. Laura, married John H. Watt, and resides at Ben Avon, Pa. 5. William S., a minister of the Presbyterian church, died in Philadelphia, July 19, 1920. 6. John C., killed in a railway accident in Cripple Creek, Col., Feb. 7, 1900. 7. Joseph C., secretary of the board of the Fourth Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. 8. Hugh, cashier of the First National Bank of Homestead and treasurer of the Monongahela Trust Company, of the same city.

James Melancthon Nevin, eldest son of Abraham Scott and Mary Jane (Campbell) Nevin, was born at East Palestine, Ohio, June 19, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native town, and then entered Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., from which he graduated in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Entering the University of Iowa, he graduated two years later, 1881, with the degree Bachelor of Laws, and a year later received the same degree from Washington University, of St. Louis, Mo. In 1883 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Monmouth College. Locating in Pittsburgh in 1882, he, after admission to the Allegheny county bar, began practice in that city, where his practice speedily grew. Faithfulness to the interest of his clients, and fidelity to high principles of professional honor and ability of a high order, bought their reward, and a long and eminently successful career has been that of James M. Nevin. While he has given close attention to his extensive professional duties, Mr. Nevin has found time for other interests and obligations.

Mr. Nevin was one of the organizers and has been continuously since its organization in 1900, president of the State Bank of Elizabeth. He is also interested in gas and oil properties. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the alumni societies of all the universities from which he has received degrees, and in June, 1921, attended the fortieth reunion of his class in the University of Iowa. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He prefers to spend his vacations in travel, and is fond of the mountains where the keen, invigorating air builds and recuperates nerves that need rest and relaxation after strenuous labor. For many years he has been a trustee of the United Presbyterian church. He is a member of the American Geographical Society and belongs to several clubs.

Mr. Nevin married, in 1884, Emma Lucile, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gordon, of Monmouth, Ill., and they are the parents of seven children: 1. James Gordon, who attended the public schools, and is a graduate of Westminster College, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Arts, and of the University of Pittsburgh, degree Bachelor of Laws, 1906. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, since which time he has been associated with his father. He married Mary O. Sloss, of Lawrence county, and has four children: James, Elinor Lucile, Marie and Ruth. 2. Lucile, educated in the public schools and at Westminster College, degree Bachelor of Arts; married Dr. R. C. McKelvey, of Denver, Col. 3. Norma, educated in the public schools and at Westminster College, degree Bachelor of Arts. She is now a Latin teacher in the high school of Donora, Pa. 4. Lois, educated in public schools and at Westminster

College, degree Bachelor of Arts. She was formerly engaged in high school work but is now paying and receiving teller in the State Bank of Elizabeth. At the outbreak of the World War she was traveling in Switzerland and had difficulty in getting home. 5. David McDill, educated in the public schools and in Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Department. He entered the service of the United States army Sept. 10, 1917, as a private, Company I, 319th Infantry, Camp Lee, Virginia. Was appointed corporal, Oct. 12, 1917, and sergeant on Nov. 17, 1917. He attended the Third Officers' Training Camp from Jan. 5, 1918, to April 19, 1918, and was commissioned a second lieutenant June 1, 1918, being at that time attached to the 155th Depot Brigade for one month, but later transferred to Replacement Battalions, 6th, 15th, 19th and 10th, at Camp Lee, Virginia. As second in command of the 114th Company, O. A. R. D., he was scheduled to sail for France on the 11th of November, 1918, but was called back the same day to Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va., and later attached to the 20th Battalion Replacement Camp, Camp Lee, Virginia. He was honorably discharged Dec. 16, 1918. 6. Sibyl, educated in public schools and graduate of Pennsylvania State Normal School, at California, Pa. She is now a teacher in the high school of Monessen, Pa. 7. Millicent, educated in the public schools, now a junior in Westminster College.

ROBERT GARLAND, president of the Garland Manufacturing Company, and for several years a prominent figure of Pittsburgh's City Government, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, the son of Robert and Eliza Jane (Atwell) Garland.

The Garland Manufacturing Company, of which he is the active head, is one of the oldest industries in Pittsburgh, and as a business executive, Mr. Garland is held in high esteem among his contemporaries. He is active in many other directions, and has frequently been called upon to hold positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Pittsburgh City Council of nine members, elected at large, having held office since 1911; a director of the Third National Bank, of Pittsburgh, and a director of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Library, also of Grove City College. Mr. Garland's clubs are: The Duquesne, University, Union, and Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Stanton Heights Golf Club, a past president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and also a past president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding the Knights Templar and Shriner's degrees.

Mr. Garland married Alice (Noble) Bailey, daughter of Henry J. and Catherine (Graydon) Bailey, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a daughter, Alice Garland, now Mrs. Roy H. McKnight. With his family Mr. Garland attends Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh.

COLONEL CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOK is both in continuous service and in identification with one paper, "The Pittsburgh Dispatch," the dean of Pittsburgh publishers, a distinction of which he is very modestly and justly proud. However, he was born into the profession of journalism, his father, Alexander W. Rook, also a native of Pittsburgh, having spent the greater part of his long and useful life in this city. The ancestors of Alexander W. Rook were for many years residents of the State of New York, his parents coming to Pittsburgh when the city was still in the first decade of its municipal existence. The youth was given all of the scholastic advantages the city then afforded, and he was early apprenticed to a job printing firm as a roller and typesetter, taking advantage of his evenings to complement his education by special courses in night school. From the job office Mr. Rook hastened to broaden his opportunities and became a "devil," first in the Pittsburgh "Post," and finally in the "Chronicle," the latter, Pittsburgh's pioneer evening paper, still one of its prominent journals. He made progress so rapidly that he soon was one of the very rapid compositors, indeed one of the most expert in the city.

Desiring to "see the world," Mr. Rook went to Philadelphia and was for a time employed on the Philadelphia "Ledger," and afterwards upon the New York "Herald" under the elder James Gordon Bennett.

He returned to Pittsburgh in 1850 and became the local representative of the recently organized Typographical Union. He bought an interest in the Greensburg "Argus," an old and reputable western Pennsylvania paper in 1852, but came back two years later to take the foremanship of the "Evening Chronicle," and soon made it the finest expression of mechanical excellence in the West. He became the partner of Colonel J. Herron Foster and Daniel O'Neil in the ownership and operation of "The Pittsburgh Dispatch" in 1865, having charge of the composing rooms. Colonel Foster died in 1868, and O'Neil and Rook became proprietors, the paper continuing in this relation until the deaths of the principals, and afterwards in that of their families until its absorption by the Rook family a few years ago.

Colonel Charles Alexander Rook was born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 11, 1861, son of Alexander Williams and Harriett L. (Beck) Rook. His elementary education was received in Ayers Latin School, and in Schmidt Academy. Directly he came out of school, Colonel Rook went into the office of the "Dispatch," in 1880. Eight years later he was made secretary, in 1896 became treasurer, and on March 10, 1902, president and editor-in-chief, the latter relation still existing.

The story of "The Pittsburgh Dispatch" is the history of journalism in its most progressive sense in America. The paper itself is and has been the largest and fullest expression, in its interpretation of the genius of Pittsburgh, indeed, of all of Pennsylvania, of any paper in the State. It has been the fixed theory and practice of its publishers to make its community and State its ideals, regardless of politics and selfish interests, and therein have laid the confidence of the people and the influence of the paper. Generations of Pittsburghers and Pennsylvanians have succeeded each other in abiding faith in the intelligence and integrity of the "Dispatch," a reputation not peculiar to many present-day journals which have made profit rather than principle paramount.



Edward Abraig

Colonel Rook has had four decades of strenuous labor in the accomplishment of this desideratum. He has kept in the path of his pioneers, but the State and National developments in his years of direction have necessitated broader views and more drastic actions than in their days. He has kept pace with the times, indeed, in many instances, previsioning them and acting accordingly.

His city, his State, and his Country, have, however, not been indifferent to his services in their behalf. He has never sought public office, although frequently suggested and often offered. His sturdy independence, while keeping him at all times free from all entanglements, has indicated to him that the Republican party is the best expression of the genius of his country, and his allegience is ordinarily to this organization. He has ever been regarded favorably by the many labor organizations of State and Nation, and these have many times urged his candidacy for offices ranging from mayor of Pittsburgh to governor of and United States Senator from Pennsylvania, but in no instance has he allowed himself to be swerved from what he believes to be his manifest destiny, the publication of his paper, "The Dispatch," "his first and only job."

His service outside of the "Dispatch," has been director of The Associated Press; honorary member of the Typographical Union, No. 7; inspector, since Jan. 17, 1908, of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; lieutenant-colonel upon the staff of many governors of Pennsylvania; representative of Pennsylvania in the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors at Washington, D. C., December, 1907, by appointment of Governor Stuart; also to the conference at the White House, May, 1908, between President Roosevelt and delegates concerning the conservation of the Natural Resources of the United States; delegate-at-large to the Republican National conventions of 1908, and district delegate to the convention of 1920. He was elected by the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican convention of 1908 to represent Pennsylvania on the committee to notify William Howard Taft of his nomination as President of the United States. He was minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the one hundredth anniversary of Mexican independence in 1910, by appointment of President Taft. Every labor organization in Pennsylvania endorsed and urged Colonel Rook to become a candidate for United States Senator in 1909, but he declined. The Republican State organization in 1912 asked him to allow the use of his name for nomination as Congressman-at-large, but he refused. He is chairman of the Prison Labor Commission of Pennsylvania, having been appointed to the commission by the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

A distinguished honor came to him from Great Britain when he was invited by that kingdom to be one of eleven American newspapermen to visit England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Belgium and the battlefields of the war, as a guest of England. The party left New York, Sept. 25, 1918, and returned November 26, after a thrilling historical trip. While in London, Colonel Rook was received by King George V, and members of the Royal family at Sandringham Palace. President Poincare, of France, also received him in Paris, and the party was entertained by the generals of the Allies at the battle fronts. Colonel Rook was selected as a member of the advisory committee of the National Republican Committee in the recent National Campaign (1920).

Socially, Colonel Rook is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Blind Association, Newsboys' Home, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Colonel Rook was married in Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1884, to Anna Wilson. Their three children are: Mrs. Helen Emma Grange, Charles Alexander Rook, Jr., and Mrs. Florence Anna MacConnell.

KENNETH BUFFINGTON—Among the promising members of the younger group of Allegheny county, Pa., is Kenneth Buffington, son of Orr and Lottie (Hyde) Buffington, born at Kittanning, Pa., Feb. 15, 1893. The father, Orr Buffington, is an attorney-at-law, practicing in Kittanning, Pa.

Kenneth Buffington received his early education at Washington and Jefferson Academy, Kittanning. Entering Amherst College, he graduated in 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then went to the University of Pittsburgh, where he entered the law school, graduating in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. In common with thousands of other young men whose careers were interrupted by that cataclysm, the World War, he gave two precious years to the service of his country. He enlisted, May 17, 1917, and became a sergeant, first class, in Company C, 103rd Signal Battalion, 28th Division, attached while in action to the 111th Infantry, and was engaged in four of the famous battles fought along the lines defending the regions of the Aisne and the Meuse. He took part in the battle of the Aisne; in the Aisne-Marne battle; in the Oise-Aisne; and in the Meuse-Argonne. On May 19, 1919, he received his honorable discharge, and in a short time resumed the practice of his profession. In church affiliation, Mr. Buffington is Episcopalian. He is a member of two Greek letter fraternities, the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Delta Phi, the latter being a legal fraternity.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG CRAIG—A lifelong resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Craig was a striking example of the successful business man who, without special education and through his own industry and efforts, worked himself up from lowly position to one of the most important in the great Westinghouse organization, that of manager of the export department of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. This was a most responsible position, but a higher honor had been accorded him and he was about to enter upon a position of even greater responsibility and authority when death intervened; the appointment having been made that would have taken him to San Francisco, Cal., as president of the Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Company, and Pacific district manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Edward A. Craig's position in the air brake organization was in many respects unique. His connection began when he was fifteen years of age, a

messenger between the shop and the office. This was in 1888 when the air brake plant was still located on Robinson street, Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh). In this way he became acquainted with the men in the shop as well as the office; and as he was the possessor of a sunny temperament, and a most obliging manner, he became an immediate favorite with all. He grew up with the organization, gaining in favor as time went by, and although circumstances transferred him from the shop office to the general office, he never forgot his former associates nor the boys in the shop. Indeed, his loyalty and faithfulness to these early connections made him a special favorite with the men in the plant. As far as the veterans are concerned, he was their idol, because they recognized it as a matter of pride that he had served with them in the ranks, and they appreciated the fact that in his subsequent success and advancement he was always one of them. The members of the Veteran Employees' Association made it a point to single him out for any special distinction they were able to confer. As a result it was usually "Ed" Craig who was given full charge in making arrangements for picnics, and it was "Ed" Craig who was made the permanent toastmaster at the annual reunion and banquet. In fact these functions would have been considered incomplete and a failure unless "Ed" acted in that capacity. And the men showed good judgment, because by his spontaneous wit, never-failing humor, droll remarks and jokes, he added greatly to the success of these events.

Edward A. Craig was a son of Capt. James M. and Anna J. (Armstrong) Craig, his father a veteran of the Civil War, captain of Company H, 23rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Capt. Craig was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor while leading his men, and spent some time in the hospital. After his recovery he returned to his regiment and served until the war ended.

Edward Armstrong Craig was born at the family home in Arch street, Pittsburgh, North Side, Jan. 1, 1873, died in the city of his birth, at his home No. 349 Maple avenue, Edgewood, Aug. 28, 1921. He attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, then entered the employ of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, as a messenger boy between the company's shops and office, his father being employed in the shops as a brass turner. That was in 1888, and until his passing, thirty-three years later, he was never out of Westinghouse Air Brake Company employ. While serving as a messenger boy, the lad acquired a knowledge of stenography, and in a remarkably short time he had advanced to the position of secretary to the general superintendent of the plant. A few years later he was filling the position of assistant auditor of the company, and not long afterward was appointed auditor and assistant secretary of the company at Wilmerding. These offices were so capably filled that promotion could not be denied, and when in 1906 the Air Brake Company established the Southeastern district with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Mr. Craig was chosen for the position of manager. The management of the affairs of the Southeastern district were capably administered by Mr. Craig until January, 1920, when the company organized the export department, and in the consideration of an executive head for that department the management once more showed its faith in Mr. Craig's abilities by giving him the appointment. However, there were still further honors in store for him. Sometime ago the management of the Air Brake Company deemed it advisable to reorganize the Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Company and the Pacific Coast district and in the selection of a president for the Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Company and manager of the Pacific Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Mr. Craig was chosen for both positions. But the latter honor was one in name only, for the edict had gone forth and his work was finished. As manager of the Southeastern district, Mr. Craig was associate manager of the National Brake and Electric Company and of the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company in that district.

In 1910 Mr. Craig made Edgewood his home and there took an active part in all civic movements tending to the betterment of the community, being at the time of his death a member of Edgewood Borough Council. He was a director of the National Foreign Trade Council; the Exporters' Association of New York; a member of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; Queen City Club of Cincinnati; a director of the Pittsburgh Workshop for the Blind; treasurer of the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. He held membership in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Rotary, Old Colony, Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Edgewood Country, and the Edgewood clubs, having served the last-named as president for two terms and as a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of the new club home. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, an honor inherited from his father. In Freemasonry he was affiliated with George W. Guthrie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and had attained the degrees of chapter and commandery, was a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His membership and deep interest in the Veteran Employees' Association of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company has been noted. He greatly enjoyed the annual reunion of that organization and was proud of his membership therein.

A Presbyterian in religion, Mr. Craig served the Edgewood church of that faith as elder and general superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a musician well known locally, having served as a director of the Pittsburgh Choral Society, and leader of the Fourth Presbyterian, the South Avenue Methodist Episcopal, and the Mifflin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church choirs at different times.

Mr. Craig married, June 1, 1897, Kate Anna Roth, daughter of George J. and Elizabeth (Ploch) Roth, and granddaughter of George Frederick and Dorothy (Grimmer) Roth, the last-named coming to the United States in childhood from Germany. George J. Roth was born at the Roth homestead in the Squirrel Hill district of Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1844. He became a farmer of the Castle Shannon district, and as a farmer, landowner and banker, passed a long and useful life. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church at Castle Shannon, and served as a member of the board of trustees until his death. He was a talented musician and for more than thirty years was a choir director. He was deeply interested in young people and ready to support any civic movement promising the betterment of his com-

munity. He died Oct. 2, 1918, approaching closely his seventy-fourth birthday, a man honored and highly esteemed in his community. His wife, Elizabeth (Ploch) Roth, yet survives him, now (1921) in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Craig survives her husband, with three children: George Roth, Edward Armstrong (2), and Katherine Virginia. The family home is at No. 349 Maple avenue, Edgewood.

The funeral services of Mr. Craig, held in the Edgewood Presbyterian Church, were marked by an exceptionally large attendance of former friends and associates, including many of the shopmen from the air brake plant at Wilmerding. Rev. Dr. S. J. Fisher, who delivered the funeral oration over George Westinghouse in New York City seven years previously, officiated. Herman H. Fleer acted as organist, and George W. Kirk rendered two solos. The pallbearers were John F. Miller, T. S. Grubbs, S. C. McConahey, F. H. Parke, Dr. George B. Moreland and Harry Dangerfield. Burial was in Allegheny Cemetery. On the evening of August 29th, at 7.00 o'clock, a large delegation from the Westinghouse Air Brake Veteran Employees' Association, with the venerable "Chris" Horrocks as the leader, assembled at the Edgewood station and marched in a body to the home and there paid their last mark of respect to their fallen friend and comrade. The following appreciation was sent to the offices of the Westinghouse Company in many parts of the world:

It is with great sorrow and sincere regret that we chronicle the death, early Sunday morning, August 28, 1921, of Edward Armstrong Craig, Export Manager, a highly respected and capable member of our field organization and with one exception, the oldest in point of service.

We all looked upon Mr. Craig as the embodiment of health and manly vigor, and his untimely death in his forty-ninth year, after only a week's illness that gave rise to no apprehension, was a distinct shock to his friends and associates.

"Ed" Craig was a real "Air Brake product," his late father having been one of the earliest employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the son taking the duties of office boy and messenger with the company at the age of fifteen. The deceased saw the Air Brake Company grow from a modest beginning to the great industrial corporation it is to-day.

Mr. Craig was in every sense a self-made and educated man. Lack of academic training proved no handicap to him. He improved his leisure moments by study and when he reached man's estate had acquired a very thorough knowledge of the things that make for success and that make life worth living. Literature, art, music, religious work, improvement of the lot of those less fortunately placed than himself, and everything else that is worth while had a definite place in his daily life and the position he occupied in the community will be as hard to fill as that made vacant in our own organization by his sudden demise.

His home life was ideal, his family an unusually interesting one, and his friends, business and social, were legion. His family has lost a devoted husband and father; greater Pittsburgh a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company a loyal and intelligent and valuable employe, who, through his own efforts, rose from the humblest place in the ranks to one of the highest positions in the gift of the management. Plans were maturing for according him still greater honors when death claimed him and terminated a life of great usefulness.

Signed,
THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,
W. S. Bartholomew, Vice-President.

JAMES GALLOWAY BUCHANAN—Professional attainments of high order stand recorded in the name of Buchanan in Pittsburgh history, covering the activity of three generations. The first of these, Dr. James Galloway Buchanan, was born March 21, 1825, in Steubenville, Ohio, and was a son of the Rev. George and Mary (Junkin) Buchanan. Rev. George Buchanan was a man of strong personality, great piety and much loved in his community. He preached to the same congregation in Steubenville for forty-seven years, his ministry closing with his death.

In the early part of the last century a clergyman's income was limited, but without other resources than his salary, Mr. Buchanan managed to furnish all his children not only an ordinary education, but complete courses in the most advanced education of the times. His eldest son, Rev. Joseph Buchanan, trained for the ministry, became the leading educator of that section of Ohio, and for two generations was at the head of the public school system of Jefferson county. Another son, Rev. John Buchanan, was for many years before and during the Civil War a prominent minister in Allegheny City. James Galloway Buchanan received his education in the schools of his native town, supplemented by a thorough classical course in an academy conducted by his brother-in-law, Rev. John M. Galloway. Making choice of medicine as a profession, Mr. Buchanan began a course of preparatory study under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Tappan, a widely known physician and naturalist of Steubenville, and son of the distinguished Judge Tappan.

Dr. Tappan, whose wife was a sister of Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's secretary of war, was a man of great scientific attainments and of unusual professional ability. He was a world-wide traveler, and had an intimate acquaintance with many of the scientists of that early day. The prominent trait of his character was his hatred of shams and the plainness of his speech. To his tutelage, Dr. James G. Buchanan owed much of the habits of thought and contempt of pretenders which characterized him throughout his life. It was rather unusual then for a medical student to spend more than a few months at a medical school. Indeed, most of the practitioners of medicine in this country, at that time, got their education in the offices of their preceptors. Mr. Buchanan, however, attended the complete course of two years at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and received his surgical training from the distinguished Valentine Mott. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he returned at once to his home town and entered upon the practice of his profession, removing after a time to Wellsville, Ohio, where he married Amanda F. Jenkins.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed by his friend, Edwin M. Stanton, then secretary of war, surgeon to the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until near the close of the war, when he received the appointment of medical director of the military hospitals at Atlanta, Ga. In 1866 Dr. Buchanan established himself in Allegheny, Pa., now North Side, Pittsburgh, and soon became prominent in surgical practice.

The first of the railroads which were later merged into the present system of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh was the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. In the early fifties its rails were laid through Wellsville, and through the influence of his lifelong friend, J. N. McCullough,

the railroad's first president, Dr. Buchanan was made its first surgeon, which office he held with the exception of the period of his military service until he moved his residence to Allegheny City. His position as company surgeon was continued in his new location, and his sphere of surgical work enlarged by his appointment as surgeon to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. When the Pennsylvania lines were consolidated he continued to act as its surgeon until death terminated his service. This continuous surgical service for more than fifty years with the same company is probably unique in railway experience.

Dr. Buchanan's early success in surgical work was gained when the work of the surgeon was performed without the many modern aids that science has offered, and when there were vastly more difficulties to overcome than at the present. He was one of the first surgeons of the district to adopt the modern antiseptic system when it sought recognition in the profession, and was always alert to utilize the valuable results of research and experiment.

In politics Dr. Buchanan was a Democrat, but never took an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, for more than forty years, and the successive pastors during that period were among his most intimate friends. In the character of Dr. Buchanan were combined all the elements which go to the making of a good physician—strong mental endowments, sound education, large experience and kindliness of disposition. Of medium height, his aspect and bearing gave a favorable impression, and his strong features bore the stamp of the qualities which made him what he was. His dark eyes were at once keen and thoughtful, and until he had passed the age of seventy, his hair and full beard were black, after that becoming iron-gray. He was a loyal friend, a man of large faith, strong brain and great heart.

Dr. Buchanan married, March 23, 1850, Amanda Fitz-Allen Jenkins, daughter of John M. and Margaret (McKinley) Jenkins, the latter a member of the McKinley family of Ohio, of which President McKinley was a representative. The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan: George McElroy, who died young; Mary Junkin, of whom further; and John Jenkins, a sketch of whom follows.

Mary Junkin Buchanan was educated in the public schools of Allegheny, and at the Pittsburgh Female College, receiving, in 1870, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*. She was married, Feb. 27, 1873, at Allegheny, to John Cowley, of Pittsburgh, who died May 1, 1911. After rendering for ten years voluntary service as supervisor of the city playgrounds, Mrs. Cowley was in February, 1911, elected supervisor of twenty-seven playgrounds and vacation schools and ten social centres of the North Side. In October, 1912, she was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education of Pittsburgh, under the new school code, the board consisting of twelve men and three women, named by judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Cowley is president of the Playground and Vacation School Association of Allegheny, Incorporated, and of the Business Women's Club, of Allegheny, Incorporated, and director of the Western Pennsylvania Branch of the Consumers' League, also musical director of the Tourist Club. She has published various articles on playground activities and social centre work. Mrs. Cowley belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Academy of Science and Art, and the College Club of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. The Mary J. Cowley (public) School of Pittsburgh was named in her honor. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth Buchanan, of whom further; Mary Helen, died in childhood; James Buchanan, also died in childhood; Mary Marguerite, died in girlhood; and Eleanor, died in infancy.

Elizabeth Buchanan Cowley received from Vassar College the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, and from Columbia University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She also studied at the Chicago University and at the Universities of Göttingen and Munich. She has been a teacher in the public schools, and from 1902 to 1912 was an instructor in mathematics at Vassar College, where she has been since 1912 assistant professor of mathematics. She has contributed articles to mathematical and astronomical journals, and is assistant editor of the "Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathematiques," Amsterdam, Holland. Miss Cowley belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, is secretary of the Vassar College Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereiningung, the Circolo Mathmatico di Palermo. She is an authority on plane algebraic curves and the definite orbit of comet algebraic curves. She was a member of the International Congress of Mathematicians held in 1912 at Cambridge, England.

In his family relations Dr. Buchanan was peculiarly fortunate, and he was a man to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred obligations. It was the lot of this useful and honored man to survive all his local professional contemporaries, and when he passed away on Sept. 21, 1909, his death removed the oldest physician in Allegheny county. He was mourned by all classes of the community, for by all he was admired and respected, and by many he was held in deepest love and gratitude.

JOHN JENKINS BUCHANAN, son of Dr. James Galloway and Amanda Fitz-Allen (Jenkins) Buchanan, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1855. When he was about ten years old his parents moved to Allegheny, Pa., now North Side, Pittsburgh, and his preparatory education was received in the schools of the Second Ward of that city. He afterwards studied at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1880 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His professional training was received in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1881 he was made by that institution Doctor of Medicine. In 1905 he received from Washington and Jefferson College the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1919 from the University of Pittsburgh the degree of Doctor of Science.

Immediately after graduation Dr. Buchanan established himself in Pittsburgh as a general practitioner, giving his attention more and more to the practice of general surgery until about 1897, since when his whole time has been occupied with surgical practice. In 1881-82 he was resident physician at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1892 he became surgeon to the Mercy Hospital. In 1901 he was appointed professor in surgery in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (later merged into the medical School of the University of Pittsburgh), and this chair he still occupies. He is a frequent contributor to medical literature, is a member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie, a fellow of the American Surgical Association, a member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Allegheny County Medical Society. Politically Dr. Buchanan is a Democrat, but has always avoided active participation in the organization of his party, having neither time nor inclination for public affairs.

Dr. Buchanan married, June 30, 1887, Ellen Grier, daughter of David A. and Mary (Aiken) Grier, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Grier, who was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, died in 1860. Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan are the parents of two sons, John Grier, of whom further; and Edwin Porter, of whom further.

John Grier Buchanan, son of John Jenkins and Ellen (Grier) Buchanan, was born July 24, 1888. He received his general education at the Liberty School, Shady Side Academy, and Princeton University, and was awarded by the last-named institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude,* in 1909. As an undergraduate, he was a member of the editorial board of each of the three college publications, "The Daily Princetonian," "The Nassau Literary Magazine," and "The Princeton Tiger," and was a member of the University Debating Team which defeated Harvard. He received his professional education at the Harvard Law School, where during two years of the three year course, he ranked first in a class of over 300 men. While a student at the Law School, he was an editor of the "Harvard Law Review," and during his last year was in charge of the Department of Recent Cases of that periodical, and a member of the Board of Student Advisers. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude,* in 1912. Since that date he has been engaged in the general practice of law in Pittsburgh, having been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1912, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1918. He has been associated with the firm of Gordon & Smith, Frick building annex, ever since his admission to practice, and on July 1, 1916, became a member of that firm. In 1914, he became a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Pittsburgh. During the great World War, he served on the staff of the judge advocate general of the army, and is now a major and judge advocate in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He married, Nov. 14, 1916, at Pittsburgh, Charity A. Packer, daughter of Ira Mitchell and Mary Elizabeth (Robb) Packer, of Howard, Center county, Pa., and niece of Gibson D. Packer, of Pittsburgh. He is the father of two sons: John Grier, Jr., born Sept. 23, 1917, and Gibson Packer, born April 15, 1920. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, and of the American Bar Association, and is an elder in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh.

Edwin Porter Buchanan, son of John Jenkins and Ellen (Grier) Buchanan, was born June 7, 1890. He received his preparatory education at Liberty and Fulton schools, and in 1908 graduated from Shady Side Academy. In 1909 he entered Princeton University and was graduated in 1913. He then entered Harvard Medical School, class of 1917, and after graduation received a commission as lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States army, in which he served for twenty-two months, until after the close of the great World War. The last eleven months of his service were spent as surgeon in mobile and camp hospitals in France. After receiving his discharge he returned to Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, where he completed his year's service as resident physician and surgeon. In January, 1920, he entered into partnership with his father in the exclusive practice of general surgery, this partnership continuing until the present time. On Oct. 16, 1920, Dr. E. P. Buchanan married Marian Vesta Bayley, daughter of Edwin Allen and Lucia (Watkins) Bayley, of Lexington, Mass. They have one daughter, Lucia Bayley Buchanan, born Aug. 29, 1921.

(The Junkin Line).

The Junkin family is first found in the neighborhood of Inverness, Scotland, and the name is probably of Danish origin, the race having presumably been planted in North Britain by one of those adventurers who, at an early period, took possession of parts of the coast.

Joseph Junkin, the first ancestor of record, was of County Antrim, Ireland, whither his parents had migrated from Scotland at some period prior to the revolution of 1688. They were strict Convenanters and left their country for conscience sake. Joseph, their son, aforementioned, emigrated in the early part of the eighteenth century to the American colonies, probably landing at New Castle, Del., whence he found his way to Pennsylvania. He married, probably where Oxford, Chester county, now stands, Elizabeth Wallace, who was also of Scottish parentage, at least, on the maternal side, her mother having gone from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, and endured the horrors of the famous siege which, successfully resisted, gave to William of Orange that vantage in Ireland which proved to be so largely instrumental in seating him securely upon the British throne. Joseph Junkin and his wife crossed the Susquehanna river at Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg) and settled in Cumberland county, Pa., on 500 acres of land which now include the site of the town of Kingston. On this land Joseph Junkin built a house which became the home of his family. His death occurred in 1777, and that of his widow in 1796.

Joseph (2) Junkin, son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Wallace) Junkin, was born in 1750, on his father's farm, and was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1776 and 1777 he served against the British, and in 1778 against the British and Indians on the upper Juniata frontier, assisting in the erection of a fort near the site of Hollidaysburg. His service of 1776 and 1777 was chiefly

in New Jersey, and in the latter year he commanded a company of Cumberland volunteers in the battle of Brandywine. He married, May 24, 1779, the Rev. Alexander Dobbin, D. D., officiating, Eleanor Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, who married a Miss Baird, the former a native of the North of Ireland, though of Scottish descent, and the ancestors of the latter being presumably of the same nationality. John Cochran settled, about 1750, in Pennsylvania, he and his wife being married soon after their arrival in the province, and their daughter Eleanor was born on a farm near the present site of Waynesboro, Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Junkin became the parents of the following children, all of whom, with the exception of the youngest, were born in the stone house erected by Joseph Junkin, the immigrant: Elizabeth, married Hon. John Findley, of Mercer county, Pa., Eleanor, became the wife of Hon. Walter Oliver, for years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Joseph, died young; John; Joseph (2); George, who became a clergyman; William, died in childhood; Mary, mentioned below; Agnes, married (first) Rev. James Galloway, first pastor of Mercer, and (second) Hugh Bingham, father of Hon. John A. Bingham; Benjamin, twin to one who died in infancy unnamed; William Findley; Matthew Oliver; and David.

Mary Junkin, daughter of Joseph (2) and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was married, June 6, 1812, to Rev. George Buchanan, father of Dr. James G. Buchanan.

RALPH CARTER DAVIS—The name of Davis, in the careers of father and son, has for more than four decades been prominent in legal circles in Allegheny county, Pa. Ralph Carter Davis is the present representative, a leader among the younger generation of Pittsburgh attorneys, son of the late Judge Livingston Llewellyn and Anna B. (Carter) Davis, grandson of John Davis, and great-grandson of Isaac Davis, one of the early settlers of North East, Pa., and proprietor of one of the first stores in Erie county.

Livingston Llewellyn Davis, son of John and Elizabeth (Findley) Davis, was born in Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pa., March 7, 1853. He was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in the class of 1878, having during his senior year registered in Pittsburgh as a law student. Upon the completion of his preparation he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, April 29, 1880, and until 1885 made Allegheny (Pittsburgh North Side) his residence, in that year moving to Homestead. He rose rapidly and steadily in his profession, and was meeting the demands of a large practice when, in 1908, he was appointed to succeed Judge S. A. McClung in Common Pleas Court No. 3. Upon the expiration of the term he had been named to fill out, Judge Davis was unanimously nominated by both parties to succeed himself, his term of ten years beginning in January, 1910. On Dec. 12, 1917, he was stricken with pneumonia, and five days later, Dec. 17, 1917, his death occurred. Intermingled with his earlier professional work is a record of productive activity in business affairs, for he was widely known as a man of affairs, of broad talents, as well as possessing a leading reputation as an attorney. He was an organizer and a director of the Homestead Savings Bank, which he also served for several years as solicitor, and among the other organizations which he helped to found and with which he was associated in official capacity were the Homestead & Mifflin Street Railway Company and the Homestead Park Land Company. Judge Davis had numerous fraternal affiliations, holding membership in the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the first named order he held the degrees of lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine, in the last named a member of Syria Temple. He was a member of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, serving its congregation for many years as vestryman. Judge Davis represented all that is best in business and professional life, and in public and private life his every action was beyond reproach. His elevation to the bench placed at the service of his fellows exceptional mental gifts, and every case that came into his court, whether of small or weighty importance, received the same careful scrutiny, the same thoughtful deliberation, and the same impartial justice. Judge Davis was mourned in many circles, for his interests and influence were unusual in their extent. He is survived by his wife, Anna B. (Carter) Davis.

Ralph Carter Davis was born in North East, Pa., Sept. 22, 1881, and when three years of age was taken by his parents to Homestead, Allegheny county, where he attended grammar and high school. Subsequently he became a student in the University of Pittsburgh, being graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of LL. B. On Oct. 4, 1902, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, thereafter being granted the right to practice in the State and Federal courts of the district. He has devoted his energies largely to corporation law, and has built up a splendid clientele in this special field of practice. Mr. Davis is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Allegheny County Bar Association. He is financially interested in a number of industrial organizations in the Pittsburgh district, and is a director of the Homestead Brick Company, the Homestead Park Land Company, and the Homestead Mifflin Street Railway Company.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal), having served as vestryman of St. Matthew's Church, Homestead, for a number of years prior to moving to Pittsburgh. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, his lodge, Homestead, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, likewise affiliating with Homestead Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a Republican, and is a life member of the Americus Republican Club. He has served as a member and president of the Homestead School Board. In 1913 Mr. Davis removed from Homestead to Pittsburgh. He finds his recreation in travel and out-of-door sports.

Mr. Davis married Darl O. V. Shoemaker, of Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 19, 1906, daughter of James K. P. and Mary Elizabeth (Carns) Shoemaker. They have three children: Anna Elizabeth, attending Miss Simonson's School, Nida Jean, and Dorothy Darl, attending Whiteman Manor School. The city residence of the family is at No. 5825 Northumberland avenue.



THOMAS M. BENNER—For more than two hundred and fifty years the Benner family has been represented in Pennsylvania. The pioneer Benners settled in Bucks county, Pa., but Jacob Benner, the grandfather of Thomas M. Benner, came to Pittsburgh, later removing to Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh). He was engaged in the flour milling business for many years, and being an inventive genius, he perfected the first successful smut machine used generally in the flour milling industry, and was also the inventor of the long handled pruning hook now in general use by orchardists.

His son, Thomas McC. Benner, was born in 1839, and died in 1898. He was long connected with the iron industry of Pittsburgh, was a Civil War veteran, serving in the 110th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 88, of Allegheny. He married Mary Armstrong, a native of Dundalk, Ireland, but for practically all her life a resident of Pittsburgh. She is still living (1921), at the age of seventy-six years. Thomas McC. and Mary (Armstrong) Benner were the parents of six children: Margaret C.; Ada B.; Anna M.; Samuel A., died March 26, 1921, one of the leaders of the younger generation of steel men of the country, having served as president of the Orford Copper Company, general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company, assistant to the president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, general manager of sales of the American Steel Export Company, vice-president of the Federal Export Company, and president of the Empire Tube & Steel Corporation; Thomas M., of whom further; and Jacob Wesley, superintendent of the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Thomas M. Benner attended the grammar and high schools of Allegheny City, then entered the University of Michigan, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896, after which he continued his studies in the offices of Richard B. Scandrett, of Pittsburgh. His application and his ability have made for him a prominent place among the younger attorneys of Pittsburgh. His comprehensive grasp of details and marked executive ability have enabled him to render valuable service, and he is generally recognized as one of the skillful trial lawyers of the Allegheny county bar. He represents numerous corporations, and has built up a large general practice. On May 1, 1914, he was appointed assistant city solicitor, and was chief trial attorney until April, 1919, when he was made first assistant city solicitor for Pittsburgh, now continuing in that important position. He is a member of the American, Pennsylvania State, and Allegheny County Bar Associations.

Politically he is a Republican, and active in all movements for the promotion of better civic conditions. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, and his genial, friendly nature finds pleasure in numerous fraternal affiliations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Allegheny Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Duquesne Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Benner finds his outdoor recreation in golf. He is a pianist of unusual talent, and is also a wide reader, especially in the realm of history, having collected a remarkably large and well chosen library.

Mr. Benner married, Sept. 20, 1910, Charlotte Consalus, daughter of John and Julia M. (MacDowell) Consalus, of Troy, N. Y., who is a descendant of Don Emmanuel Gonzalez, a Spanish nobleman, who settled in Saratoga county, N. Y., early in the eighteenth century, and of Anneke Jans, one of the historic characters of the early Dutch days of Manhattan. The great estate of Anneke Jans is now in the possession of Trinity Church of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Benner have no children. Their home is at No. 1637 Beechwood boulevard.

THOMAS McKENNAN REED, who for many years has been identified with the book and stationery business of Pittsburgh and vicinity, has been the head of the firm of Reed & Witting, now the Reed & Witting Company, for a period of twenty-one years. Mr. Reed was born near Washington, Pa., and is descended from old Washington county families, and is a son of the late George W. and Matilda (McKennan) Reed.

The family removing, in his childhood, to old Allegheny City, (now Pittsburgh's North Side), Mr. Reed's education was received in the old fourth ward public school of that city. While still scarcely more than a boy, he entered the business world in the employ of S. A. Clarke & Company, booksellers and stationers, remaining there for some time. Thereafter he was employed by Joseph Eichbaum & Company in this same line of business, for about twelve years. In 1900 Mr. Reed, with Mr. L. L. Witting, formed the firm of Reed & Witting, and beginning in a small way built up a large and prosperous business. The concern was incorporated in 1917 with the following officers: Thomas McK. Reed, president, Leonard L. Witting (now retired) vice-president, and M. S. Crawford, secretary and treasurer. They now have a thoroughly up-to-date plant, electrically equipped, with the most modern machinery, and do an extensive business as manufacturing stationers, also handling printing, binding and publishing. They have 6,000 square feet of floor space, and employ fifty hands. As head of this interest, Mr. Reed is widely known, and he holds a seat in the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of the Edgewood Club.

On June 1, 1893, Mr. Reed married Margaret Marshel Clarke, who was born in Washington county, this State, but reared in Pittsburgh. They have five sons: Alexander Clarke, now a farmer; Thomas McKennan, Jr., a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College (mechanical engineering degree), and now actively engaged as a mining engineer; Marshel Clarke and Robert Rentoul, students in the same college; and Leonard Witting, a student in the high school.

PAUL COOPER BRUCE, M. D., one of Pittsburgh's younger physicians, whose excellent training and experience with the American Expeditionary Force, gave him a foundation for great success, is a member of the

old Scottish family of that name, his great-grandfather having been the first to settle in the United States. Dr. Bruce is a son of Rev. William R. and Sarah Melissa (Pardoe) Bruce. The father was a graduate of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution. He died in 1907. The mother, who is still living, comes of the old Pennsylvania family for whom the town of Pardoe, Mercer county, was named.

Dr. Bruce was born in Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pa., Dec. 20, 1890, and after covering the common school course at the public schools of his native town, attended high school in Erie, Pa. Thereafter he entered the University of Pittsburgh for one year's preparatory course, then entered the medical department of the same university, and was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Serving as interne at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for one year, he also spent six months in the Municipal Hospital as interne, then began his private practice in 1916. He was still active in institutional work, however, being assistant on the surgical staff of the Ohio Valley Hospital, and did considerable industrial work until, with the need of medical skill in Europe, he enlisted in the United States army. He was commissioned first lieutenant, March 21, 1918, and was detailed to the officers' training camp at Camp Greenleaf, thence to Camp Beauregard, where he was assigned to the 156th Infantry (39th Division), and went to France with the same unit. He was later made regimental surgeon of the 138th Infantry (35th Division). With this regiment he remained on the St. Mihiel front until March, 1919; he then returned to the United States and was discharged from the service, May 29, 1919, having served for fourteen months. Returning to Pittsburgh he resumed his interrupted practice, and now, in connection with his growing practice, he is on the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital.

In the American Medical Association Dr. Bruce holds membership, also in the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies. He is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity, and of Belleview Lodge, No. 530, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he reserves the right to independent thought and action, and his religious convictions place his membership with the United Presbyterian church. He finds relaxation in out-door sports, playing tennis and occasionally golf.

On April 10, 1920, Dr. Bruce married Thalia Jane McCartney, of Indiana, Pa., and they have one son, Robert McCartney, born Jan. 10, 1921.

JAMES I. KAY—As an able lawyer of distinguished ability, a humanitarian of countless good works, and a citizen dependable in all services, James I. Kay filled a large place in the life of Pittsburgh for many years. He was a native of this district, educated in local institutions, and in the period he grew in professional prestige there came into being at the same time the needs that he met in valuable charitable and philanthropic work, for which he took time from pressing legal obligations. James I. Kay occupied an honored place in the records of his city, and the results of his endeavors continue in constant benefits.

Mr. Kay was born in Allegheny, Aug. 12, 1853, and after attending Newell's Institute, studied law in the office of the firm of Bakewell & Christy. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1874, and was the organizer of the firm of Kay & Totten, which later became Kay, Totten & Brown, of which he was senior member at the time of his death. His professional record is a list of honorable accomplishments, and he was known as a lawyer whose abilities were of unusual order. He was a member and president of the Patent Law Association from its organization. For many years he was a golf enthusiast, and also traveled extensively in Europe and in the United States.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Kay was a leader in charitable activity. For a number of years he was president of the Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, and at the time of his death he was serving on its advisory committee, and was active in the same capacity in the Industrial Home for Crippled Children. He was a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, a member of the Freedmen's Board, and a devoted, practical supporter of many other good works. He was a member of the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Golf Club, and for many years was a member of the Pittsburgh Club and the Oakmont Country Club. He was for a long time a member and elder of the North Presbyterian Church and later the Sixth Church, and in 1901 was made an elder of Shadyside Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kay married Jenny Mieville Totten, daughter of Robert Christy and Mary Louise (Mellier) Totten, (q. v.), and granddaughter of William J. Totten (q. v), builder of cannon for the Mexican War, trustee of Western University of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of Allegheny Cemetery. Robert C. Totten was a member of the pioneer iron firm of Pennock & Totten. Mrs. Kay survives her husband with a daughter, Louise K., who married George S. Ebbert. Mr. and Mrs. Ebbert have two sons, James Kay and George S., Jr.

Mr. Kay's death, Feb. 20, 1921, was a distinct loss to the profession he ornamented for many years, and of whose finest traditions he was a zealous custodian. A Christian gentleman in the fullest meaning of the term, he guided his life by a sure and safe path to a glorious reward. The following Resolution was adopted by the Patent Law Association of Pittsburgh:

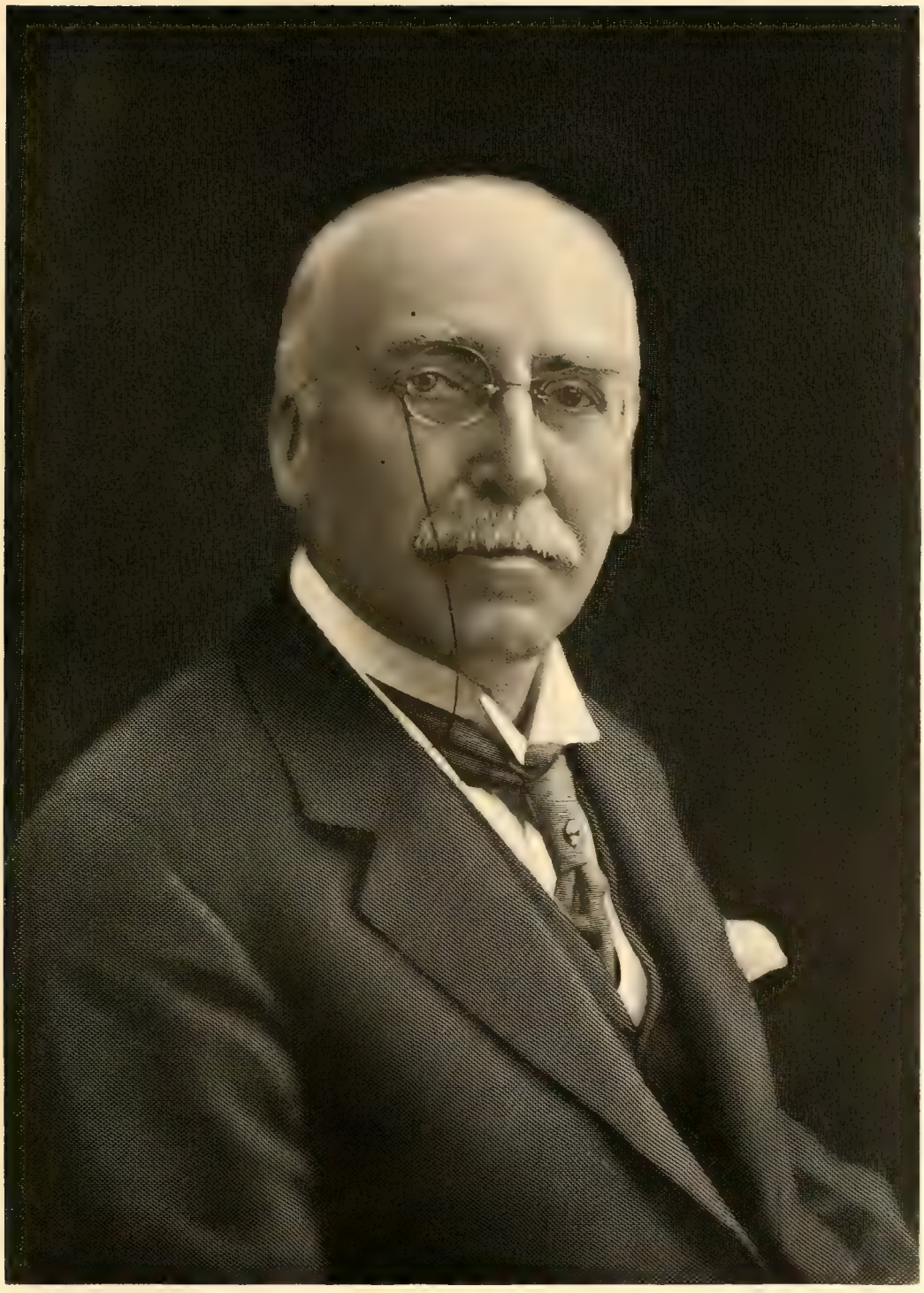
In the providence of God, Mr. James I. Kay has been removed from among us by death, February 20, 1921. Mr. Kay, in the spirit which always distinguished him, was the principal organizer of this Association. He has since been its President, and has always taken a deep interest in its affairs. His professional activity covered a period of more than forty-five years, and he was recognized by all with whom he came in contact as an able lawyer and honorable man.

Therefore be it resolved that we express our sorrow in this loss to ourselves and to our common profession.

We tender to his family the assurance of our sympathy and spread a copy of this resolution upon the records of the Association.

(Signed) WESLEY G. CARR,
MARSHALL A. CHRISTY,
CHARLES M. CLARKE,
WILLIAM G. DOOLITTLE,
JO BAILEY BROWN,
Committee.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Session of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church:



James D. Kay

IN MEMORIAM
JAMES I. KAY
1853-1921.

James I. Kay was a faithful and actively interested member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. He was installed and ordained an Elder, March 31st, 1901. In 1903 he united with the Sixth Presbyterian Church, helping to establish that church in its present location. He returned to the fellowship of the Shadyside Church and resumed his place on the Church Session, November 11, 1916, continuing in that position to the time of his death, February 20, 1921.

He was devoted to the spiritual welfare of the church, a man of prayer, regular in his attendance upon the Sunday and week day services and activities of the church.

The advancement of the Kingdom of God held a supreme place in his heart, and he never lost his enthusiasm for the cause of Christian Missionary work among newsboys, in the home field, and in the fields beyond the sea.

Possessing always a happy heart, he was interested particularly in childhood and youth, giving time and thought to their well being and well doing, and rejoicing when they were received into the fellowship of the Church.

He was of a kind and gentle spirit, enjoying success with humility, bearing illness and disappointment with high hopefulness, conscious of his integrity and confident in his Christian faith.

He died with a prayer on his lips and a song in his heart, and his brethren of the Session on behalf of the congregation that loved and trusted him express gratitude to God for his faithful and friendly life, and proffer sympathy to his dear family in their sorrow.

May God bless and keep them in the faith for which he lived and in which he died.

HUGH THOMSON KERR,
Pastor.
WILLIAM A. RENSHAW,
Clerk of Session.

Adopted by the Church Session March 27, 1921.

WILLIAM J. TOTTEN—The name Totten has been prominently identified with Pittsburgh, Pa., for nearly a century, William J. Totten, the founder of the family here, having come to the then village of Pittsburgh (also known as Fort Pitt) in 1823. He was succeeded after his death by his son, the late Robert Christy Totten, and he, in turn, by his son, Robert D. Totten, of the law firm of Kay, Totten & Brown.

William J. Totten was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 14, 1804, his parents being members of the sturdy, respectable farmer class, but of limited means. While William J. was still a boy, the parents moved to Westmoreland county, Pa., and it was in the neighborhood schools here and in Orange county that the lad received the foundation of his education which, though meager in its beginning, was throughout the years of his life constantly added to and enriched until he came to be regarded, by associates competent to judge, as one of the best educated men in the city of Pittsburgh. About the year 1823 young Totten came to Pittsburgh and began his career in the humble, but respectable, capacity of a carpenter's apprentice. In his leisure hours, which were comparatively few, he took up the study of mechanical drawing, and with such industry, fidelity, and ability did he make use of his precious study time that he was shortly transferred to the pattern shop, and soon afterward entrusted with the supervision of that department in one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city. Here, through repeated changes of ownership, he continued for more than twenty years the acknowledged head and director, finally becoming a partner in the business. Though originally familiar with only one department of the extensive business carried on by McClurg, Wade & Company, he soon became thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of all branches in which they were engaged,—no small achievement since the firm was engaged in the manufacture of an endless variety of articles for domestic use in the western and south-western states, including the manufacture of engines to be used on land and water, in addition to the filling of the largest contracts ever filled in the West with the Federal Government for the making of cannon, for the construction of iron vessels for lake and ocean use, and for the making of special machinery. A careful reader and an accurate observer, the young mechanician seldom lost what he had once acquired, and his mechanical ability enabled him to use the material thus gathered with the skill that is the magic of genius. But even genius could not withstand the tide of financial ruin which swept the country during the panic of 1837-8, and the splendid business of McClurg, Wade & Company shared the fate of thousands of other enterprises. It failed in 1838.

After the crash, Mr. Totten became general manager of the Spang Rolling Mill, at Etna, Pa., continuing in that position for four years, but he was only awaiting opportunity and favorable conditions for the revival of the old business. In 1842, obtaining a government contract for cannon through the good offices of Judge Wilkins, then Secretary of War, he formed a partnership with Charles Knapp and under the firm name of Knapp & Totten continued the business of manufacturing cannon and heavy machinery. Additional capital being needed, the firm became Freeman, Knapp & Totten for a time, but Mr. Freeman's interests were later purchased, and the firm continued as Knapp & Totten until the death of Mr. Totten, April 3, 1850. Mr. Totten's relations with his workmen were the result of intelligent understanding and fair dealing. A skilled mechanic himself, and having been an operative, he steadily sought to promote the intellectual and social well-being of those in his employ, and as they had implicit confidence in his statements, such difficulties as arose were settled to the satisfaction of both sides before serious collision could occur.

Always interested in public affairs, both municipal and national, he gave strong and generous support to the cause of internal improvements, to the promotion of temperance, to the increase of popular education and to all benevolent institutions designed to better the condition of the masses. He did not hesitate to sacrifice his own convenience and to give freely of his own time and money, if by so doing the advancement of community or national or human welfare could be secured. He was for many years a consistent member of the old Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Totten married Eliza Christy, in 1832, and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom Robert Christy Totten was the eldest, a sketch of whom follows.

The death of one so trusted, and from whom so much of valuable service might yet have been expected, was a severe loss to the community and caused the deepest sorrow among hosts of friends and acquaintances. Called from his many activities at the early age of forty-six years and twenty days, he had already given to Pitts-

burgh twenty-seven years of constructive service, which continues to form a part of the foundations of this ever-growing city. The feeling of the community in the presence of its loss was expressed by the following editorial, published by the Pittsburgh "Gazette," Thursday, April 4, 1850:

DEATH OF WILLIAM J. TOTTEN, ESQ.

It will be with deep regret that our community will see by reference to our obituary head that one of our most valuable and estimable citizens has passed from amongst us forever. Mr. Totten was the active business partner of one of our most prosperous iron establishments, and had before him, apparently the prospects of a long, successful, and useful career. Death has, however, craved him for its own, and he has suddenly, and at an early age, been translated from a temporal to an immortal and, we doubt not, far happier state of existence. In his death our city loses one of her most efficient members, and his family and friends suffer a loss which is entirely irreparable. May Heaven "temper the wind" to them.

ROBERT CHRISTY TOTTEN, eldest son of William J. and Eliza (Christy) Totten (q. v.), was born at the Totten Homestead, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fifteenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 16, 1833, and died Dec. 1, 1913, in his eighty-first year. He received his education in the schools of Pittsburgh, and entered his father's business, that of Knapp & Totten, manufacturers of cannon and heavy machinery, in 1849. His father, who was the active managing partner in the business, died a year later, and unusual responsibilities were placed upon the boy of seventeen. That he was equal to his task, however, is evidenced by the fact that six years later he had become general manager, and in another year was made a member of the firm, now Knapp, Rudd & Company, in 1857. In 1858 misfortune came in the form of a fire which entirely destroyed the plant. Mr. Knapp wished Mr. Totten to join him in re-building at this time, but Mr. Totten, failing to find financial backing, preferred to try the West. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., purchasing an interest in the Western Foundry of that city, where he remained until 1863. After his return to Pittsburgh, he was invited to take the place of Mr. Rudd, of the firm of Knapp & Rudd, Mr. Rudd being absent on account of illness. He later joined with Joseph Pennock, under the firm name of the Pennock & Totten Fulton Foundry, manufacturers of heavy machinery, and on Mr. Pennock's retirement in 1866, continued the business under the name of Totten & Company, with Mr. N. B. Hogg as junior partner. In 1899 the name was changed to the Totten & Hogg Iron and Steel Foundry Company, of which Mr. Totten was the active head until his retirement in 1901.

Robert Christy Totten was not only a veteran business man, but for a long life time devoted much of his time and means to civic, philanthropic, and religious affairs. A Presbyterian all his life, he had served as an elder for over fifty years, and had been for some years a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. He was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association and one of the pioneers in the establishment of this institution in the United States. The incident which aroused Mr. Totten's interest in this direction is significant. A communication was printed in the "Gazette" of those times from a young man who stated "that coming to Pittsburgh from his home he did not find any association of young men that he could enter and find the companionship of Christian young men." The communication was not signed, but Mr. Totten obtained the name of the young man from the publishers of the "Gazette," took the matter up with the young men of all denominations, arousing their interest in a most wonderful manner. A meeting was soon called, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh was the result. The young man who, by the simple statement of a need, set in motion these constructive forces was W. E. Hunt, later a minister, who lived to a good old age in Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Totten was a hard worker, of a bright and cheerful disposition, which encouraged and inspired to their best efforts those with whom he was associated, and in every enterprise in which he engaged, this quality was one of his most valuable contributions. This ability to radiate cheer he retained to the time of his death at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Totten was survived by his wife, Mary Louise (Mellier) Totten, daughter of Albin and Jenny (Mieville) Mellier. Albin Mellier was a native of Lyons, France, who came to America and to Allegheny county, and purchased Friendship Hill. He was a member of the commission sent to settle the boundary line between Texas and Mexico in 1840. On his return journey he was stricken with yellow fever and died at Louisville, Ky. His wife survived him but one year. Mr. Totten was also survived by the following children: Jenny Mieville, wife of the late James I. Kay (q. v.); Adelaide, the wife of Frederick A. Russel; Robert D. Totten, of the law firm of Kay, Totten & Brown; Louise, the wife of Charles Millington, of New York; and Caroline, the wife of Clarence Shriver, of Baltimore, Md.

The foundation of the city of Pittsburgh was being laid in those far-off days when William J. Totten, of the preceding sketch, worked and wrought and exercised the magic of his genius in the once famous Fort Pitt cannon foundry. What manner of city would rise on those foundations was only dimly foreseen by those who built the beginnings of the huge business enterprises which to-day are the outstanding characteristic of "Pittsburgh the Powerful," and it a far cry from the simple and almost primitive business methods of those days to the complexities of both method and device of the present. Orders for cannon in those days were divided among four foundries—the South Boston foundry, the West Point foundry, the Richmond (Virginia) foundry, and the Fort Pitt foundry. "There was no competition," says Robert C. Totten in his brief review of the history of the Fort Pitt cannon foundry, "a fair price was fixed and each establishment received exactly the same number of cannon on each order." The two most celebrated makes of cannon, the "Dahlgren" of the navy and the "Rodman" of the army, were practically developed and perfected at the Fort Pitt foundry. Even before the death of William J. Totten and the entrance of Robert Christy Totten into the business, 1849-50, iron vessels were made at the Fort Pitt cannon foundry for revenue service on the lakes and launched on the Allegheny river. The Fort Pitt cannon foundry was a busy place. Hours were long, from sunrise to sunset, and Robert C. Totten notes that even in those days his father looked toward



Robert Christy Fetter

the time when only eight hours would be required. All business letters were copied by hand, and some partners put off writing until late in the afternoon, in no wise curtailing the length of their communications because of the lateness of the hour. But pioneer work is always hard and requires long hours,—and these were the pioneer days for the business concerns in Pittsburgh. The Fort Pitt cannon foundry was a very prominent factor in this work. The part it played during the Civil War is well known, and its closing career under the firm of Knapp, Rudd, & Company, and under later management, served to emphasize the achievements of its early history.

The third generation of the Totten family is now making its contribution to the life of Pittsburgh, and in the person of Robert D. Totten, of the law firm of Kay, Totten & Brown, the Totten name is still prominent and the Totten qualities of character are still enriching the business, civic, and social life of the city of their adoption.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, of Philadelphia, for a quarter of a century connected with civil engineering work conducted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Corps of Engineers, United States army, various railways and the Department of Public Works of Philadelphia, is a great-grandson of Major Isaac Craig, and great-great-grandson of General John Neville, both distinguished officers in the Revolutionary army.

Major Isaac Craig was born in Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, about the year 1742, and came to Philadelphia about the close of the year 1765. He had learned the trade of a carpenter in his native town, and after working as a journeyman for a time to familiarize himself with the mode of doing business in his adopted city, became a master carpenter and builder, acquiring some eminence and material success prior to the breaking out of the Revolution. In November, 1775, Isaac Craig was appointed first lieutenant of the first company of marines, recruited and sent out by the new government of the American colonies. He served for ten months on the "Andrew Doria," commanded by the gallant Captain Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, who later lost his life on the Carolina coast by the blowing up of his ship, the "Randolph," in an action with a British cruiser. The "Andrew Doria" formed one of the fleet under the command of Commodore Hopkins, and among its more noted achievements was the descent upon the Island of New Providence, West Indies, and the capture of the two forts, Nassau and Montagu, with a large amount of cannon, military stores and provisions, of which the struggling colonies were in great need. The capture was effected by the landing of the marines, under the command of Captain Samuel Nichols and Major Isaac Craig. In the expedition were also others who later achieved great distinction in military and naval warfare, among whom were Paul Jones and Commodore Abraham Whipple. Soon after his return to Philadelphia with the captured stores, Lieutenant Isaac Craig was promoted to a captaincy of marines, and Captain Nichols became a major. In the autumn of 1776, Major Nichols and his corp of marines were ordered to join the army as infantrymen, and as such took part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton on Christmas night, 1776, serving with Colonel Thomas Proctor's artillery. He was commissioned captain of artillery, March 3, 1777, in Colonel Proctor's regiment, with which he continued to serve until the close of the Revolution. He took part in the second battle of Trenton and at Princeton. He was wounded, though not dangerously, at the battle of Brandywine, had command of the company that cannonaded the Chew House during the battle of Germantown, and spent the winter in the log huts with General Washington's army on the bleak hillsides of Valley Forge.

Early in the spring of 1778, Captain Craig was sent with other officers to Carlisle, Pa., to take instruction in a chemical laboratory under one Captain Coren, in order that they might be able to assist in and superintend the manufacture of gun-powder for the use of the army. The proficiency there acquired, in the military laboratory, was especially valuable to him and the country he served, long years after, when as quartermaster and storekeeper at Pittsburgh he was called upon to furnish munitions of war to the armies of St. Clair and Wayne, on the Western frontier. He remained at Carlisle until August, 1778, and then joined his regiment in New Jersey. On March 30, 1779, he was ordered to the command of the fort at Billingsport, but remained there barely two months, being ordered on May 20, 1779, to report with the regiment at Easton to join General Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations and their white allies at Wyoming, in which expedition the artillery, of which Captain Craig was an officer, took an active part. They returned to Easton in October, and proceeded soon after to the headquarters of the army at Morristown, where the winter was spent. Captain Craig was detailed to command the expedition of Jan. 14, 1780, against the British fortifications on Staten Island. On April 20, 1780, he was ordered to move the artillery and military stores from Carlisle to Pittsburgh, and accomplished the journey by May 29, 1780, without expense to the Continental treasury. He was in command at Fort Pitt until July 29, 1781, when he embarked with his command for the falls of the Ohio, to join General George Rogers Clarke in his expedition against Detroit, which failed for want of funds and means of transportation. In November, 1781, Captain Craig began his laborious journey back to Fort Pitt, where he arrived forty days later, on Dec. 26, 1781, having been promoted to the rank of major during his absence. Fort Pitt and the town of Pittsburgh was destined to be the residence of Major Isaac Craig during the remainder of his life. The fort itself was rebuilt under his direction in 1782, and an attack by the British and Indians thereby averted. In November, 1782, Major Craig was sent with a small detachment to examine and report upon military posts said to have been established by the British at Sandusky and at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. After a toilsome and perilous journey through the wilderness, he reached his destination and accomplished the purpose of the journey, but, by a misunderstanding with those in charge of his provisions, he failed to find them when he started to return, and had a very painful and trying journey back to Fort Pitt in the winter season.

At the close of the war, Major Craig formed a partnership with Colonel Stephen Bayard and carried on the

mercantile and trading business at Pittsburgh. They also dealt in lands and received a grant from the Penns for the first land sold within the limits of Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1784, the territory thereabouts having been previously claimed by the Province of Virginia and included in the county of Augusta, the seat of which was for a time at Fort Pitt. The town was laid out four months later by the Penns, and Craig and Bayard, waiving their rights under the previous purchase, received a deed for thirty-two lots in the town, dated Dec. 31, 1784. They formed a partnership with William Turnbull, Peter Marmie and John Holkar, of Philadelphia, established branches near the present site of Youngstown, Ohio, and elsewhere, and greatly extended the scope of their business.

Major Craig, "who had a taste for and a very respectable knowledge of mathematics, was an excellent carpenter, and was fond of mechanical arts generally and of philosophical experiments," was, unexpectedly to himself, elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in May, 1787. He was named as one of the trustees and incorporators of the Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh, by Acts of Assembly in September, 1787. Colonel Bayard retired from the firm of Craig & Bayard in the spring of 1788, and in October, 1789, the Philadelphia partners bought out Major Craig's interest.

Having married in February, 1785, Amelia Neville, daughter of General John Neville, then residing in Woodville, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington turnpike, on land taken up under the Virginia patents, Major Craig took up his residence on a farm adjoining his father-in-law, and his brother-in-law, Presly Neville. He, however, remained there but a short time, as with the organization of the new government under the Federal constitution, his old commander and friend, General Henry Knox, was appointed secretary of war, and in February, 1791, Major Craig was offered and accepted the situation of deputy-quartermaster and military storekeeper at Pittsburgh, then really a frontier town, and destined for many years to be the most important post for the distribution of troops, arms and provisions to the forts extending from Mackinaw to Fort Adams on the Mississippi. In this position his duties were various and at times very onerous. He had to provide flatboats to convey the troops, military stores and provisions down the Ohio and Mississippi, as well as keel and other boats to convey similar supplies up the Allegheny river and French creek, to Fort Hamilton and le Boeuf, and ox and horse sledges and wagons for overland supplies to Presque Isle, now Erie, and other points. With his experience in the artillery regiment and in building fortifications, it frequently devolved upon him to superintend the erection of fortifications; under orders of the war department, building at Pittsburgh, in 1791, Fort Lafayette, and later, similar works at le Boeuf, Presque Isle and Wheeling. Likewise, in 1794, he undertook the establishment of a line of mailboats on the Ohio to Fort Washington, the superintendence of which devolved upon him.

Major Craig was the trusted representative of the War Department during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, and in the equipment and transportation of Wayne's expedition against the Indians in the same year, and was offered the position of commissary-general of Wayne's army, but declined. The correspondence of Major Craig, while holding responsible positions in the public service, constitutes a very important addition to the history of that part of the country in which the busy years of his life were spent. In the possession of Neville B. Craig, the son of Major Craig, at the time he prepared his "Sketch of the Life and Services of Isaac Craig," published in 1854, were seven folio volumes of manuscript copies of correspondence of Major Craig, with the secretaries of war and treasury, with quartermaster-generals, commanding officers of the various military posts along our whole western frontier during the twelve years, 1791-1803, and three bound volumes of letters from these various officials to him during the same period; as well as all the commissions of Major Craig, from lieutenant of marines in 1775 to major in 1781; various memorials addressed to the Marine Committee, the Commander-in-Chief, and letters from Washington, Gates, Irvine, George Rogers Clarke, etc.

In 1797, in connection with James O'Hara, Major Craig established the first glass works erected west of the Alleghenies. He seemed destined to be linked with every important event in the history of our western frontier beyond the mountains. In 1798, when the trouble with France loomed large on our national horizon, it was decided to erect two row-galleys at Pittsburgh, to be used on the lower Mississippi, and the duty of superintending their construction devolved upon Major Craig. On May 25, 1798, he wrote to the Secretary of War that the galley "President Adams" was launched on the 19th, inst., and was then lying at anchor in the Allegheny, and that the keel of the second galley, the "Senator Ross," was laid, the completion of which he reported on July 27, 1798, and the launching on April 5, 1799, the water having been too low in the interval for her launching.

Major Craig was a strong Federalist, and, soon after Jefferson became president, was removed from office. During the War of 1812-14, his experience as a military officer, and the knowledge he had acquired in the military laboratory under Captain Coren, were again valuable to his country in preparing munitions of war for the Northwestern army. This was to be his last public service. In 1815 he removed to a valuable farm inherited by his wife on Montour's Island in the Ohio river, nine miles below Pittsburgh, where he passed his latter days in comfort, dying June 14, 1826, at the age of eighty-four years. His remains were followed by a vast concourse of people to their last resting place in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, of which he had been one of the founders, and long a consistent member.

Major Craig had two brothers and one sister in America, all of whom he survived. His brother, James Craig, a Philadelphia merchant, died there Aug. 20, 1798, of yellow fever, and John and Jane died in New York.

Major Craig married, Feb. 1, 1785, Amelia Neville, born in Winchester, Va., April 4, 1763, daughter of General John and Winifred (Oldham) Neville. She sur-

vived him nearly a quarter of a century, dying on Montour's Island, in February, 1849.

General John Neville was son of George Neville, whose residence on a branch of the Occoquan, near the head of Bull Run, is laid down on a map in Spark's "Life of Washington," and in Governor Pownall's, and Dry and Jefferson's maps of that section of Virginia. Ann (Burroughs) Neville, the mother of General Neville, was a cousin of Lord Fairfax.

General Neville was born here, July 26, 1731. He was an early acquaintance of George Washington, and served under him in Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755. He subsequently settled near Winchester, Frederick county, Va., where he held the office of sheriff. He purchased land in what is now Washington counties, Pa., on Chartier's creek, then claimed by Virginia, and, erecting a dwelling thereon, removed there prior to the Revolution. He took part in Dunmore's expedition in 1774, was selected a delegate from Augusta county to the Provincial Convention of Virginia, which appointed George Washington, Peyton Randolph and other delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, but sickness prevented his attendance. On Aug. 7, 1775, he was ordered by the Provincial Convention to march, with the military force of which he had command with rank of colonel, and take possession of Fort Pitt. On Dec. 23, 1776, he was commissioned, under Virginia authority, a justice of "Yohoganie" County Court, but, owing to the distracted state of that section over the boundary dispute and his position under Continental authority, as commandant at Fort Pitt, he wisely declined the appointment. He was colonel of the Fourth Virginia Regiment throughout the Revolution, and rendered valuable services in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey and South Carolina. He was elected to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania from Washington county, Nov. 11, 1783, and two years later to the responsible position of a member of the State Board of Property.

He was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution and of the convention that adopted the Pennsylvania Constitution in 1789-90. In 1791 he was appointed inspector of United States revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, and held that position during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, when his house and other buildings were besieged and burned to the ground by the mob. Judge Wilkeson, in his "Early Recollections of the West," has this to say of General Neville's attitude during the insurrection:

> In order to allay opposition (to the excise law) as far as possible, General John Neville, a man of the most deserved popularity, was appointed inspector for Western Pennsylvania. He accepted the appointment from a sense of duty to his country. He was one of the few men of wealth who had put his all at hazard for independence. At his own expense, he raised and equipped a company of soldiers, marched them to Boston, and placed them, with his son, under the command of General Washington. He was the father of Colonel Presly Neville, the brother-in-law of Major Kirkpatrick, and the father-in-law of Major Craig, both of them officers highly respected in the western country. Besides General Neville's claims as a soldier and patriot, he had contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of the settlers in his vicinity. He divided his last loaf of bread with the needy; and in a season of more than ordinary scarcity, he opened his fields to those who were suffering with hunger. If any man could have executed this odious law, General Neville was that man.

He was appointed agent for the sale of lands at Pittsburgh, under the Act of Congress, passed May 18, 1796. He died on Montour's Island, now Neville township, Allegheny county, Pa., July 29, 1803, and was buried at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, where a tombstone, erected to his memory, bears a lengthy inscription, in part as follows:

> During his long life he filled many important offices both civil and military, in the former he was virtuous and disinterested, in the latter patriotic and brave. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the illustrious Washington. The day of his death witnessed the most pleasing tribute that can be paid to the memory of a mortal—the sincere regrets of his friends and the tears of the neighboring poor.

General Neville was, however, a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and built a church of that denomination, at his own expense, on the site of the present church of Woodville.

General Neville married, Aug. 24, 1754, Winifred Oldham, born in Virginia, 1736, died in 1797 at Pittsburgh, Pa., daughter of John Oldham by his wife, Anne (Conway) Oldham, and granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Oldham (1682-1762), of Westmoreland county, by his wife, Elizabeth (Newton) Oldham. General and Winifred (Oldham) Neville had two children: Presly Neville, born Sept. 6, 1755, and Amelia, wife of Major Isaac Craig.

Presly Neville was a distinguished military officer during the Revolution, attaining the rank of colonel, and was for some time aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Lafayette, taking part in most of the principal battles. He died on land granted him, for his Revolutionary services, at Neville, Clermont county, Ohio. He married, Oct. 15, 1782, Nancy Morgan, daughter of the celebrated General Daniel Morgan, and they had fourteen children, said by H. M. Breckenridge in his "Recollections" to have been "as numerous and beautiful as the children of Niobe."

Neville B. Craig, son of Major Isaac and Amelia (Neville) Craig, was born March 29, 1787, in the old redoubt erected by Colonel Bouquet in 1764, at Pittsburgh, used during Major Craig's occupancy of the post as officers' quarters, and the only Colonial fortification now existing. He attended the Pittsburgh Academy, and received some instruction in the classics from Rev. Robert Steel, a Presbyterian clergyman, prior to his entrance to the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in 1803. His collegiate course, was, however, suddenly broken off by his becoming involved in a clash between the students and the local constabulary of Princeton. He applied for a midshipman's warrant in the navy, and it is said was only prevented from accompanying his cousin, Merriwether Lewis, in his famous exploring trip to the Pacific, by the hope of receiving the appointment, long delayed and finally refused. He resumed his studies at the Pittsburgh Academy, and in 1807 began the study of law in the office of Alexander Addison, a Scotchman, graduate of the College of Aberdeen, and for twelve years president judge of the courts in the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Craig was admitted to the bar, Aug. 14, 1810, and on May 1, 1811, was married to Jane Ann Fulton, whose father had several mercantile establishments or trading posts in that locality. Shortly after his marriage, his

eyesight failing him, he was temporarily incapacitated for following his legal profession, and took charge of a store belonging to his father-in-law at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he remained for three or four years. In 1821 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Allegheny county, and filled that position for several years. About this time he began to take a lively interest in politics, and to write for the Pittsburgh "Gazette," edited by his accomplished cousin, Morgan Neville. He purchased the paper in 1829, and was its proprietor and editor until 1841. He was a controversial writer of ability, and an eloquent and caustic speaker in debate. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1842, and was the Union candidate for Congress in 1843, but through a division of his party on State issues was defeated by his Democratic opponent. On Jan. 1, 1845, Neville B. Craig began a monthly publication known as the "Olden Time," which was continued for two years. This periodical attracted much attention and is often quoted as a high authority by the most eminent of late historians. In 1851 he wrote and published his "History of Pittsburgh." In 1854 he published his "Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo," which is the historical basis of Sir Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," and in the same year he wrote the "Sketch of the Life and Services of Major Isaac Craig," before referred to, a few copies of which he had printed for members of the family and intimate friends. In 1859 he published a reply to H. M. Breckenridge's "History of the Western Insurrection," entitled "An Exposure of a few of the many Misstatements in," etc. In the same year he published "Registres des Baptismes et Sepultures qui se sont fait au Fort Du Quesne," during the French occupation.

Jane Ann (Fulton) Craig, the wife of Neville B. Craig, died Jan. 14, 1852, in her sixty-third year, having been born Aug. 11, 1789. She was the daughter of Henry and Isabel Fulton. They had nine children. After the death of his wife, Neville B. Craig resided alternately with his three surviving daughters, one of whom lived in Raleigh county, Va. His last days were spent with his youngest daughter at his farm, "Bellefield," in Pitt township, Allegheny county, where he died March 29, 1863.

The Pittsburgh "Gazette," under the administration of Neville B. Craig, was opposed to the extension of slavery, and in January, 1860, he was selected without his knowledge president of the "Church Anti-slavery Society," formed in Pittsburgh. After reading the proceedings of the meeting and declaration of principles of the society, he promptly declined to accept the position, stating that: "While I have long been an open and avowed Anti-Slavery man, my opinions have never been such as those expressed in the Worcester Declaration," of which the Church Society professed to be an auxiliary.

Isaac Craig, sixth child and eldest son of Neville B. and Jane Ann (Fulton) Craig, born July 18, 1822, always took a lively interest in historical matters. The late Dr. Egle says of him: "Few men are deserving of more grateful recognition than Mr. Craig. As author and historian he is an authority on the history of Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley, etc."

Mr. Craig's long and useful life, spent in Allegheny City, Pa., was devoted to study and research, and he is the author of many historical papers. Though his published historical contributions were numerous and valuable, they alone give no adequate idea of the extent of his researches. He was constantly in correspondence with historical writers all over the country and always ready to serve them by gathering facts, investigating mooted questions, correcting errors and revising proofsheets of their books.

Bancroft, the historian, writing from Washington on March 12, 1879, said: "My Dear Mr. Craig: I never venture to give an opinion to a man who understands the subject inquired about very much better than myself. It is to you, on a question relating to Western Pennsylvania, that I should come as my teacher and my guide."

He was vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and the Virginia Historical Society and, in right of his grandfather, Major Isaac Craig, was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

The maternal ancestry of Isaac Craig was, like the paternal, of Scotch-Irish origin. Richard Fulton, of Paxtang, Lancaster county, Pa., was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1706, and died in Paxtang, now Dauphin county, in 1774. He came to Pennsylvania in 1722, and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna below Harrisburg. He married Isabel McChesney; his daughter, Isabel, married Hugh Wilson; and their daughter, Isabel Wilson, married Henry Fulton, born 1768, in Cecil county, Md., died in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1824, and a distant relative of Richard Fulton, of Paxtang, his wife's grandfather. They were the parents of Jane Ann Fulton, the mother of Isaac Craig. Isabel (Wilson) Fulton, the mother of Jane Ann, was born March 9, 1773, and died in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1, 1832.

Isaac Craig married, Jan. 12, 1847, Rebecca McKibbin, daughter of Hon. Chambers McKibbin, and had ten children.

Neville B. Craig, eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca (McKibbin) Craig, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1, 1847. He received his early education in the private schools of his native city, and had passed through the first part of his junior year at the Western University in Pittsburgh, when he left that institution to enter the academic department of Yale, where, after taking the third sophomore and second senior mathematical prizes, he graduated in 1870. For some months afterwards he was a law student in the office of A. M. Brown, at Pittsburgh, but in September, 1871, resumed his studies at New Haven, as a student of civil engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating a second time in 1873. Two weeks before completing his course in civil engineering, he began his life work as an aid on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for more than a quarter of a century afterwards continued in the almost uninterrupted practice of his profession, along the Atlantic coast, through the whole Mississippi valley, across the Andes in the Republic of Colombia, and through the vast primeval forests of Brazil. In his long professional career, Mr. Craig has, in addition to his service with the United States Coast

and Geodetic Survey, had prominent commissions in the service of seven different railways, two of them in Mexico, one in the Republic of Colombia, one in Brazil, and three in the United States. He has served altogether, about fourteen years in the Department of Public Works, of Philadelphia, and took part in the triangulation of the State of New York, under James T. Gardner, director. He was four times in the service of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was six times engaged upon river and harbor improvements under the United States Army Corp of Engineers, and took part in many important surveys under this department.

One of the most memorable enterprises with which he was connected was an unsuccessful effort, in 1878, to construct a railway around the falls and rapids of the Upper Madeira river, near the western boundary of Brazil, so as to connect navigable waters above and below the falls and establish a great commercial highway between interior Bolivia and the principal seaports of the world. The expedition was the result of a great international scheme to exploit the vast and fertile territory drained by the Amazon and its tributaries—of world-wide consequence, but of special importance to the United States. The corps of engineers employed was of unquestioned ability, but the expedition failed on account of legal and financial complications, and partly because of the almost insuperable difficulties involved in exploring tropical forests and jungles. In 1907, Mr. Craig, at the request of the Madeira and Mamoré Association, composed of the survivors of the expedition, wrote its history, which was published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, under the title of "Recollections of an Ill-fated Expedition to the Headwaters of the Madeira River in Brazil." This history attracted immediate attention both in this country and England, and was considered one of the chief literary achievements of a year of great literary activity. A modern critic of prominence has said of it: "The work reads like a romance of adventure and there is no tale of recent travel or exploration that has greater fascination." In recognition of the permanent service of this narrative to geographical literature, the Royal Geographical Society, of London, elected the author, Mr. Neville B. Craig, a Fellow of that society, an honor only conferred on persons of high achievement. Mr. Craig is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, in right of his great-grandfather, Major Isaac Craig, and is also a member of many other associations of a social, intellectual, patriotic and semi-political character.

Mr. Craig married (first), Jan. 1, 1880, Margaret E. Sullivan, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Coffee) Sullivan, of Boston, Mass. They had five daughters, viz.: 1. Margarita, born Nov. 25, 1880. 2. Winifred Neville, born Sept. 23, 1882, married Walter Still Gee, of New York City, June 5, 1909. They have three children, viz.: Neville B. Craig Gee, born Aug. 9, 1910; Winifred Craig Gee, born March 2, 1914; and Walter Still Gee, born April 14, 1921. 3. Edith Oldham, born July 22, 1884; married Frederick William McCabe, of Warrenton, Va., Jan. 27, 1911. They have had one child, Craig McCabe, born Aug. 23, 1912. 4. Rebecca Eleanor, born June 23, 1888, died Aug. 2, 1898. 5. Lillian, born June 2, 1889, died Sept. 4, 1889.

On May 2, 1911, Mr. Craig married (second) Gertrude Agnes Byers, of Philadelphia, born Dec. 14, 1873. the only daughter of Ellwood and Agnes Virginia (Dickson) Byers, both deceased. Mrs. Gertrude A. (Byers) Craig comes of a family noted for the number of prominent civil engineers it has produced, who in early times constructed some of our great eastern canals and in recent years have been identified with the Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, Western Maryland and other railroads. Her father, like nearly all her male relatives, early in life displayed a remarkable taste for railroad work, in which he subsequently achieved marked success. During the Civil War he served in Company K, Second Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States of America, generally known as The Albermarle Light Horse, and for many years was assistant real estate agent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The only child of this second marriage was Neville Burgoyne Craig, 3d, born Jan. 4, 1914, died March 19, 1914.

CHARLES A. FAGAN is one of the prominent and successful lawyers of the Allegheny county bar. He was born in Pittsburgh, July 1, 1859, his parents being Thomas J. and Mary (McLaughlin) Fagan.

His education was acquired, successively, at St. Mary's Academy, Ewalt College, and the Pittsburgh Catholic College, now the Duquesne University. He was admitted to the bar in 1887. For a time he held office as deputy district attorney under District Attorney W. D. Porter, now judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and displayed such ability in his conduct of cases that he was appointed to the office of assistant district attorney in 1894 by Hon. Robert E. Pattison, then governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John C. Haymaker, now judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. For many years Mr. Fagan was associated in the practice of the law with Hon. William A. Magee, the firm practicing under the title of Fagan & Magee. Upon Mr. Magee's election to the mayoralty of the city of Pittsburgh in 1921, the firm was reorganized under the name of Fagan, Dillon & Fagan, Mr. Leo M. Dillon being a member of the original firm, and Mr. Charles A. Fagan, Jr., being the new member. The firm with which Mr. Fagan is connected has a general practice.

Mr. Fagan gives his political support to the principals of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in the councils of this party. He was Democratic presidential elector for the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania in 1892, and was chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Allegheny county, 1894-1895. The following year he was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of that year, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis in 1916, and one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco in 1920.

In addition to the demands made upon Mr. Fagan by his legal work, he is interested in a number of corporate institutions, being president of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company; director in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Ship Canal Company; the Anthracite Coal Company; the Natalie and Mt. Carmel Railroad Com-

pany; the East Williston Colony Company of New York; the Lake Shore Realty Company of Ohio; the Logansport Coal Company; the Gracemont Coal Company and other corporations. He is also receiver of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. He is a director of the Duquesne Club, and a member of the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Pittsburgh Press Club. He is the president of the Pittsburgh Hospital, is a member of the board of directors of the Boys' Industrial School of Allegheny County, and a member of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Cathedral.

GEORGE WOODS, LL. D.—When the gift of sympathetically and effectively imparting knowledge and principles of life belongs to a man of upright character, the world is given a great teacher, and when to this quality are added strong executive ability and keen practical judgment there is found such an educator as Dr. George Woods, for twenty-two years chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). His educational and business activities were broad in scope, but his most enduring monument is the work that forms an important chapter in the history of Pittsburgh.

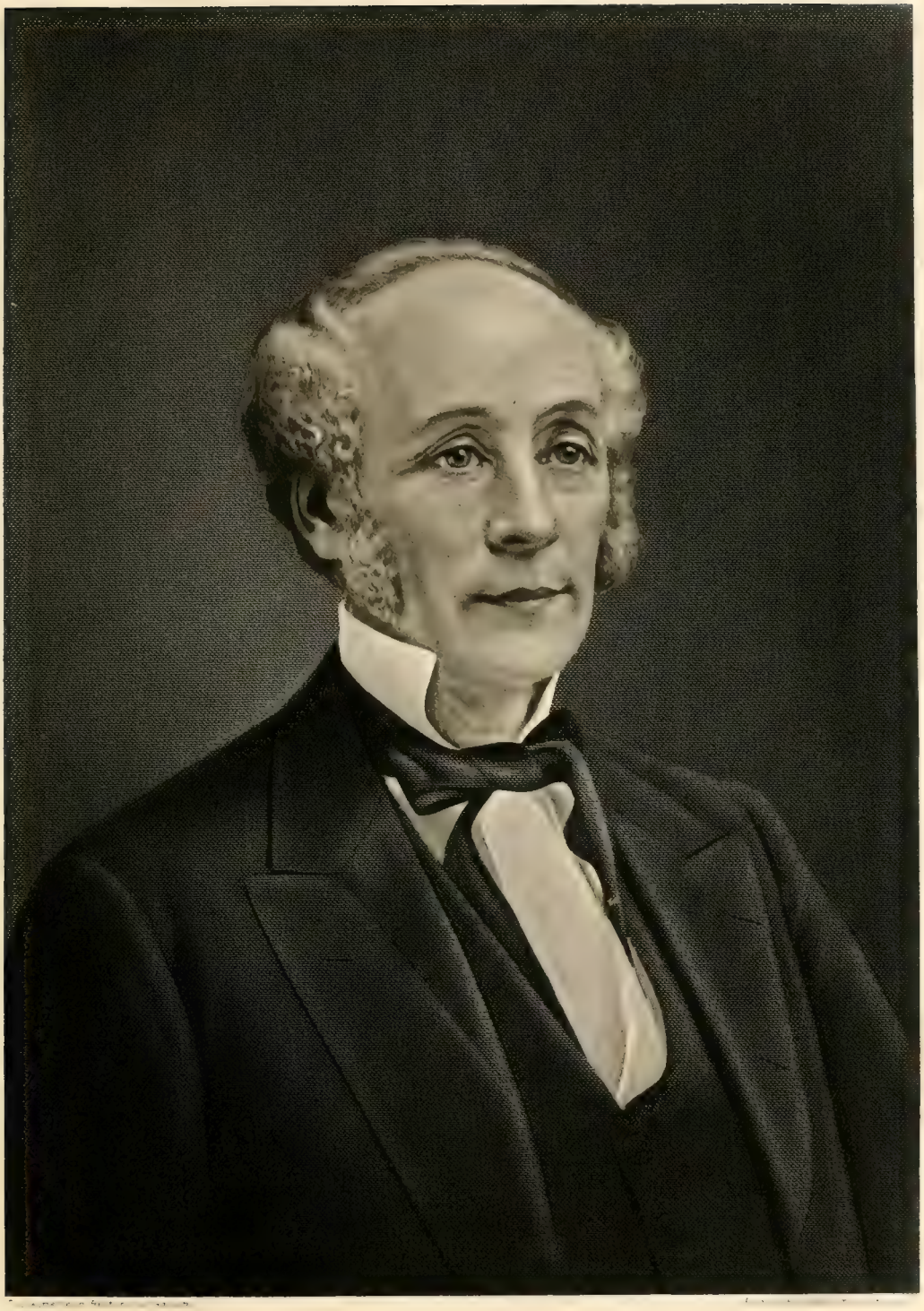
Dr. Woods was a descendant of English ancestry, his family in America dating to 1630 at Dorchester, Mass., where was founded a line of honorable record in many walks of life. His father, Joseph Woods, was a carpenter of Yarmouth, on Casco Bay, eleven miles from Portland, Me., a man of industrious and pious habits and real intellectuality. He was a lover of literature, possessed a large library, and was a warm friend of public education, being one of the earliest contributors to the endowment of the well known Yarmouth Academy. Joseph Woods married Elizabeth Boston, of English family, a woman of unusual beauty of form and character.

Dr. George Woods, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Boston) Woods, was born Jan. 24, 1813, at Yarmouth, a place then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, as it remained until the formation of the State of Maine, 1820. His early studies were pursued under favorable conditions as far as home environment were concerned, for by both his father and his mother he was encouraged and aided at every turn. Public schools were available for but two of the winter months, the majority of the pupils being needed on the home farms during the other seasons, and this attendance was supplemented by courses in a private school. Here he was advised to pursue advanced studies, counsel doubtless given by one who appreciated his talents and capacities, and in preparation therefor he entered the academy near his home, at the same time working to defray his tuition expenses. In 1833, with capital of but twenty dollars, he entered Bowdoin College, and so diligently did he apply himself to his studies and his material maintenance that at graduation he was but one hundred dollars in debt. A number of friends, learning of this debt, offered to aid him, kind advances that he, with characteristic independence, courteously declined.

Mr. Woods had graduated among the best students of the large class of 1837 and decided to make the most of the reputation he had acquired as a scholar by entering the teaching profession, selecting from the several positions offered him one in Gorham Seminary, then one of the most flourishing institutions of its grade in the State. In 1839 he left Gorham, bearing high testimonials from the board, to accept the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Jackson College, at Columbia, Tenn., whose president had been his preceptor during his preparation for college. At that early date, with primitive transportation facilities, the journey from Maine to the South was quite an undertaking, fraught with experiences and uncertainties that do not now attend it. The entire time consumed was twenty-three days, two weeks of which were required to traverse the distance between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1841, in consequence of the financial distress under which Jackson College was then laboring, Mr. Woods resigned his professorship, spending the following year at Andover Seminary and in attendance on lectures in Boston, at the same time seeking to improve his health, which had weakened under too close application to study.

Ever since his entry upon educational work Mr. Woods had received repeated invitations to assume the principalship of the academy in his native town, which his father had aided during its earlier years and which he himself had attended as a boy. In 1842, influenced by interest in his birthplace and by a liberal offer, he accepted the post, and although his impaired health handicapped him in his work, his enthusiasm, zeal, and ability brought the academy to high rank among New England institutions. Students were attracted from many states of the Union and also from Cuba and San Domingo, Garcia and Gomez, the celebrated Cuban leaders, and President Dole, of Hawaii, being numbered among the students of the academy while Mr. Woods was at its head. Upon his resignation in 1854 Mr. Woods' services were sought by numerous institutions, including one under the control of a sect differing widely from him in religious belief, but offering him absolute control for ten years of the property, income, and a large endowment to be increased by many thousands of dollars. He taught for two years at Auburn, Me., after which one year was spent in business in Portland. He became interested in shipping, purchased several ships, and conducted a large trade with China and other Asiatic countries, his success in this enterprise being worthy of note, inasmuch as he had never personally followed the sea.

In 1859, entirely without his solicitation, Mr. Woods was unanimously elected principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, that being then the chief executive's title. The institution had suffered from two disastrous fires and from mismanagement, work having been suspended from 1849 to 1856, and a strong opposition to the university had grown up among the citizens of Pittsburgh. When Mr. Woods entered upon his duties there were but thirty-five pupils, two full teachers, two instructors in the modern languages, no classes in the collegiate course, and a property valued at no more than $50,000. This was a truly discouraging outlook, but Mr. Woods began at the bottom, interested influential supporters, introduced desirable courses of study and secured teachers able to make the courses valuable, and within a short period had surrounded himself with a group of capable men, inspired by his resourceful.



George Woods

hopeful leadership, and, impressed by his energetic prosecution of the task at hand, gave to the revitalizing of the institution their best efforts. The preparatory, collegiate, engineering, and scientific departments came into being and were enlarged, and the foundation for the present comprehensive, well-planned system was laid. Several new buildings were erected, many new chairs were added, and a large endowment fund was raised to the amount of $200,000, one-half of which was the gift of the noted capitalist and philanthropist, William Thaw, a warm personal friend of Dr. Woods, the first chancellor of the University. Professor Langley, one of America's greatest solar astronomers and father of areonautics, was brought to the University during his administration and Allegheny Observatory was established largely through his efforts. During Dr. Woods' chancellorship, in 1863, Jefferson College bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor also conferred a few years later by his *alma mater,* Bowdoin College. An admirer of Mark Hopkins, the noted educator, once said "that his idea of a university was a log with Mark Hopkins sitting on one end and a young man on the other." In great degree this applies to Dr. Woods, for throughout the many years of his educational work he became the friend and guide, the counsellor and companion of hundreds of boys and young men, who first learned to respect him in the classroom and then added to that respect their constant love and admiration. Such an influence as he wielded cannot be measured, for it has been expressed throughout the years in fine manhood, strong character, and high ideals in the lives of those youths who were privileged to sit under his teaching and to know him in the other relations of school life.

In 1880 Dr. Woods resigned the chancellorship and became connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, organizing the Pittsburgh branch, and, with the assistance of his son, Edward A. Woods, established a large and successful business which has since, under the management of his sons, grown to large proportions. Advancing years caused Dr. Woods' retirement in 1889, although he still retained an interest in the business.

In addition to his prominence as an educator, won through many successful administrations in various institutions, Dr. Woods was widely known as the author of several works on technical education, his books having a large sale in domestic and foreign markets. He was a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and his writings, the result of deep and earnest thought and embodying the fruit of long experience, are still widely read. Dr. Woods was always a strong proponent of technical training in college and it was his constant aim to establish a training school in connection with the university of which he was chancellor. Two of his addresses on this subject, "Practical Education" and "Technical Education," were published and widely circulated for years. He possessed notable ability as a public speaker and his gifts in this direction made him especially effective from the lecture platform, which he frequently graced. Dr. Woods was a hearty supporter of civic progress in his city, and threw the weight of his influence behind many worthy causes, moral, social, and charitable, although his liberal benefactions were performed so quietly that few knew of his good works. He was largely responsible for bringing Francis Murphy to Pittsburgh to aid in the temperance campaign, undertaken at that time.

Dr. Woods married (first), Aug. 29, 1843, Caroline Haynes, and of their five children one survives, Helen A., widow of Enoch T. Roberts, of Philadelphia. Dr. Woods married (second), March 8, 1864, Ellen C., daughter of Joseph A. and Esther M. (Goodrich) Crane, of Fall River, Mass., and they became the parents of three sons: Edward A., president and manager of the Edward A. Woods Agency, Inc., general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Charles A., an attorney; and Lawrence C., vice-president and assistant manager of the Edward A. Woods Agency, Inc.

Dr. George Woods died June 7, 1899, in Sewickley, Pa., his home since 1877. More than two decades have passed since he went to an assured reward, yet the memory of Dr. Woods is as green and fragrant as it was when he was but a short time gone and his influence is increasingly multiplied. He who teaches men to live so that they may realize their high estate cannot fall entire victim to death, and while Dr. Woods' time of labor is long past, the harvest for which he strove is garnered day by day.

CHARLES BORREMEO MILLIGAN—There remain to-day, in this country, but few veterans of the sixties, and of these remaining nearly all were, at the time, boys under military age, but so fired with the spirit of the times that they stopped short of nothing to get into the conflict. Charles Borremeo Milligan, of Pittsburgh, was not yet fourteen years of age when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, yet he was in the service long before the war was over. Now he holds responsible positions in the public service in this city, and is one of the youngest veterans of that war.

Mr. Milligan was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1847, the son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Cready) Milligan. Patrick Milligan was a man of great courage and determination. He was born in Pittsburgh, was a carpenter, a thorough and careful worker, and he had a share in building the Pittsburgh of that day, which was only the forerunner of what it is at the present time. He married, in Pittsburgh, and his wife was a descendant of an old Pittsburgh family who came to this section in the very early days. Her family is being perpetuated only through this son, Charles Borremeo Milligan, who was the only living descendant before the birth of his children.

Charles Borremeo Milligan received his early education at the old first ward school, and then attended the parochial school. At an early age he was obliged to go to work, but he had made the most of his educational opportunities, and has always been a student of affairs and conditions, and has kept pace with the progress of the times. In his early years Mr. Milligan worked at different occupations, and the interruption of the war took him away from this city, but he returned to make his life residence here. For years he followed the trade of marble polisher, then worked in a factory, soon becoming foreman and holding that position for a considerable time, and later he was a salesman on the road.

In 1872 Mr. Milligan became pension agent, and also notary public. He is now the oldest living pension claim agent in this section. His work in these capacities brought him constantly in touch with the political world, and his administrative ability was quickly recognized. In 1900 he was made ward assessor for a term of two years, and in 1902 was elected alderman, which office he still holds. In political affiliation he is a Republican. Mr. Milligan is a man of broad views and sound philosophy, and very much absorbed in the multitudinous duties which come to his hand. He is a member of Lieutenant James M. Lysle Post, No. 128, Department of Pennsylvania, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Milligan married Anna A. Koch, and they have three living children: 1. Mary C., who married Patrick T. Clark, and they have seven children: Eleanor M., Alice G., Joseph C., James G., John F. R., Lorretto, Lillian. 2. Charles E., who married Mary Snyder, and they have four living children: Myrtle, who married John Yarmer; Hazel, who married William J. Buettner, and they have two children: Evelyn and William; Nellie, Charles. 3. Anna E., who married Robert H. B. Abbott, and they have eleven living children: Florence M., Robert H. B., Jr., Kathryn E., Joseph C., Ruth A., Mary R., Mildred G., Helen J., Dorothy R., Virginia M., Thelma M.

Looking back on a long and useful life with his children and grandchildren about him, Mr. Milligan is still hale and hearty and more active than most men who are many years his senior. The city of Pittsburgh owes much to his constructive hand in her affairs, and Mr. Milligan's contemporaries in public service hope that he has yet a long period of activity before him.

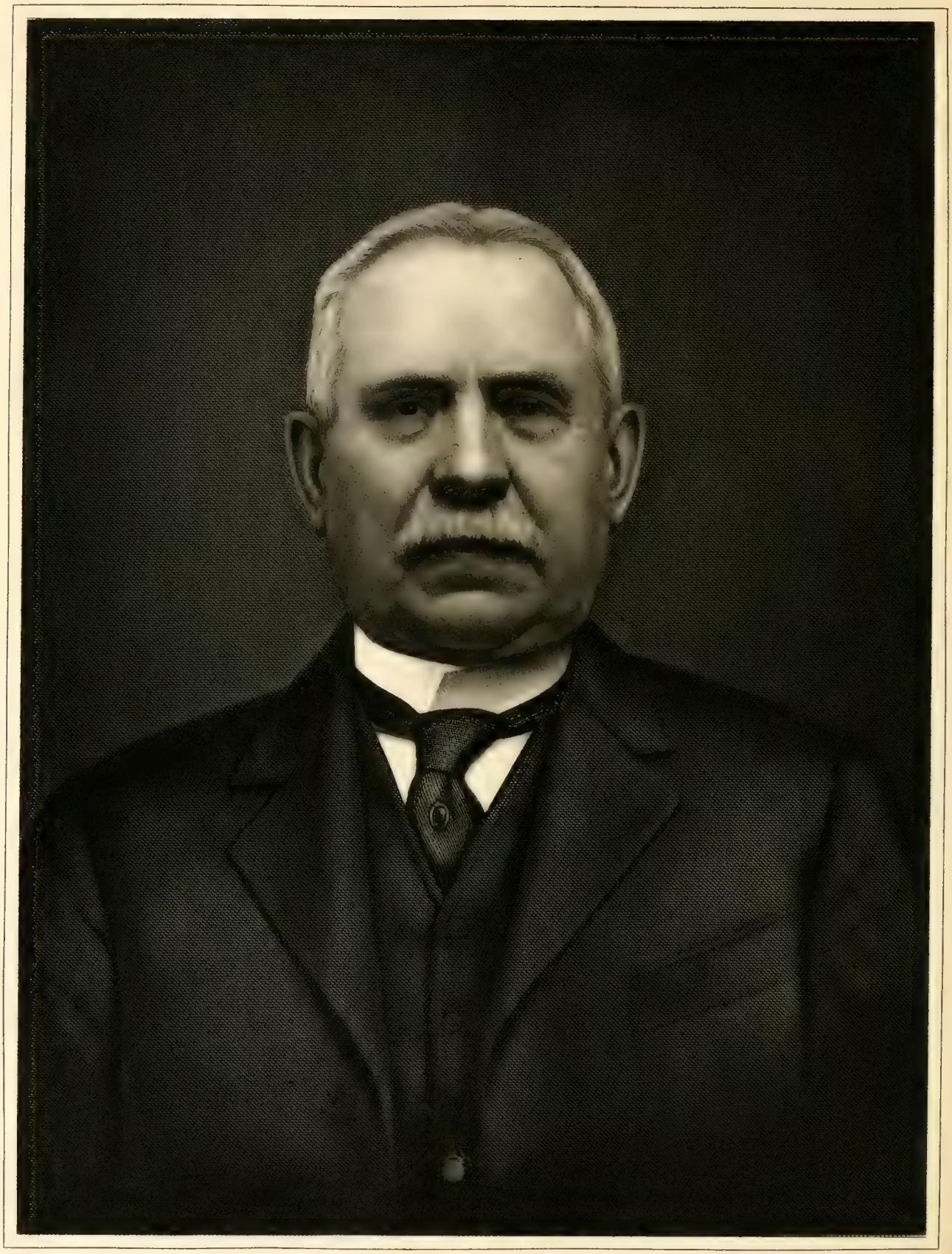
ROBERT L. FORSYTHE—Among Pittsburgh's alert, progressive business men who are holding their city in the lead as a business center, and making every step of her industrial growth a stride, Robert L. Forsythe, treasurer of The Robert L. Forsythe Company, Inc., printers, obtains honorable mention for his public attitude, as well as for his own private and business ideals. He is of an old Pennsylvania family, his American ancestor "a gay, young Presbyterian," who quickly toned down to a staid Quaker when his lot was cast amid the staid members of that religious sect that have made Chester county, Pa., the home of education, morality and thrift.

John (2) Forsythe, a school teacher of Chester county, Pa., highly esteemed for his ability as an educator, was born in Ireland, June 11, 1754, and there passed the first nineteen years of his life, coming to Pennsylvania in 1773. He was a son of John (1) Forsythe, who married Margaret Cox, of an English family, and to them were born nine children, the eldest a son, John (2) Forsythe. An old account of John (2) Forsythe says: "When the younger John arrived in this Quakerly region, he was a gay, young Presbyterian, with long sandy hair, dressed *a la mode*, and all his apparel made according to the fashion of the world's people. He had received a good education and was, moreover, endowed with fine musical taste, being an expert performer on the violin." But the "young son of the Emerald Isle" quickly came into full sympathy with the views and principles of the Society of Friends, this due probably to the influence of the William Kirk family with whom he boarded. He made request for admission to Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, Jan. 4, 1776, and was admitted a member the following month. The next year, upon his removal to Birmingham, he transferred his membership to that Monthly Meeting. For many years he taught the school held under the auspices of the Concord Monthly Meeting at Birmingham Meeting House, and through his diligence and interest he excited a taste for knowledge, and there accomplished more than any other teacher in developing youthful intellects. Men who later made their mark in the world were glad to acknowledge the debt they owed the Birmingham schoolmaster, both for aid in mind development and for the sound religious doctrine he inculcated. When Friends School at Westtown was established, about 1800, John Forsythe was called upon to inaugurate the enterprise, and he remained its head until it was strongly fixed among the sound educational institutions fostered by the Friends of Chester county. He presided at the first meeting held in 1811 to promote West Chester Academy, and contributed generously to that good cause. He finally retired to his farm and comfortable home in East Bradford, and there passed a serene old age, superintending farm operations until his passing, March 3, 1840, in his eighty-seventh year.

John (2) Forsythe married, in Birmingham Meeting, according to Friends' ceremony, Hannah Carter, daughter of John and Hannah Carter, of East Bradford, Chester county, Pa. They began their married life at their own home on her father's farm, and lived there all their lives. They were the parents of three children: John (3), born May 19, 1783, died Sept. 30, 1870; James, born July 1, 1785, died March 9, 1851; Hannah, born Dec. 8, 1787, married Enos Thomas, of Goshen, and died Aug. 30, 1868. The sons, John (3) and James, engaged in the iron business, and built Thorndale Rolling Mills, near Philadelphia, Pa.

It is from this sedate and conscientious Quaker schoolmaster that Robert L. Forsythe descends, he a son of Joseph Pusey Forsythe, a man of strong character, who served in the United States navy during the Civil War. After the war ended, he returned to his native Chester county, and in 1866 moved to Pittsburgh, and here his death occurred in 1891. His widow, Amelia (Vaughn) Forsythe, is now (1920) a resident of Pittsburgh.

Robert L. Forsythe, son of Joseph P. and Amelia (Vaughn) Forsythe, was born at the homestead in Chester county, Pa., March 17, 1879. He attended the public schools, but was eager to be out in the world doing something that would lead him more quickly into business life. After the family removed to Pittsburgh, he left school, being then thirteen years of age, and secured employment in the printing establishment of Joseph Eichbaum & Company. Young Forsythe first filled the time-honored position of "printer's devil," and after learning the trade with that company remained with them for about eight years in all. Later he worked in various places as a printer, finally becoming associated with the James McMillen Printing Company, where he passed through the different departments and became sales manager, a position he held until his present business was



James A. McNally

established. In 1916 Mr. Forsythe organized the Robert L. Forsythe Company, starting with four employees. In 1919 the business had developed to such an extent that it was incorporated, with Joseph B. Roos, president, Robert L. Forsythe, treasurer, and Ed. T. Aston, secretary. They now have a successful and growing business, mostly in Western Pennsylvania and the city of Pittsburgh, theirs the most modern equipment for doing the finest grade of printing.

Mr. Forsythe enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for the Spanish-American War, as a private. Although he saw no service outside the country, he was promoted to corporal of Company A, then sergeant, and was mustered out in 1899, holding the latter rank. In fraternal orders, and in social and business organizations, Mr. Forsythe is widely connected. He is a member of Avalon Lodge, No. 657, Free and Accepted Masons; Bellevue Chapter, No. 286, Royal Arch Masons; and Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also belongs to Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is a charter member and director of the Lambskin Club of Bellevue, Pa., member and director of the Typothetæ of Pittsburgh, and chairman of its Apprenticeship Committee; charter member of the Pittsburgh Advertising Club; and a member of the Credit Men's Association and the Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Forsythe married, April 30, 1901, Mary E. Littell, of Pittsburgh, a descendant of an old Colonial family, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a granddaughter of General John S. Littell, a gallant Pennsylvania officer of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe are the parents of three children: Robert L., Jr., Alma G., and Edna A. Their home is in Ben Avon, Pa. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church.

JAMES A. McNALLY—Engaged in active business for a period greater than the years many men reach, James A. McNally, retired since 1916, has to his credit an imposing record in practical affairs. Founder of the house of James A. McNally & Sons, he occupied a responsible place in Pittsburgh's business circles, and to many other of her leading interests he has made the same valued contribution. He is among the small number of survivors of pioneer days in the city, and reviews a career long and honorable.

Mr. McNally was born in Crobane, County Down, Ireland, Nov. 8, 1833, son of Michael and Bridget McNally. His father died as the result of an accident at the age of seventy-five years, while his mother attained the great age of ninety years. He was reared on the home farm, and improved the opportunity for a good public school education, remaining in his native land until he was twenty-three years of age, when he came to Pittsburgh and entered the coal business in the employ of his brother, Hugh. This work had no attraction for him, and a few months later, in 1856, he began independent dealings in linen importing. Two years afterward he went to Canada, established headquarters in Toronto, and covered Eastern Canada in the same line, his zone of operations including Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Widening his interests to include woolen importing, he transacted a successful business in linens and woolens until his return to Pittsburgh in 1865. On April 1, 1867, he opened his first store and warehouse at Ninth street and Penn avenue, with a fine line of imported woolens and Irish linens. Later his place of business was moved to Fourth avenue and Wood street, and he was for many years located on the present site of the Union Bank building. No. 809 Liberty avenue was the next home of the enterprise, and in 1896 the McNally building was erected at No. 711 Penn avenue. At about this time the linen department was discontinued and the business confined to woolens, imported and domestic. Mr. McNally was the pioneer in this field in the district, and for many years was the only woolen merchant of consequence in Western Pennsylvania, guiding his concern into high standing among the mercantile establishments of Pittsburgh. The reputation of the house for stability and adherence to a high standard of commercial honor is almost proverbial in the Pittsburgh world of affairs, and there has been built into its sturdy structure much of the character, the steadfast purpose, and strict integrity of James A. McNally.

Mr. McNally was one of the charter members of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. In this connection he has supported all organized effort for a bigger, more prosperous, better Pittsburgh, while in generous coöperation with charitable and philanthropic movements he has worked from another angle toward the same objective. For many years he was a prominent member of the old Country Club, and, like most of his fellow-members, owned, drove, and loved fast horses, his stables containing many animals of blooded stock. Mr. McNally is the oldest living member of the Columbus Club. For many years he has been a devoted member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, has long been a member of the church committee, and he was an intimate friend of Bishop Phelan. Those who have been associated with him in business know him as a man to whom honesty in all things is a guiding star, and his ready wit and kindly geniality are remarked wherever he is known. As a story-teller he is unsurpassed, drawing from a wide and varied experience a vast store of interesting and amusing anecdotes, and few men have held, through virtue of magnetic, personal qualities, a larger place in the hearts of their fellows.

Mr. McNally married, June 26, 1866, Mary Anne Ingoldsby, born in Pittsburgh, daughter of Patrick Ingoldsby, the latter one of the city's early hotel proprietors and owner of the Hotel Ingoldsby at Third avenue and Grant street. Mr. and Mrs. McNally are the parents of two sons: Charles M. and James P.

CHARLES M. McNALLY—The name of McNally has been prominent in the mercantile world of Pittsburgh for over half a century, the original house of James A. McNally having been organized in 1867. Charles M. McNally, one of the present heads of the firm, is a son of James A. McNally, the founder, and Mary Anne (Ingoldsby) McNally (q. v.).

Mr. McNally was born in Pittsburgh, April 10, 1867. After completing his preparatory studies he attended Duquesne University, then was graduated from George-

town University, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1886. Immediately after leaving school Mr. McNally entered business in association with his father, and has since been closely identified with the firm of James A. McNally & Sons. The character of the business has been the same since it was established, the wholesale merchandising of woolen fabrics, and the name has remained unchanged. In addition to his principal interest as outlined above, Mr. McNally is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a director of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. His clubs are the Manhattan, of New York; Americus Republican and Rotary, of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Shannopin Country Club, and the Knights of Columbus. His out-of-door recreations are golf and trap shooting.

Mr. McNally married, Oct. 23, 1895, Alice G. Curran, daughter of James and Catherine (Neeson) Curran, the former of the firm of Thomas & James Curran. Mr. and Mrs. McNally have thirteen children: Mildred Mary, James Curran, Alice D., Madeline, Charles M., Jr., Mary Elizabeth, Richard Paul, John Austin, Robert Emmet, Ann Ingoldsby, Jane Frances, Marjorie Patricia, and Eleanor Genevra. The family residence is at Ben Avon, Penna.

HENRY S. ATWOOD STEWART—Pittsburgh, like every other great city, places her main reliance for power and prosperity on the strength of her financial institutions—and not in vain. They are indeed her Gibralter, fortified and controlled as they are by men of sterling worth, men of the type of Henry S. Atwood Stewart, vice-president and director of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and officially connected with other leading monetary institutions and with great manufacturing concerns. For more than forty-five years Mr. Stewart has been prominently identified not only with the business interests of Pittsburgh, but with all the elements essential to her existence as a powerful municipality. Henry S. Atwood Stewart was born Dec. 5, 1846, in Steubenville, Ohio, a son of William and Eliza (Glenn) Stewart. Henry S. Atwood Stewart was educated in public schools of Steubenville and Gambier, Ohio, and began his business career at McConnellsville, Pa., in association with the oil industry, then in its infancy. This was about 1858-60, and at the end of the two years he became freight bookkeeper for the Pan Handle railroad, looking after the freight agents between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Columbus, Ohio. Before taking this position he had made his first essay as a Pittsburgh business man by serving as clerk for a coal company in that city.

It was there that he first became, in 1867, an independent manufacturer, owning and operating, in connection with his father, a small refinery on Thirty-third street, the business being in the name of H. S. A. Stewart. There, until 1874, he engaged in the manufacture of burning and lubricating oil and then sold out to the Standard Oil Company. For ten years thereafter he remained with this famous concern, looking after their refineries in Pittsburgh, developing those executive abilities and gaining that ripe experience which have made him a forceful factor in the business world. He next turned his attention to real estate, becoming an extremely successful operator and developing, by building and in similar ways, Negley avenue, Stanton avenue, Hays street and other portions of the East End. For about sixteen or eighteen years he was engaged in this manner, and during that time did much to improve with handsome residences this part of the city.

At the present time Mr. Stewart devotes the greater portion of his attention to the care of his own extensive private interests, being prominently associated, however, with various large financial institutions. He was one of the original subscribers to incorporate the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and when it was incorporated, Nov. 27, 1886, he was elected one of its first directors, and has been a director continuously ever since. In 1904 he became one of its vice-presidents. He is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Crucible Steel Company, vice-president and director of the Western Insurance Company, director of the People's National Bank and the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, and trustee of the C. L. Magee estate and the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital. He has been at different times financially connected with many Pittsburgh concerns, both in the oil business and along manufacturing lines. In all business transactions he is characterized by quick appreciation, prompt decision and the courage to venture where favorable opportunity is present—a combination of qualities which insures the realization of hopes and the consummation of enterprises.

Public-spirited and possessed of rare rapidity of judgment, Mr. Stewart has been able, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to city affairs valuable effort, and notably was this the case at the time when he was a member of the old Fourth Ward School Board, serving also on the financial committee, the other members being James M. Bailey and Dr. Charles Shaw, both now deceased. Mr. Stewart was active in the building of the North School at Eighth street and Duquesne way, and so advantageously did the financial committee dispose of the old school property, situated where Joseph Horne's store now stands, that it was not necessary to levy a tax to erect the new school building, and after the completion of the structure a sum remained sufficient to defray its expenses for several years—a thing unprecedented in Pittsburgh school annals and largely due to the public-spirited efforts of Henry S. Atwood Stewart.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a Republican and has occupied a seat in the Select Council, the only office he ever consented to hold with the exception of that of member of the School Board. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain. He belongs to the Duquesne Club, of which he was for two years president, the University Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and many other similar organizations, both in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. He attends the Presbyterian church.

The impression conveyed by Mr. Stewart's personality is that of a broad-minded man of much quiet force, a progressive man accustomed to exerting a strong influence in business circles. Of average height, and florid complexion, his head crowned with snow-white hair and his face lighted by grey eyes which, with all their keenness, are yet most kindly in expression, and in manner always genial and courteous, he wins friends in all grades

of society. A man of cultivated tastes and liberal views, he advocates progressive interests with a ready recognition of his duties and obligations to his fellowmen.

Mr. Stewart married, Dec. 4, 1888, Annie E. Armstrong, daughter of William H. and Annie Armstrong, of Williamsport, Pa., where Mr. Armstrong was engaged in the practice of law. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of one child: Henry S. Atwood Stewart, Jr., born May, 1890, and educated by tutors and in private schools. Mrs. Stewart, who passed away Jan. 11, 1904, was a woman of fine fibre and delicate culture, invested with the charm of domesticity, and presiding with innate grace over the beautiful home in the East End which was a centre of hospitality.

Few men, throughout the entire course of their business careers, have touched life at as many points as Mr. Stewart, and still fewer have been so uniformly successful. Public-spirited in all things, he has caused the fruition of his labors to benefit not himself alone, but also the city with which they have been identified. Nor has it been in material prosperity only that he has rendered Pittsburgh stronger and more opulent. By his efforts in behalf of her school system he has helped to lay the best foundation for the making of good citizens. The man who does this deserves to be held in lasting honor, and Pittsburgh will not show herself ungrateful to Henry S. Atwood Stewart.

RT. REV. HUGH C. BOYLE, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, was born in Cambria, now a part of Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 8, 1873, son of the late Charles and Ann Boyle. He was preliminarily educated in the public and parish schools until his fourteenth year, when he was sent, as preparatory to the priesthood, to St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa. Four years later he was entered in the seminary connected with the college as a student in theology, whence he was graduated and ordained as a priest by the late Bishop Richard Phelan, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. Father Boyle was sent to St. Aloysius Church, Wilmerding, as assistant to the pastor, Father Michael H. Ward, remaining there five years, when he was transferred to the old Cathedral at Fifth avenue and Grant street, Pittsburgh. Later, when this building was sold and abandoned, Father Boyle was sent to the Church of the Epiphany, Washington street, where he was engaged until the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral (new) at Fifth avenue and Craig street, when he became assistant rector and secretary to the bishop of the diocese. Because of his familiarity with affairs of the diocese, Father Boyle was appointed diocesan superintendent of schools in 1906, in which position he remained until, upon the death of Father John J. Bullion, he was appointed rector of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Homestead, in 1916, in which he was incumbent until his elevation to the Bishopric of Pittsburgh, April 27, 1921, by Pope Benedict to succeed Bishop J. C. Regis Canevin, who had resigned because of ill health.

The appointment of Father Boyle was in the nature of a surprise to many of the clergy and laymen of the great diocese of Pittsburgh, for, while his name had been mentioned among others of the younger priests, and while he was favorably known because of his valuable services as pastor and superintendent of the diocesan schools, it was generally thought that one of the older clergymen who had been mentioned would receive the appointment. However, the designation of Father Boyle was joyously acclaimed by every priest, prelate and member of the church in the great diocese.

Directly the appointment of Father Boyle had been made, preparations for his consecration were begun, and all of the preliminaries thereto arranged by several committees made up of the clergy of the diocese. These committees were: Arrangements, chairman, Rt. Rev. Martin Ryan, LL. D.; general secretary, Rev. William J. McMullen; finance, Dr. Ryan, chairman, with Father P. C. Danner, as secretary, and Monsignori Francis Keane, Grzynski, Goebel, Walsh and Father D. J. O'Shea; entertainment and invitation, Very Rev. Francis J. McCabe, LL. D., chairman, Rev. John G. Beane, secretary, Revs. John Faughnan, David Shanahan, LL. D., William Kelty, A. Kazinczy, L. Stenger, J. P. Gallagher, David H. Hegarty, Francis Beneventano, and R. L. Hayes, LL. D.; speakers and literature, chairman, Rev. J. W. O'Connell, secretary, Rev. Dr. R. L. Hayes, Rt. Rev. Archabbot Aurelius, O. S. B., Revs. J. P. Gallagher, Thomas Bryson, J. B. Barry, T. F. Coakley, C. J. Stripling and J. V. Gerold; reception, chairman, Very Rev. Thomas Devlin, secretary, Rev. L. A. O'Connell, Revs. M. Lynch, E. M. McKeever, D. J. Devlin, P. J. Quilter, Thomas Rosensteel, A. J. Mayer, M. C. Slatinski, R. McDonald, Willam Dunlea, C. Kovats, Julius Vrana, M. A. Ward, Thomas Gillen and M. Mueller.

These committees, general and special, quietly and effectively accomplished the preliminaries to the consecration which had been fixed for Wednesday, June 29. Immediately thousands upon thousands of requests for tickets of admission to the cathedral were sent to the committee of invitation, and it was soon seen that only by the exercise of the finest discrimination that the limited capacity of the Cathedral could be doled out to those to whom invitations would be sent. The aggregate of applications was over 110,000. About 1,000 visiting and local clergy had to be taken care of, and in addition to these members of the various orders within the diocese were anxious applicants for the privileges of the cathedral. Protestants by the thousands were also very candid in their expressions of anxiety to be witnesses of the rare event, and it was thought best to accommodate those as far as possible. As it was, the tact and discrimination of the committee was justified and commended by all who generously regarded the physical possibilities of the committee and as generously respected the wisdom of the awards.

The consecration was in reality the ideal of the Roman Catholics of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, visually and spiritually, being carried out after the ordinances of the denomination with all the ceremony and circumstance that inhere in such affairs, at the same time invested with the incidental pomp that is as inextricably a part of the sacred affair. The musical program arranged by Professor Joseph Otten, director of St. Paul's Cathedral Choir, was beautiful, simple and apposite to the occasion, and was rendered by a choir of sixty men and boys specially trained.

The interior of St. Paul's Cathedral had been beautifully decorated for the consecration under the direction and general supervision of Architect John T. Comes. Sateen had been used in purple, green, red, yellow, black and white. Purple and green are the bishop's colors, the former used in his official dress, the latter his heraldic color. Red is the cardinal's color, black and yellow the colors of Pittsburgh, and yellow and white the papal colors.

His Eminence, Dennis, Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, arrived the evening before the consecration at the East Liberty station of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he was formally received by Mayor E. V. Babcock, in the presence of 50,000 people, after which he was escorted to the episcopal residence on Dithridge street as the guest of Archbishop Canevin. In the car that brought Cardinal Dougherty to Pittsburgh were Monsignori Martin Ryan and Francis Keane, the special committee appointed to go to Philadelphia and escort him to Pittsburgh, Bishop M. J. Hoban, of Scranton, Bishop P. R. McDevitt, of Harrisburg, and Bishop J. J. McCort, of Altoona. At Pittsburgh were Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shanan, rector of the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and Bishops John M. Cannon, of Erie, Schremes, of Toledo, and Donahue, of Wheeling, together with many other priests and prelates of the church.

The great auditorium of St. Paul's Cathedral was ablaze with color and life, Wednesday morning, June 29, when the head of the procession escorting Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishops Mundelein and Canevin, and the bishops and prelates of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh entered it to consummate by consecration the appointment of Pope Benedict of Father Hugh C. Boyle as Bishop of Pittsburgh. Archbishop Canevin was consecrating bishop and was assisted by Bishops McCort, of Altoona, and McDevitt, of Harrisburg; deacons of honor who occupied seats on the throne, besides Cardinal Dougherty, were Mgrs. Martin Ryan and Francis Keane, preachers; Archbishop Mundelein, of Chicago, together with his chaplains, Mgrs. Goebel and Kittell; assistant priest, Rev. W. J. Mullen; deacon of the mass, Rev. Stephen J. Schramm; sub-deacon of the mass, Rev. E. P. Griffin; chaplains to Bishop-elect Boyle, Revs. Gallagher and Stenger; chaplains to Bishop McCort, Fathers Faoughnan and Kacinczy; chaplains to Bishop McDevitt, Fathers Siwiec and O'Shea; notary, the officer who read the official proclamation of Pope Benedict, Mgr. Stephen Walsh; masters of ceremonies, Revs. Burns, Hayes, Greiner and Connors; chanters Revs. Sanderbeck, Bullion, Malloy and F. X. Williams, C. S. Sp. Archbishop Canevin invested the new bishop with the insignia and other regalia of his order, and imposed upon him the obligations of the office. At the conclusion of the consecration ceremonies, Bishop Boyle faced the people and, escorted by the two assisting consecrators, descended the altar steps and gave his first official benediction to his flock.

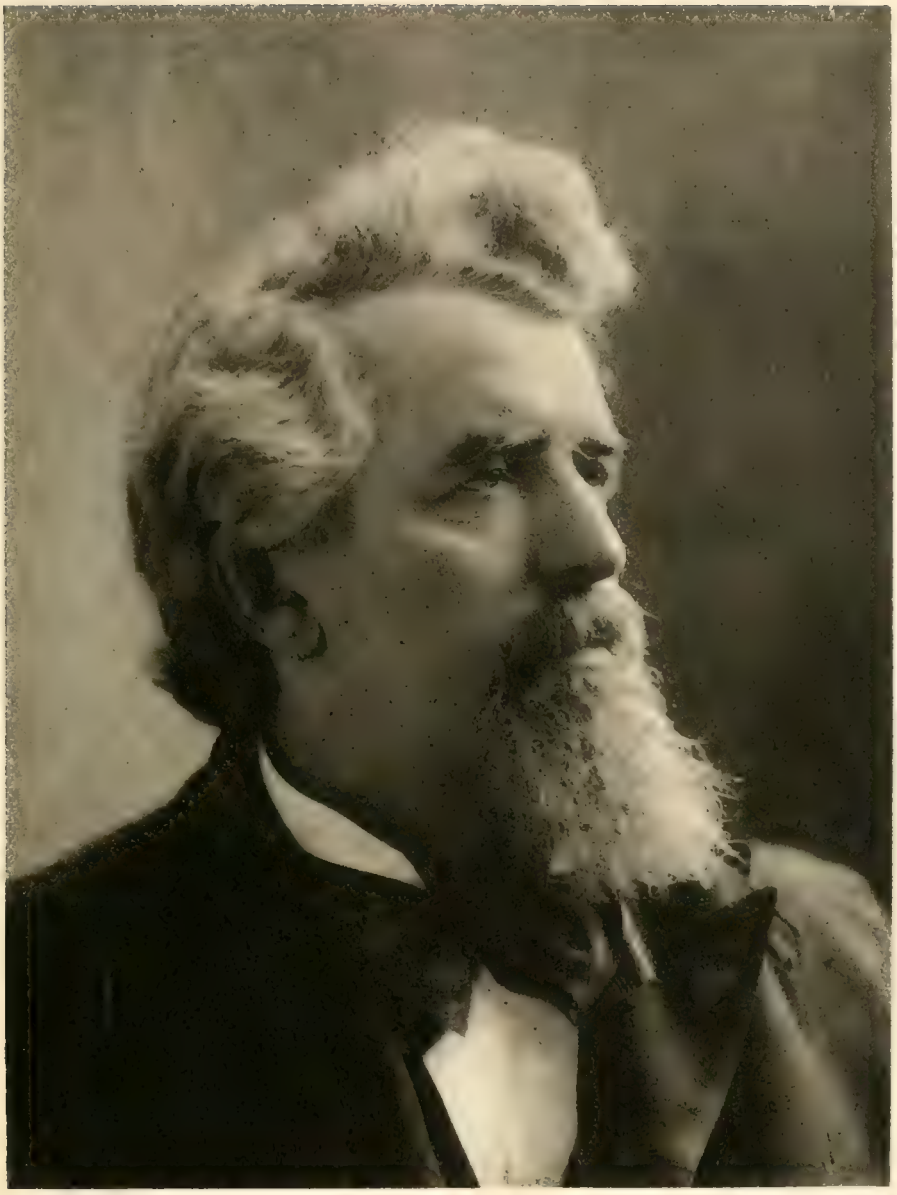
The evening of the consecration a reception was held in Syria Mosque at which thousands were present to greet Bishop Boyle and the archbishops, bishops and clergy of the diocese. The Cathedral choir furnished the program of music, while the laymen's reception committee, also upon the platform, were in charge of the details of the reception. Addresses were made by Willis F. McCook, Esq., F. W. Ries, Jr., John E. Laughlin, and by Bishop Boyle. The luncheon succeeding the consecrating exercises was at the William Penn Hotel.

Bishop Boyle is at the head of the six largest diocese of his church in the United States. It is by no means the sixth in importance.

CHARLES F. McKENNA—In writing a sketch of Judge Charles F. McKenna it is a matter of great difficulty to determine where to begin, so dominant a figure has he been in many fields—soldier, writer, lawyer, judge, progressive citizen. His career as a lawyer and as a judge compares favorably with the legal giants of the earlier days who depended more upon their oratorical skill than their exact knowledge and application of the law. In the field of diplomacy, Judge McKenna has been one of the leading representatives of this country, and as a patriot the public recognition accorded him has been sufficiently manifest on various occasions. His record as a soldier extends over the entire Civil War, during which time he was an active participant, carrying a musket as a private in all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Antietam to Appomattox, and was with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the surrender of General Lee's army.

Judge McKenna is of the third generation of his family in this country, and is of Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Hugh McKenna, came from the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830, bringing with him his wife, six sons, and four daughters, and settled in the city of Pittsburgh, with which the family has been identified ever since that time. James McKenna, born in 1800, father of Judge McKenna, died in Pittsburgh in 1846, and his wife, who was born in 1801, died in 1884. Their six children all attained maturity and among them were Judge Charles F. McKenna, of whom further, and Hon. Bernard McKenna, who died June 20, 1903, and who had served as judge of the Second Police District Court of the City of Pittsburgh for a period of twelve years, and as mayor of Pittsburgh from 1893 to 1896. In the year 1839 Judge McKenna's father was elected by the people to be city and county overseer of the poor, an office of importance.

Judge Charles F. McKenna was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 1, 1845, and lost his father before he was one year old. The public and private day and night schools of his native city provided him with his early education, and in them he was an assiduous scholar. In his fourteenth year, having exhibited marked talent for free hand sketching, he was apprenticed to learn the lithographer's profession, and his success as an engraver and an artist was of undoubted quality, as shown by specimens still preserved, but when the call of President Lincoln for more Union soldiers came, in July, 1862, young McKenna enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, then being recruited from the city of Pittsburgh. Judge McKenna enlisted at the early age of sixteen. The regiment in which he enlisted saw some of the hottest fight-



Chas. F. Woods

ing of the entire war. His regiment was assigned to Humphrey's division, becoming a part of the renowned Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and in less than three weeks from the time of enlistment, Judge McKenna was at the battlefield at Antietam. During the three years that followed, until the close of the war, young McKenna had taken an active part with his regiment in famous battles as follows, all of which battles are inscribed on the Regimental Colors by official order of General Grant, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Five Forks, and Appomattox. There were many other Pittsburghers who participated in these battles and who later gained distinction in professional and financial works in Pittsburgh. In camp life Judge McKenna resumed, in long winter quarters, his studies, having for his teacher Sergeant George P. Fulton, who subsequently was for many years principal of the Highland public schools of Pittsburgh.

At the close of the war Judge McKenna returned to his native city and commenced reading law with the firm of Mitchell & Palmer. Admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1869, he at once attracted attention by the masterly manner in which he conducted the cases entrusted to him and soon acquired a large clientele. Many of the most celebrated cases reported in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania have had the benefit of the eloquence of Judge McKenna as one of the advocates, and his presentation of evidence has been the admiration of his colleagues as well as of the laity. In June, 1904, President Roosevelt requested from Attorney General P. C. Knox, and Hon. John Dalzell, Congressman of Pittsburgh, recommendations for the Judgeship of the United States District Court of Porto Rico, and on the unsolicited recommendations of these fellow members of the Pittsburgh bar, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. McKenna to said office. This nomination was at first declined by Judge McKenna, but he later reconsidered his decision and accepted the honor. After a service of two and one-half years, however, he was obliged to resign this commission and return to Pittsburgh, as the climate did not agree with him. Upon his resignation, President Roosevelt, in an autograph letter, and the Department of Justice, paid complimentary tributes to his administration. Upon his return to Pittsburgh, he resumed his legal practice in association with his nephews, E. J. and J. Frank McKenna. His services have been in demand by corporations, and other organizations, some among these being: General Solicitor of the Western Pennsylvania Human Society since its organization about forty years ago, solicitor for the City National and the City Savings banks while they existed, counsel for the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and for cemetery and charitable organizations until 1892, when he resigned because of the press of his other legal work, during this time having been under the administrations of bishops, the late Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, the late Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, and the late Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan; counsel for the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Home at Hawkins Station, and for the splendid Memorial Hall at Pittsburgh.

Not long after the return of Judge McKenna from Porto Rico, he was appointed by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, which had in charge the erection of a memorial monument to the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in that battle, this tribute to cost $300,000. He has been serving as president of this commission for several years. When the Allegheny County Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall was to be erected by vote of the taxpayers of the county at a cost of $2,000,000, Judge McKenna was elected historian of the Soldiers Memorial Hall, and has, since its dedication in 1910, served as chairman of the tablet committee. He was unanimously chosen by his comrades as a member of the committee of ten veterans of the Civil War who were to have charge of its erection and administration. He was appointed by the State Commander in 1910, judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and served several terms. While in Porto Rico, Judge McKenna was commissioned by John K. Tener, later governor of Pennsylvania, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, to organize the Elks in Porto Rico, and he became exalted ruler of the Elks for two terms, to San Juan Lodge, of Porto Rico. On his retirement from these positions to return to Pittsburgh, he was voted and presented with embossed resolutions and jewels and badge of San Juan Lodge, Elks. In the field of literature Judge McKenna has also rendered signal service. As a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society many articles have come from his facile pen pertaining to the local history of Pennsylvania. He edited and illustrated a volume of eight hundred pages, entitled "Under the Maltese Cross from Antietam to Appomattox," which was published in 1908 by the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers Regimental Association, a work which occupied the attention of Judge McKenna for a period of four years, so broad in its scope and so thoroughly have all the details been executed. Both press and public were unanimous in their commendation of this stupendous piece of work. His latest service in patriotic work was furnishing, at request of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, an alphabetical and reference index of the names of all Pennsylvania soldiers and officers participating in the battle of Gettysburg, as officially installed on the regimental and organization mural tablets on the Pennsylvania State Memorial at Gettysburg. This publication being in demand by all survivors of the battle of Gettysburg, their friends and descendants, will be accessible to all public and historical libraries of the State of Pennsylvania. He was also chairman of the committee on tablets, and aided in the compiling of the names of over thirty thousand soldiers who enlisted from Allegheny county in the War of the Rebellion, and which has been placed in bronze tablets in the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall of Allegheny county. Judge McKenna is a charter member of Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic; he is also a charter member of the Union Veteran Encampment, No. 1, of Pittsburgh, in which organization he was elected colonel, only veterans who had served not less than two years in the field during the Civil War being admitted to the membership. While Judge McKenna has generally affiliated with the Democratic party in National campaigns, he has the courage of his independent opinions, and frequently has cast his

vote independently of party questions. He led a revolt of soldier Democrats on the first nomination of William J. Bryan, and was honored by being made chairman of the Allegheny County Soldiers in the McKinley campaign which visited Major McKinley at Canton. In the same campaign he accompanied Generals Alger, Sickles and Bragg, and other prominent Civil War soldiers in a speaking tour throughout the West for William J. McKinley.

On June 6, 1911, Judge McKenna was appointed by Governor Tener, judge of the newly created County Court of Allegheny county, this court having jurisdiction over civil and trespass cases, and also over domestic relations, known as the Juvenile Court. Among the happy congratulations tendered to Judge McKenna on his election about this time was the following extract of congratulatory letter of ex-President Roosevelt:

THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Avenue
New York

Office of
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

August 22, 1911.

My dear Judge:

Pray accept my heartiest congratulations. I particularly appreciated your service in Porto Rico and I am glad that you are now to serve on the bench in our own country.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Chas. F. McKenna,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following fall he became a candidate to succeed himself, and in the general election held in November, 1912, he was elected for a term of ten years, by a majority of over 30,000, the entire vote against him being less than his majority—a flattering testimonial to the esteem in which he is held. At the great re-union on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, where survivors of the Blue and the Gray fraternized, the War Department distributed the special Congressional Medals of Honor in commemoration of the historic event to all members of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment who participated in the great battle. These medals of honor were presented on Little Round Top at the identical position occupied by that regiment in the capture and defence of that place in the great battle. Comrade McKenna treasures this souvenir very highly.

From early boyhood Judge McKenna has been possessed of artistic talent, which, if cultured professionally, would doubtless have brought him distinction among illustrators. His office is ornamented with numerous pencil sketches of scenes at the front during the Civil War. Among these sketches are a splendid perspective of a military camp, an exceptionally realistic picture of the firing line; another of soldiers dancing the "hoedown," and another showing him receiving the congressional medal. His war sketches have caught a life-like military spirit, and their execution is remarkably fine.

Judge McKenna married, Oct. 1, 1872, Virginia White, daughter of Dr. Norval W. and Annie (Flick) White, of Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh).

In personal appearance Judge McKenna is distinguished, and his bearing distinctly marks the soldier. His hair is snowy and abundant, and he wears a white moustache and beard. His eyebrows are heavy, and overshadow eyes which sparkle with a kindly gleam. He is dignified yet sympathetic in manner, and young and old alike go to him to have their differences adjusted. He has an original manner of speaking, his sentences being short and trenchant, his delivery rapid, and his thoughts are couched in classical language. He has probably more friends than the majority of men, his idea of friendship being to look for and recognize the good in others, and to take a genuine pleasure in the companionship of others because of this good, a feeling which is very generally reciprocated.

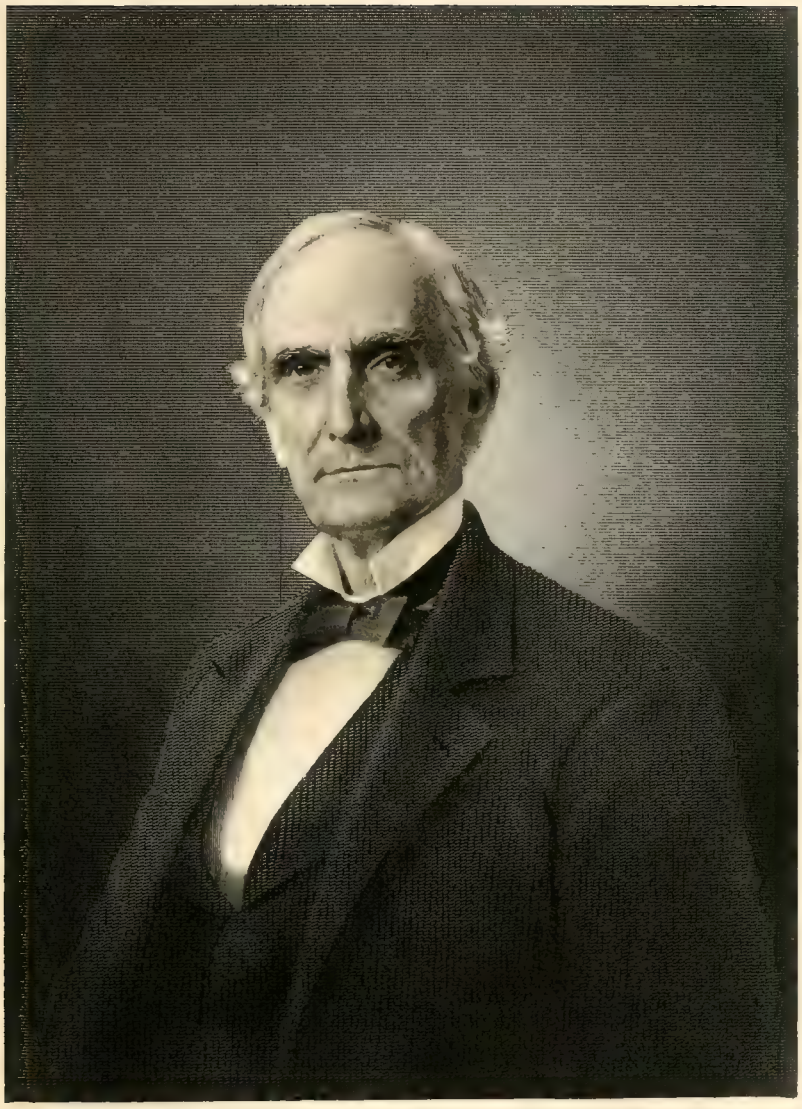
Judge McKenna was one of the earliest members of the Allegheny County Bar Association, an organizer and charter member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and also belongs to the American Bar Association, in all of which he takes an interest, and gives his time, when possible, to other than military affairs, and has also been for years an active member of Lodge No. 11, Pittsburgh Elks, Civic Club and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

At a recent election, Nov. 8, 1921, Judge McKenna was elected for a second term of ten years as judge of Allegheny county, Pa., from January, 1922, having the high honor paid him at this election of being unopposed, a grand tribute by the citizens of his native city and county in recognition of his high character and faithful discharge of his duties.

THOMAS MELLON, citizen, lawyer, jurist, banker and philanthropist, is in many respects the foremost Pittsburgher. While not a native, he came to the immediate vicinity of the city two years after its municipal incorporation, and for ninety years was not unidentified with its meaning in some element of its importance. He was of Irish birth, having been born Feb. 3, 1813, at Camp Hill Cottage, on his father's farm, in lower Castleton, parish of Cappaigh, County Tyrone, his parents being Andrew and Rebecca (Wauchob) Mellon. The Mellon family dates its residence in Ireland from the time of the Norman Conquest. The North of Ireland, although primarily not adapted to general agriculture, became, under the care and culture of these pioneers, one of the finest farming sections in the world, as it is to-day. As farmers, then, the Mellons continued for centuries before some of them decided to try their fortunes in America.

The genealogy of the family is most interesting, involving, as it does, several of the most historic and important of the racial elements of the continent of Europe, as it was from mediaeval times forward. The admixture of the Norman blood with that of the early inhabitants of the British Isles did much to diversify and to develop that individual and collective nation, and to give it that development that has thus far made it invincible in the mental and physical contests that have characterized its progress.

Thomas Mellon's grandfather, Archibald Mellon, became dissatisfied with the economic conditions in Ireland, particularly in the instance of taxation, and disposing of his possessions, sailed to America in 1816, and found a satisfactory farm near Murrysville in western Westmoreland county, Pa., whither his son, Andrew Mellon, followed him two years later. Andrew Mellon married Rebecca Wauchob, whose ancestors emigrated from



Thomas Mellon

Holland when the Prince of Orange came to the throne of England, the Wauchobs settling in the North of Ireland in the vicinity of the Mellons. Thomas Mellon was born five years before his parents left Ireland. The immigrants at once sought the parents of Mr. Mellon, with whom they remained until the spring of the ensuing year, when a farm was bought in the vicinity and their career in America begun.

Thomas Mellon received the rudiments of his education at the knee of his mother until he was old enough to attend school, and later went to the Westmoreland Academy, for one term, of which Thomas Gill was the most efficient principal. Mr. Gill was a most versatile gentleman, being a fine Latin and Greek scholar and scientist, and competent to impart information to his pupils. This term kindled in young Mellon the desire to qualify himself for the position that he might afterward select, and stirred in him aspirations and ambitions that his industry and intelligence were successful in accomplishing. His father had intended that he should be an agriculturist, and tried hard to turn the trend of his son's thoughts toward this objective, but the youth just as sturdily clung to his own idea of his future without showing disrespect or disregard of his father's desires for his future. Removing in a few years into Allegheny county, the opportunity to attend the select Latin School of Rev. Jonathan Gill came, and by working upon farms and in other employments, Mr. Mellon was able to prepare himself for entrance to the Western University of Pennsylvania, then under the presidency of Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., one of the real, substantial ministerial and educational pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. Farm work strengthened the frame, and study developed the brain of the student, and Mr. Mellon passed quietly and successfully through the years of his studentship in the University, graduating in 1837 with credit and honors.

Concurrently with his collegiate curriculum, the young man for two years before his graduation had studied law, having become a student in the office of Shaler & Simpson, leading practitioners at the Allegheny county bar in those years. One year before his graduation in 1838, he was admitted to the bar and took an office on Fifth avenue, near Market alley, the court house at that time being on Market square. Addressing himself, immediately he began practice, to the speedy adjudication of his cases, he hurried to trial all of those that he could not otherwise adjust. He was soon one of the busiest and most successful of the attorneys. For twenty years he continued in practice, the last seven of which his wife's nephew, William B. Negley, was his partner. He was persuaded by his friends and his associates of the bar to become a candidate for assistant law judge of Common Pleas, Court No. 1, which had recently been created, and he was elected to sit with Judge W. B. McClure, one of the ablest attorneys and jurists of his day. Judge McClure died three years later, and Judge Mellon succeeded him as judge, the late Hon. Edwin H. Stowe being the successor of Judge Mellon, as assistant law judge.

Meantime other ideas were forming in Judge Mellon's active brain. Always a profound student of finance, commercial business and the principles of manufacturing, indeed, of general economics, he determined not to stand for reëlection to the bench, and declined to permit the use of his name, although urged by both bar and citizenry to thus round out his career. He had given special attention as practitioner to commercial law, and in this knowledge he concluded that banking offered a greater field for the exercise of his talents than the law, and soon after retiring from practice he opened a banking house under the name of T. Mellon and Sons Bank. He began this enterprise with the same degree of circumspection and attention that had marked his legal career in 1869. He had the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens in Western Pennsylvania, and rapidly his new venture began to succeed. To signalize his retirement from the Allegheny county bar, his associates and friends tendered Judge Mellon a banquet at which numerous expressions of regret were made and very many assurances of interest in the success of his new enterprise.

The bank founded by Mr. Mellon continued under his management until 1886; the title was changed in July, 1902, to the Mellon National Bank, that name subsisting until to-day, the bank ranking as one of the few great institutions of the world. In the firm of T. Mellon & Sons he had associated with him his sons, Andrew William Mellon and Richard Beatty Mellon, the sons having served years of apprenticeship under their competent father. The Mellon National Bank began business with deposits aggregating $8,500,000, and two weeks later the call of the comptroller of the treasury developed the circumstance that it stood second in the list of Pittsburgh's thirty-six banking houses. In March, 1903, the Mellon National Bank took over the National Bank of Commerce, with deposits in excess of $5,000,000, thereby becoming the ranking bank of Pittsburgh, a position it has since maintained. Judge Mellon continued to coöperate with his sons and his associates until the encroachments of age warned him to abate his efforts, and conserve his physical resources. He retired to his home, one of the simplest but one of the most beautiful and ideally comfortable in the East End of Pittsburgh, and there on his ninety-fifth birthday, Feb. 3, 1908, he peacefully passed away.

In all essentials that go to the composition of a career of a great man, Thomas Mellon was, perhaps, Pittsburgh's most prominent and distinguished citizen. This is true in a larger sense, because he was never conscious of the fact that he had done anything that had not been strictly in line with the performance of his indicated duties. He was religiously industrious, and passed the greater portion of his nine decades in orderly, productive labor, both manual and mental. He mastered both the philosophy and the psychology of every problem whose solution his intellect undertook, and in this rule of action and in its results his success is not phenomenal, but a natural sequence. He was always sensible of his duties as a citizen, and gave of his time and of his means to the betterment of civic conditions, serving as a select councilman from the Twentieth Ward from 1877 to 1886, in which years he was one of the ablest members.

He believed as well in the constant industry of money as he did in that of the individual, and in this belief he furnished the means and advice that started many of the greatest of the industrial, mining and commercial enterprises that combine to make Pittsburgh the city it

is at the present time. He, in his confidence in the outcome of many of the plans for building mills and factories, and developing mines in the valley of Pittsburgh and in the city, not only advanced the means but contrived to impart his confidence to those who had charge and ownerships in these concerns, thereby assuring their success. Constructively, Thomas Mellon is more largely responsible for structural Pittsburgh than any other citizen and business man who was before or after him or his contemporary.

Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton were among his ideals, particularly the former, whom he regarded as par excellence the statesman, the philosopher and the sage of the country. Judge Mellon, at his own expense, had printed many copies of Franklin's autobiography for distribution among the young men whom he wished to stimulate to emulation.

Judge Mellon's domestic life was as fortunate and successful as his business career. He married, in 1843, Sarah J. Negley, daughter of Jacob Negley, whose ancestor had owned the greater portion of East Liberty, and who had built the first church in that then outlying district, the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. Of the seven sons and one daughter born to them, the following survive: James R. Mellon, business man and banker for fifty years, the present president of the West Penn Hospital, and other philanthropic institutions; Andrew William Mellon, secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and Richard Beatty Mellon, president of the Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Mellon died a year after her husband passed away.

SAMUEL RICHARD McCLURE, a member of the Pittsburgh bar, came to the profession of law from that of pedagogy, utilizing the hours outside the classroom for his preparatory study, and entering the field that has since claimed him in 1900. The qualities of the scholar and educator lend themselves readily to productive use at the bar, and the transition brought Mr. McClure into a position of greater service to his fellows, for he has retained all of his old interest in educational affairs and has given the fruits of his long experience to his community.

Samuel Richard McClure is a descendant of Robert McClure, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, to what is now Lake township, Mercer county, Pa., prior to the Revolutionary War. Robert McClure served in the War of 1812 with the American forces. The line from Robert McClure continues through his son, Robert (2) McClure, who spent his life as a farmer on the McClure homestead. He married Hannah Axtell, daughter of Daniel (2) and granddaughter of Daniel (1) Axtell, the latter a soldier of the Revolution, serving from Washington county, Pa. (Pennsylvania Archives, Ser. VI, Vol. 11, p. 82.) This branch of the Axtell family sprang from Thomas Axtell, who came from England early in the Colonial period and settled at Sudbury, Mass., early in the seventeenth century.

The head of the third American generation, George McClure, son of Robert (2) and Hannah (Axtell) McClure, was born on the home farm in Lake township, and there spent his active years as a farmer and dealer in cattle. He enlisted in the Union army, Aug. 3, 1861, and served until honorably discharged, Aug. 30, 1864. (Bates "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. XXX, p. 358.) George McClure married Sarah Elizabeth Alexander, a teacher (as he had been in early life), daughter of Samuel Tait and Ruth (Dodd) Alexander, granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah (Martin) Alexander, and maternal granddaughter of Ithiel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Dodd. Joseph Alexander came from the North of Ireland, and before the Revolution settled in Mercer county, Pa., being one of the builders of the Presbyterian church at Cool Spring, the first church built in Mercer county. Ithiel Dodd, also among the first settlers of Mercer county, was a descendant of Daniel Dodd, who came from England and settled in Connecticut in 1646. Robert McClure, Daniel Axtell, and Ithiel Dodd had part in the erection of Fairfield Presbyterian Church in the village of New Vernon, another of Mercer's first churches. George and Sarah Elizabeth (Alexander) McClure were the parents of eight children: Samuel Richard, of whom further; Hannah Jeannette; Mary Ruth; Jennie Euphemia; William Alexander; Sarah Eunice; Audley Brown, and Matilda Grace.

Samuel Richard McClure, son of George and Sarah Elizabeth (Alexander) McClure, was born in Lake township, Mercer county, Pa., July 31, 1869. After attending the local public schools he entered Grove City College and was graduated A. B. in the class of 1891, receiving his degree of Ph. D. in 1897, upon the completion of special courses in political and social science. He began teaching while a college student, first in the district public schools of Mercer county, later in institutions of more advanced grade. He taught at the West Freedom Academy in Clarion county, was principal of North Washington Academy, Butler county, and taught in North Braddock High School until promoted to the principalship. For seven years he supervised the work of this institution, in which he maintained high scholastic standards, and during that time he was active in organized educational endeavor throughout the district.

During this period Mr. McClure began reading law under the preceptorship of Robert E. Stewart and Horace Thomas, and in 1900 was admitted by the board of examiners to the Allegheny county bar. He established an office in Pittsburgh in the same year, and has since devoted himself to legal work, acquiring a large clientele. Mr. McClure is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and in two decades of general practice has gained reputation as a learned and able lawyer, devoted alike to his clients' interests and the highest aims of his calling.

Mr. McClure's resignation from the principalship of the North Braddock High School did not sever his relations with educational affairs, for he has since 1900 served continuously as a member of the North Braddock Board of Education. He has also kept in touch with school matters, serving as president of the Allegheny County School Directors' Association and as president of the directors' department of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association, accepting the responsibilities and opportunities of these offices as a civic duty he would not evade.

Among his extensive fraternal connections are his



S. R. McClure



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affiliations with Braddock's Field Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Syria Temple (Shriners); Braddock's Field Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Valletta Commandery, Knights of Malta; and Monongahela Council, Order of Independent Americans. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and an elder of the First Church of Braddock. Through professional, civic, fraternal and church relations, Mr. McClure touches almost every interest in community life, and his friends are legion.

Mr. McClure married, Aug. 18, 1897, Jennie Hamill, daughter of William Trimble and Mary (Ray) Hamill, of Indiana, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are the parents of five children: Robert Hamill; Mary Elizabeth; George William; Eleanor Ruth, and Jeannette Eunice.

WILLIAM H. LATSHAW—The lessons of life which have real value are gleaned from biographies wherein are set forth the plans and methods which lead the individual into large and successful undertakings. Carlyle has said, "biography is the most interesting reading as well as the most profitable reading," and it can be truthfully said that the life story of the late William H. Latshaw reads like a romance. To rise from a comparatively poor boy to the dignity of a prominent place among the leaders of business and finance in an important city is an example such as should be spread before the vision of earnest youths who are hoping by their struggles and self-sacrifices, and by plodding, to eventually climb to the pinnacles of greatness. Pittsburgh is a big city, a city of big men, a center of learning whereto are drawn many of the nation's illustrious thinkers. And the standard of eminence in the city of Pittsburgh is proportionate, so that when it is appreciated that the comparatively poor boy, by his own efforts, his ability, his study, his natural capacity of mind, and his rigid adherence to the strictest principles of honor, advanced himself to the foremost among the leaders of the city, it will be acknowledged as an achievement worthy of permanent inclusion in a work of this character, if for nothing else than for the inspiration it will bring to some young men who toil, and in their toil need encouragement to continue until the achievement of success. The study of the life story of William H. Latshaw, who started his many years of effort cheerfully and hopefully, with apparently scant opportunity, will be of help to more than one boy similarly placed.

William H. Latshaw was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 3, 1855, a son of Peter William Henry and Elizabeth Cook (Aughinbaugh) Latshaw. The father of William H. Latshaw was associated as a partner with the late Joshua Rhodes in the grain business, and they were also the owners and operators of the Eagle Cotton Mills on Sandusky street, Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh). When William H. Latshaw was three years of age his parents removed to Des Moines, Iowa, but returned to Pittsburgh when he had attained the age of seven years. For seven years he was a pupil of the old First Ward school, and after completing his studies, entered upon his business career. Mr. Latshaw's first position was with the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company, and when he left this he found employment with the Allegheny National Bank, in whose service he remained for a period of seven years. He then became associated with Joshua Rhodes, in 1876, in the Pennsylvania Tube Company, the responsible position of secretary and treasurer being assigned him. When the company became merged with the National Tube Company in 1899, Mr. Latshaw was elected to the office of assistant treasurer, with offices in Pittsburgh. Not long afterward, he was elected to the office of third vice-president and manager of the sales department, the duties of which offices he discharged with such exceptional executive ability and success that he was honored by election to the second vice-presidency and was given charge of the local financial matters, while he still continued in charge of the sales department. Later, he was elected to the office of first vice-president, but the accumulated duties of these various offices had an ill-effect upon the health of Mr. Latshaw, and he retired from the active management of affairs in 1903, although his counsel was frequently sought as director of various concerns. During the many years that he was connected with this institution Mr. Latshaw was a power in the financial world, exerting a most wholesome and inspiring influence. His mature judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable advisor, his conservatism making him a factor of safety in business interests. Besides his connection with the National Tube Company, Mr. Latshaw was also a director of the Colonial Trust Company, the Germania Bank, the Allegheny National Bank, and the Standard Engineering company.

As a citizen, with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Latshaw stood in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress, it was freely given. Belonging as he did to that representative class of American business men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, Mr. Latshaw's private interest never precluded active participation in movements and measures which in any way would assist the advancement of the community and its people in which he lived.

He was a Republican in politics and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. His rapidity of judgment enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought often added wisdom to public movements. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known, for his charity was that kind that shuns publicity, and his left hand never knew what his right distributed.

Mr. Latshaw was also well known and liked in fraternal circles of the city, he being a member of the various Masonic bodies, and the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. In religious affiliations, he and his family were members of the Presbyterian church, and he took an active interest in its affairs.

Mr. Latshaw married, Dec. 14, 1880, Ann Wilson Filman, a daughter of Anthony and Frances (Wilson)

Filman, well known and highly respected residents of this city. Mrs. Latshaw is a lady of true refinement and culture, possessed of those qualities that make the ideal home-maker and accomplished hostess, and was a fitting helpmate to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Latshaw became the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Henry Hart, married Sarah Verner Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a son, John Lloyd Latshaw and a daughter, Ann Wilson Latshaw. Mr. Latshaw is associated with the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. 2. William, resides at home with his mother. He is also a well-known business man of this city. 3. Frances, who is the wife of Claude F. Pugh, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of a daughter, Anne Virginia Pugh.

Through all the varied responsibilities of life Mr. Latshaw acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. His large experience and great energy were displayed in all the enterprises that he had undertaken, and he was eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of a self-made man. Democratic in his manners and associations, he nevertheless was cool, calculating and safe in all his business transactions. He was a man of strong and clear convictions, which are the result of independent thought and careful study. He was a man of culture and refinement, which, coupled with his genial manner and warmth of his attraction towards friends, had secured for him a high place in the affection and esteem of his circle of acquaintances. His heart was ever in ready sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand was ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress.

But perhaps the most beautiful traits of his character were his strong domestic sentiment and habits, which impelled him to seek his greatest happiness in the family circle, and render him its joy and its light. He was a plain man whom prosperity had not elated. His manners were those of a genuine gentleman, frank, ready, and courteous. He looked with pride to his early life with its struggles and hardships, not so much to contrast it with his later position, but to teach the lessons of his success. In social life he was universally respected by all classes of citizens. In the large circle of his acquaintances he formed his opinions regardless of worldly wealth and position. He had labored, and not in vain, for his city, state and nation, and enjoyed in a marked degree that reward of an honest citizen, the respect and confidence and love of his fellowmen.

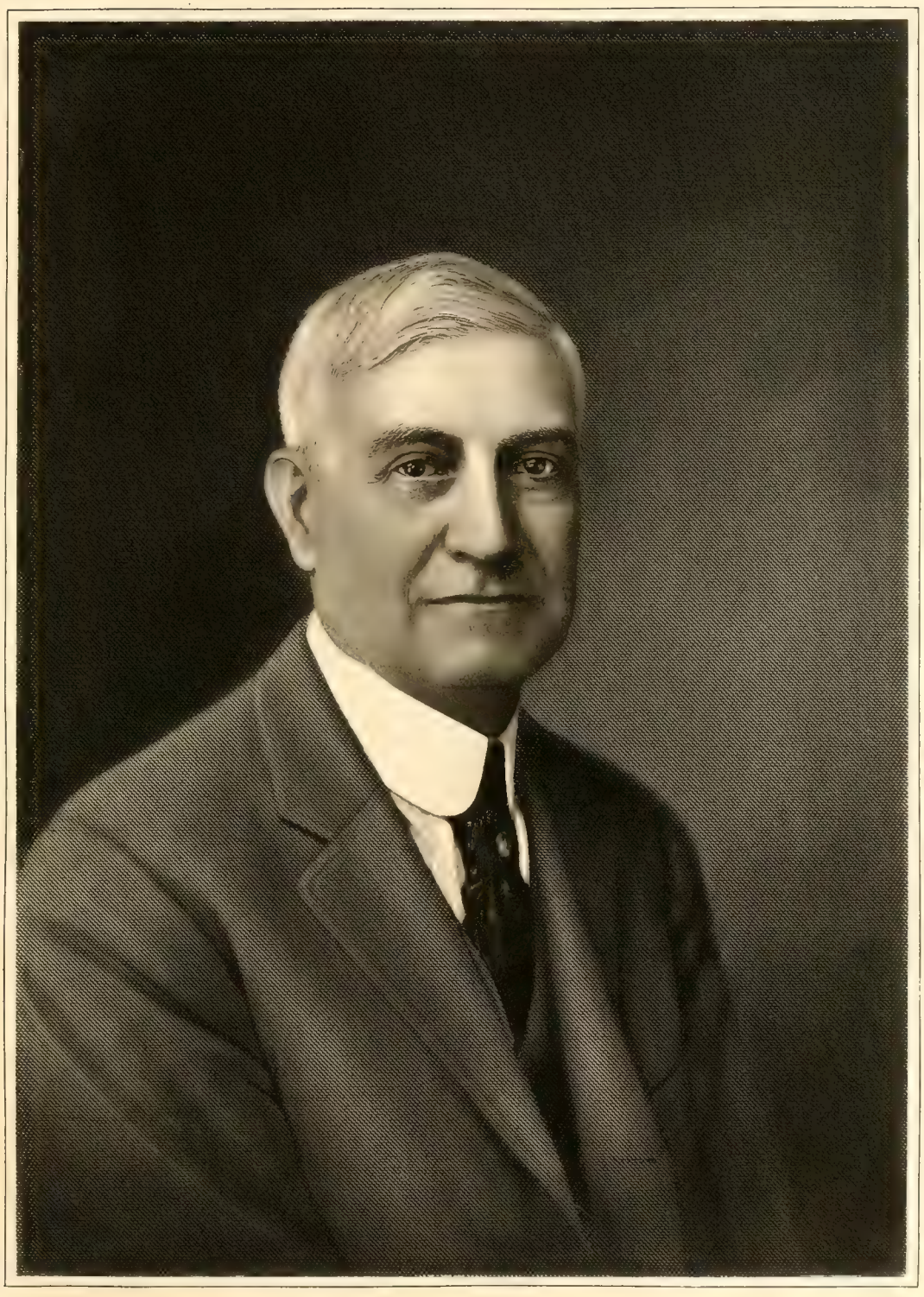
HON. ROBERT SELLERS FRAZER, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, son of Caleb T. and Sarah J. (Baker) Frazer, was born in Fayette City, Pa., and began his education in the public schools. He continued his studies in private schools, preparing at West Chester Military Academy, later entering the University of Pittsburgh. He prepared for the profession of law, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, March 29, 1873, and began practice in Pittsburgh. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1877, 1878, and 1879, then continued in successful practice until 1896, when he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, being reëlected in 1906. He was made president judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county, Nov. 5, 1900, and later, upon the consolidation of the Common Pleas courts, he became president judge of the reorganized Common Pleas court, serving until January, 1915. In November, 1914, Judge Frazer was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the term 1914-1936. Judge Frazer is a United Presbyterian. His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf, and Pittsburgh Country.

He married, Sept. 25, 1879, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., Loretta Gilfillan, who died Dec. 16, 1908. Their children are John G., a member of the Allegheny county bar; Robert E., of Akron, Ohio; and Sarah, who lives at home. Judge Frazer's residence is at No. 1100 Shady avenue.

HON. MALACHI G. LESLIE—Among those Scotch groups who settled in that section of the State of Pennsylvania now known as Westmoreland county, and there gave their strength and their ability to the building of a new community, one of the most prominent and active was the Leslie family. The hard conditions of pioneer life demand that rugged strength, endurance, initiative, and resourcefulness with which the Scotch are so abundantly blessed, and it is to their sterling qualities that many sections of this country are indebted for the firm foundations upon which later prosperity has been built. German thoroughness and patience added its contribution to the heritage of the American Leslies, and the combination produced valuable citizens. The Leslies came from Scotland soon after the Revolution, but the maternal line, the Huffmans, came from Holland to Lancaster county about 1777. Malachi and Martha Ann (Huffman) Leslie lived on a farm in Westmoreland county for many years, and there all the seven sons were born. Captain Malachi Leslie, farmer and merchant, was a three years' veteran of the Civil War, served as Captain of Company H, 206th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and died in 1868 as a result of exposure during service, leaving six of his seven sons to become progenitors of long lines of worthy citizens.

Malachi G. Leslie, son of Captain Malachi and Martha Ann (Huffman) Leslie, of Burrell, Pa., was born April 6, 1864. When four years of age, Malachi G., or "Max" Leslie, as he is familiarly known to thousands in Pittsburgh, was brought to Pittsburgh, where he attended the public schools and then went to Duff's Commercial College, from which he was graduated. Alert, energetic, resourceful, he soon won recognition, and at the early age of twenty-three was appointed chief deputy revenue collector of Pittsburgh, the responsible duties of which office he ably and efficiently discharged until 1894, when he became a member of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. In 1909 he was made vice-president of the Donald McNeil Company, general contractors, and of the National Construction Company.

Mr. Leslie holds a responsible place among the business men of Pittsburgh, but he is best known to the people of his city because of his long connection with city and state governmental affairs and because of his activity in civic advancement, having been for the past three decades a supporter of every movement designed to make the city a better place in which to live. He was



M. G. Leslie.

a member of the Pittsburgh Common Council from 1896 to 1904, serving as president from 1901 to 1902, and during the same period serving as chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee; he served as delinquent tax collector for Allegheny county from 1909 to 1913, and in 1918 was elected to represent his section in the State Senate for four years. That the confidence of his constituents has not been misplaced is being demonstrated by his faithful and efficient discharge of the responsible duties of that office. In 1908 he served as delegate to the National Convention that nominated President Taft, and in 1920 to the convention that nominated President Harding, and since 1904 has been continuously a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. Mr. Leslie is a life member of the Americus Republican Club and of the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and is a life member of the Pittsburgh Press Club.

Mr. Leslie married, Dec. 5, 1889, Lillian Bell Over, of Pittsburgh, and to the marriage were born three children: 1. Marie Bell, who married Ernest Albert Stifel, and has one son, Ernest A. (2). 2. Inez Bryson, who married Abraham Hopkins, and has a son, Malachi Leslie. 3. Artemis Cameron, who is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1919. He enlisted in the World War, was assigned to aviation service at Princeton Campus, and was just completing his training when the Armistice was signed. He is a student in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, class of 1923. He married Margaret Sutcliffe, of Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Leslie died March 15, 1909. She was a daughter of George W. and Susan (Bell) Over, the latter a sister of General John Bell. The family are members of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

GENERAL ALBERT J. LOGAN, president of the A. J. Logan Company, and identified as an officer or director with various other financial, civic, philanthropic, and military organizations of the city, has long held a position of prominence in the industrial world of Pittsburgh. His parents, James and Elvira Mathilda (Gill) Logan, were descendants of pioneer families who were foremost in their time in the work of building communities in the wilderness. His great-grandfather, John Gill, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Line. The family were all staunch adherents of what is now the United Presbyterian church, and contributed largely to the religious and civic life of their communities.

Albert J. Logan, son of James and Elvira M. (Gill) Logan, was born at East Liberty, now a part of Pittsburgh, July 7, 1857. He attended the schools of the city, and then entered the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., where he remained for two years, leaving in 1876. In 1878 he became shipping clerk and salesman in the employ of a firm engaged in the upholstering business, and in 1882, having gained a wide practical experience, he went into business for himself under the firm name of A. J. Logan & Company, manufacturing mattresses and bedding. He continued this business, adding similar lines of production, and constantly enlarged the business until 1908, when the business was incorporated and continued as the A. J. Logan Company, Mr. Logan serving as president of the company, Robert B. Harrison as vice-president, Charles C. Bright as secretary, Frank M. Weikal as treasurer, and Thomas F. Walter as manager of sales.

During these years, filled with the cares of a large and growing business, he was called upon to fill many positions of trust in the commercial, civic, and political life of the city and State. He was director of an insurance company, the Bellefield Company, and of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association. He was the leading spirit in securing the organization of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Furniture Exchange, which for a number of years was of great value to the industry and a mutual benefit to the members. In 1884 he actively assisted in the celebration of the opening of the Davis Island dam, and during the Allegheny Centennial celebration, Sept. 24, 25, and 26, 1888, he very successfully managed the providing of quarters and subsistence for the visiting military organizations from Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. He was one of the original members of the committee organized by the Chamber of Commerce in 1894 to study the question of a ship canal to Lake Erie, and helped organize the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Commission which made the first survey and report concerning the possibilities of building this water way between Pittsburgh and the Great Lakes, and he was one of the organizers and vice-chairman of the Pittsburgh Flood Commission in 1908, which has done such effective work in protecting Pittsburgh and neighboring communities from the much-dreaded floods, as well as in relieving suffering caused by floods. He was also one of the committee sent to Johnstown at the time of the great flood, being one of the first on the field and one of the most active in providing and caring for supplies and in ministering to the afflicted. In 1893 he served as secretary of the Citizens' Committee that secured voluntary contributions to the amount of nearly $300,000 and gave employment to hundreds of workmen who were thrown out of their positions by the financial depression of that time. He was also executive director of the Citizens' Committee that arranged for the Twenty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Pittsburgh, September, 1894, making the unique record of providing for and paying expenses amounting to nearly $100,000 and having a large unexpended balance to be returned to contributors. He was a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, which during the summer and fall of 1898 provided food and shelter to soldiers with transportation to their homes. Thus in many and diverse ways General Logan has served his community, his State, and his Nation.

He has been an active worker and a director in the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh since 1892, serving for several years as vice-president and for two years as president (1902-03), besides serving on many important committees. He is also an active member of the Oakland Board of Trade, and a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, of which body he served as director in 1912-13. He is a past vice-president and for

many years was a director of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and is a director of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Politically, he is a Republican and has taken considerable interest in party work. In 1884, he was one of the founders of the Americus Republican Club. In 1914, after much urging by friends, he became a candidate for the office of congressman-at-large in Pennsylvania, on the Republican primary ticket, entering the field some weeks later than other candidates in the field. Failing of the support of Philadelphia, he was not elected, though he received a large vote throughout the State. In the campaign for securing legislation providing for the annexation of Allegheny to the city of Pittsburgh, he was one of the leaders, and he served on the committee that arranged the united cities into new wards. When the Department of City Planning was established, he was appointed upon the commission in charge of the work, and for two years served as chairman of the commission, giving much study to the subject and making many valuable suggestions.

General Logan entered the military service of the State as private in Company F, 18th Regiment Infantry (Duquesne Greys), Pittsburgh, in July, 1875, but through some oversight no proper record was made until Feb. 2, 1876. He served as a non-commissioned and commissioned officer to that of colonel in command of this regiment. He served with this company during the Railroad Riots at Pittsburgh and the Coal Riots in Luzerne county during 1877, and during this service passed to the grades of corporal and sergeant. In December, 1877, he was transferred to Company G of the same regiment, and was appointed sergeant, Nov. 16, 1878; first sergeant, July 12, 1879; first lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1880; captain, March 17, 1881; and resigned Sept. 8, 1882. On July 2, 1885, he was again elected captain of Company G, 18th Regiment, which position he held until February, 1887. On March 5, 1891, he was appointed major and quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General John A. Wiley, of the Second Brigade, with whom he served in the industrial disturbances at Mount Pleasant in 1891, at Homestead in 1892, and at Punxsutawney in 1894. On Jan. 29, 1895, he was appointed colonel and quartermaster general of the State on the staff of Governor Daniel H. Hastings, and served in that capacity during the year 1898 when the call to arms, resulting from the war with Spain, made sudden demand for quick transportation and housing of troops at Mt. Gretna, which was accomplished with so much credit to the National Guard through the successful work of his department. On Aug. 17, 1898, he was elected colonel of the 17th Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania. On Jan. 13, 1900, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Governor William A. Stone as colonel of the 17th Regiment. On Feb. 24, 1903, he was appointed colonel and commissary general of State on the staff of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, on which he served four years. He was reappointed to the same position, Feb. 14, 1907, on the staff of Governor Edwin S. Stuart. On May 17, 1909, he was elected colonel of the 18th Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania. On Sept. 12, 1912, he was appointed by Governor John A. Tener brigadier-general of the National Guard, Pennsylvania, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade.

On the call of the president of the United States for State troops to serve on the Mexican border, General Logan, in response to the orders of the governor of Pennsylvania, reported on June 22, 1916, to Mt. Gretna, with his command, the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Infantry, consisting of his headquarters and the 10th, 16th and 18th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, and on July 4, 1916, proceeded with his command to El Paso, Texas, where he remained in the Federal service until Jan. 3, 1917, when the troops in his command were ordered returned to Pennsylvania, and on Jan. 17, 1917, was returned to the State service. On the call of the President for the National Guard for service in the World War, General Logan was ordered on duty with his command, the 2nd Pennsylvania Infantry Brigade, July 15, 1917, his command being designated for Federal service, the 56th Infantry Brigade, 28th Division. The command was mobilized in Pennsylvania at their home stations. On Aug. 5, 1917, the National Guard was drafted into the Federal service, and General Logan was commissioned a brigadier-general in the National army and assigned to command the 56th Infantry Brigade, 28th Division, and on orders from the Department of the East left Pittsburgh, Aug. 23, 1917, with his headquarters for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., arriving there Aug. 25, 1917. Early in September all the units of the brigade having arrived, the work of reorganizing the brigade, in accordance with the new table of army organization for an infantry brigade and training, was proceeded with. The 10th Regiment was transferred to the 55th Infantry Brigade; the 16th and 18th regiments left as base regiments for the 56th Infantry Brigade. To the 16th Regiment were added officers and men from the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, and to the 18th Regiment officers and men from the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry to bring their numbers up to the requirements of the table of army organization. The 18th Regiment became the 111th Infantry and the 16th Regiment the 112th Infantry. These regiments of infantry with the 109th Machine Gun Battalion (the latter being from units of the disbanded organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard) with the Brigade headquarters consisting of five commissioned officers and eighteen enlisted men became the 56th Infantry Brigade, 28th Division, that entered the service for the World War, with a total strength of officers and men of 8,415. The supervision of the reorganization of that brigade and the training was under the direction and command of General Logan until Jan. 30, 1918, when he was relieved of his command and honorably discharged from service on account of physical disability, thus ending his active military service which had covered a long period of years.

Returning to Pittsburgh, he associated himself with many activities for the support of the nation's war strength, becoming an active member of the Allegheny County Branch of the Council of National Defence; of the Pittsburgh War Service Committee; of the Four Minute Men Service; and of the War Service Committee of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers; in all of which organizations he did effective service, giving freely of his time and of his means. Mr. Logan's



George Hossack

religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the sons of the Revolution, Duquesne Club, Fired Club, and Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Logan married, Sept. 6, 1882, Susan E. Murphy, daughter of Colonel John and Sarah (Price) Murphy, of Pittsburgh. He is a life-long resident of Pittsburgh.

GEORGE M. HOSACK—A former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Mr. Hosack has been active in the legal profession for thirty years, and occupies a position of prominence and importance in his calling. He is a son of Alexander Blackburn Hosack, a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and Eliza (Wrigley) Hosack, who was born in England and came to the United States in childhood.

George M. Hosack was born in Dayton, Armstrong county, Pa., Oct. 7, 1866. He attended the Dunbar schools, and in 1886 was graduated from the Connellsville High School. Upon his graduation he entered the employ of Wood, Morrell & Company at Wheeler, serving with them in the capacity of clerk until the fall of 1887, when he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, specializing in the study of economics in the School of History and Political Science. In the fall of 1899 he entered the law department of the same institution, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and being admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of Michigan. In the same year he entered the office of S. Leslie Mestrezat, of Uniontown, Pa., later a justice of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1892, and after one year's practice moved to Pittsburgh. At this time he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the United States District and Circuit courts. His legal practice has been devoted largely to corporation work, although he has in several instances opposed important corporate interests. He is now senior member of the firm of Hosack, Wickersham & Hosack, his son, George M. Hosack, Jr., and Frank B. Wickersham, Jr., son of Judge Frank B. Wickersham, of Dauphin county, his professional associates. Corporate taxation has been a subject to which Mr. Hosack has devoted long and continuous study, and when, under war conditions, taxes became so numerous and varied, he was an organizer of the corporation, Hosack & Hartman, Inc., of which he is president. This company engages exclusively in the preparation of all kinds of State and Federal tax reports and the adjustment of taxes.

Mr. Hosack is a Republican in political faith, and throughout his entire active career has participated in political action. Among his early associates in party councils were Frank M. Fuller, former secretary of the commonwealth, and John R. Byrne, chairman of the Fayette County Republican Committee. Mr. Hosack became secretary of the Republican County Committee of Fayette county, and served in that capacity until his removal to Pittsburgh, where he continued his interest in party affairs and filled positions on ward, city and county committees. It is significant of his rise to popularity and influence in his new home that within three years after changing his residence he was nominated for the House of Representatives and was elected from the Fifth Pittsburgh District with a majority of more than 13,000. He was subsequently reëlected to the sessions of 1899 and 1901. He became recognized even in his first term as a useful and influential member. As chairman of the Oleo (Margarine) Investigation he secured a reorganization of the Dairy and Food Commissioner's office, and won popularity and admiration by his refusal to accept mileage allowance from the state while serving upon a legislative investigating committee on the ground that having the use of a railroad pass he was not entitled to charge for mileage. As a result of this declaration the State saved $50,000 during that session, and the practice was discontinued. In the session of 1899 Mr. Hosack was appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a position always difficult, but particularly trying at that time because of a deficit of $4,000,000, and the promotion of a project for the erection of a new State capitol to replace the one which had been burned two years before. He introduced a number of measures which were enacted into law through his sturdy championship, one of them known as the Bonus Act, relating to foreign corporations, which places them upon an equal basis with domestic corporations, an act that has brought hundreds of thousands of dollars into the State Treasury. His productive activity was recognized in the passing of appropriate resolutions of gratitude by the Ways and Means Committee, from which the following is an excerpt: "Mr. Hosack has shown himself well equipped for the position, with a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the subject of taxation, and has been uniformly consistent and fair to all parties—that we, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, tender him our thanks for his effort and the results accomplished at the present session." This resolution was signed by Quay, anti-Quay, and Democratic members alike, and was an expression of the general appreciation of his disinterested and devoted service. During this same session and in that of 1901 Mr. Hosack was a member of the corporations committee, and assisted in securing legislation of importance and benefit to business interests and the people-at-large. Mr. Hosack is a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Since his college years he has belonged to the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is a director of St. Francis Hospital, and gives generously of his means and time to the furtherance of all movements for the common good.

George M. Hosack married, Nov. 16, 1893, Della Clark, daughter of William P. Clark, of Connellsville, Pa. They are the parents of two children: George M., Jr., and Margaret, who married Francis O'Hara Moreland, and has one son, Francis O'Hara, Jr.

George M. Hosack, Jr., is his father's associate in the firm of Hosack, Wickersham & Hosack. He enlisted in the United States army during the World War, and served from April 12, 1917, to March 28, 1919, in Company K, 111th Regiment, United States Infantry (formerly 18th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard). He saw service in the following major engagements: Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne, and Thiaucourt Defensive Sector. He is now first lieutenant in the 176th Regiment of Field Artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

MATTHEW BROWN RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.—One of the eminent names in Biblical research, and in the critical and commentary literature so prolific during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, was that of Matthew Brown Riddle, scholar and educator, and for years professor of New Testament Exegesis at the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh.

Professor Riddle was a son of David H. Riddle, also a man of high scholastic attainments, and president of Jefferson College from 1857 until 1862. He married Elizabeth Blaine Brown, daughter of Matthew Brown, the first president of Washington College, and later president of Jefferson College.

Matthew Brown Riddle was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1836. In early childhood he displayed remarkable mental capacity, and his home atmosphere was such as to develop it to the utmost. At the age of ten years he was able to read Latin, and he read Greek at the age of eleven. His classical studies were begun at the old Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and he entered the sophomore class of Jefferson College at the age of thirteen years. He was graduated from this institution in the class of 1852, taking the second honor. Early determining upon the ministry as his field of future effort, the young man entered the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, but completed his course at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., from which institution he was graduated in 1859. Meanwhile, during the college year of 1857-58, he was professor of Greek at Jefferson College. In May, 1859, Professor Riddle was licensed to preach by the Classis of Bergen, Reformed (Dutch) church. In 1860-61 he studied for a considerable period at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, then for a few months served as chaplain of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. From 1862 until 1869 he was pastor of churches in Hoboken and Newark, N. J. Thereafter for two years he traveled in Europe, and upon his return accepted the chair of New Testament Exegesis, at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn. He filled this important chair from 1871 until 1887, a period of sixteen years, then accepted the same chair at the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh.

During these, the best years of his life, years of ripened intellect, yet of the full vigor of manhood, Professor Riddle made many contributions of permanent value to the religious literature of his time. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the New Testament revision commission, which was formed in that year. He translated and edited the epistles to the Romans, Galatians, Ephesians and Colossians for the American edition of Lange's "Commentary." He contributed to Schaff's "Popular Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," and in 1883-84 edited the Gospels of Mark and Luke for the American edition of H. A. W. Meyer's "Commentary." He revised and edited Robinson's "Harmony of the Gospels," both in Greek and in English. He also edited parts of Bishop Coxe's edition of "The Ante-Nicene Fathers," contributing "The Teachings of the Twelve Apostles," and "The Second Clement," and editing "The New Testament Apocrypha." He also edited for "The Nicene Fathers," by the same author, Chrysostom's "Homilies on Matthew," and Augustine's "Harmony of the Gospels." In 1895 Professor Riddle published an "Outline Harmony of the Four Gospels." He was the author, editor and translator of twenty-two volumes in all. He contributed a series of articles on the New Testament to the "American Supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica" on the following subjects: "The Hebrews," "The New Testament," "Paul," "The Pastoral Epistles," "Peter," "The Phillipians," "Revelations," "Romans," and "The Thessalonians," also articles of this nature for many other works. He served on the editorial staff of the "Sunday School Times" (Philadelphia), and furnished the critical notes on the New Testament, which are a leading feature of that periodical.

In 1870 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon Professor Riddle the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1894 the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1896 Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and was a member of the Loyal Legion. He died Aug. 30, 1916.

On Aug. 21, 1862, Professor Riddle married Anna M. Walther, of Heidelberg, Germany. Children: Walther, chemist at Mellon Institute, and president of the Highland Iron Company; Mary Moorhead, wife of Bishop Herman Page, of the Diocese of Spokane; Susanne, wife of Lieut. Russell S. Paine, of Worcester, Mass.

JOHN STEVENS RANKIN, M. D.—The Rankin family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Western Pennsylvania since before the Revolution. The illustration with this sketch is that of the late John Stevens Rankin, M. D., a well known physician who practiced in Pittsburgh thirty-five years, during which time he served actively on the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital for twenty-five years preceding his demise at his residence, No. 827 South Negley avenue, Pittsburgh, April 21, 1899.

Thomas Rankin, his first American ancestor, emigrated with his wife, Elener, and their three sons, John, William and James, from the North of Ireland in 1760, and after trying the Laurel Ridge section for a short time settled upon a tract of 331½ acres called "Tyburn" in what is now Washington county, Pa., near the village of Linden, about midway between Finleyville and Canonsburg. It was then in Augusta county, Va. The station called Mollenauer on the Wheeling branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is on the easterly side of that tract, which before his death in 1814 he divided into three farms about equal in size and deeded them to his three sons, the westerly one to William, the middle one to James, and the easterly one to John. The deeds are on record at Washington, Pa., dated in 1807, 1812, and 1813, respectively.

The easterly farm conveyed to John Rankin is now owned by A. E. Mollenauer, and part of the farm



John S. Rankin

house is log, which was probably the residence of Thomas Rankin at the time of his death. His father was Thomas Rankin, who was born in Scotland in 1704, and removed to the North of Ireland in 1716, where his son Thomas, who emigrated to this country, was born in 1728.

James Rankin was born in Ireland, in 1757, so that he was no doubt the youngest of the three boys, and was a mere child when his father located in the then wilderness of Western Virginia. Family tradition has it that he served ten years as a soldier, from 1775 to 1785—eight years in the Continental army, and two years against the Indians. The Virginia records of those border days are not as complete as we would wish, but it is established by the affidavits of his brother John (who also served with him), and of his wife, Martha (Stevens) Rankin, filed in support of her application for a pension, that he served in the Revolutionary War as a private from 1776 to 1779, and that at the time of his discharge Biggs was his captain, and Gibson was the commanding colonel. In Doddridge's Notes at page 185, it is related that Benjamin Biggs was a captain under Col. John Gibson, left in command of Fort Laurens, erected in the fall of 1778 on the bank of the Tuscarawas river near the present site of the village of Bolivar in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. If he was in that company that winter he suffered great hardship, and was fortunate in escaping with his life, for the garrison of 150 men under Colonel Gibson was nearly reduced to starvation during the bitterly cold winter of 1778-1779, when they were besieged by a force of British and Indians.

This James Rankin, on Jan. 10, 1792, married Martha Stevens, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Sanford) Stevens, who having lost their money through the depreciation of Continental currency in the Revolutionary War, emigrated from New Canaan, near Stamford, Conn. (where the family had settled in 1642) to Washington county in the fall of 1789. Martha Stevens was born in White Plains, Conn., Aug. 12, 1771, and died on the Rankin farm, Sept. 29, 1863, in her ninety-third year. Their children were: Hannah, John, Samuel, Mary, Rebecca, Thomas, Sarah, James, and Martha Ellen. Thomas married Catherine Wright, of near Finleyville, Pa., and they removed to Nebraska and became the progenitors of a large family.

John Rankin was born on the farm, "Tyburn," Jan. 27, 1795. He married Charlotte W. Lytle, of Pittsburgh, April 18, 1818. They lived in Pittsburgh and in McKeesport for a time, and later took up their residence in Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, where he carried on business as a cabinet-maker. There he died Jan. 27, 1846, and there he is buried. His widow later took up her residence in Pittsburgh, where she died Jan. 1, 1872. John and Charlotte W. (Lytle) Rankin had eight children: 1. James, born Feb. 15, 1819, died Sept. 21, 1894; married Margaret Palmer, and settled in Iowa City, Iowa; ten children were born to them. 2. Mary Jane, born in October, 1820, died in 1894; married James Moody; nine children were born to them. 3. Martha Ann, born Nov. 8, 1822, died Dec. 24, 1900; married David Merrill, and settled at Fort Davis, Tex., where they raised a family of six children. 4. Samuel, died in infancy. 5. Martin W., born Oct. 27, 1826, died at his residence in Hazelwood, Aug. 15, 1902; on March 18, 1858, he married Adaline McCurdy, and nine children were born to them, namely: i. Mary McCurdy, who married S. Harvey Thompson, a member of the Pittsburgh bar; ii. Martha, died unmarried in 1886; iii. Edwin G., of Blackshear, Ga.; iv. Harry M., died in infancy; v. Lillian Louise, wife of John M. McKibbin, of Pittsburgh; vi. James Walter, Ph. D., Professor of English at University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; vii. John Jay, of Pittsburgh; viii. Ada Lois, of Detroit, Mich.; ix. Elizabeth, of Pittsburgh. Martin W. and his brother Thomas carried on a wholesale grocery business on Smithfield street for some time, and for many years before his death he was president of the Commercial National Bank which carried on business on Fourth avenue, until it was merged into the Commonwealth Trust Company; he was an elder in the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church. 6. Catherine L., born Nov. 26, 1828, died unmarried, March 10, 1852. 7. John Stevens, of whom further. 8. Thomas, born in Carrollton, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1834; he came to Pittsburgh as a young man to go into business; he retired from the wholesale grocery business in the early seventies, and later removed his residence from Mt. Washington to what later became Rankin borough, from which he removed to Tuscarora street, near Braddock avenue, Pittsburgh, and from there he was buried after his death, Aug. 6, 1910; while a resident of Rankin, he was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Braddock; on Jan. 1, 1861, he married Abbie Jane Olmsted, who was born in Norwich, Conn.; they had one child, Clara Lois, who married Dr. George A. Sloan, Jan. 1, 1891; they reside at No. 7609 Tuscarora street, Pittsburgh.

John Stevens Rankin was born in Carrolton, Ohio, April 7, 1831. He was fifteen when his father died, and he completed his academic education while teaching from 1850 to 1856. He then entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his M. D. degree, March 2, 1858, and started out to practice his profession at Carlisle, Pa. After six months he removed to Allegheny, where he had offices at No. 161 Sandusky street until he removed to Pittsburgh in 1864, and had offices at No. 288 Penn avenue, above Ninth street, and at No. 191 Penn avenue, next door to Library Hall, above Sixth street, from early in 1868 to the fall of 1872. He then removed to Nos. 59 and 61 Grant street, where he continued his offices for a number of years, but took his family, April 1, 1875, to live in Shady Side, first on Fifth avenue, opposite Aiken avenue, then on Aiken avenue, below Fifth avenue, where they remained until April, 1887; from there he moved to No. 5801 Fifth avenue, remaining until April 1, 1892, when he removed the family residence and also his office to No. 827 South Negley avenue, corner of Howe street, where he continued his practice until his death, April 21, 1899. He was prominently connected with the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Pittsburgh from its organization, and served on its staff for twenty-five years prior to his death.

On Nov. 10, 1863, he married Louisa Giffin, daugh-

ter of Hervey and Margaret (Boggs) Giffin, at the Giffin family home on the Brownsville road, in what was then Lower St. Clair township, but is now in Knoxville borough, opposite Giffin avenue, Mt. Oliver borough. Six children were born to them: Charles Park, George Herbert, Harry Howard, William Wirt, John Quincy, and Louis Giffin. Three of these continue to reside in Pittsburgh: George H. Rankin, a sketch of whom follows; Harry H. Rankin, who took the degree of Civil Engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, and is practicing his profession; and Louis G. Rankin, who is president of the Bankers' Guaranty Mortgage Company. Charles P. Rankin and William W. Rankin are actively engaged in business. John Q. Rankin took his engineering degree at Rensselaer Polytechnic, and is practicing his profession in New York City with the Foundation Company. Charles P. Rankin married Bertha Breidwieser, in 1887. Their only child, Ralph Ray, died June 30, 1916, aged twenty-three years. Harry H. Rankin married Emily Boothe, daughter of Willis A. Boothe, of the Pittsburgh bar, in 1903. They have one child, Sarah B., now in school. William W. Rankin married Lois Nuttall Robinsteen, daughter of John Robinsteen, in 1903. Their only child, Kenneth G., is a freshman at Columbia University. John Q. Rankin married Helen Jane Hoyt, in 1904. They have one daughter, Janet, now in school. Louis G. Rankin married Bessie Smith-Swindell, in 1908. They have one son, Edward S., attending school.

GEORGE HERBERT RANKIN was born Aug. 11, 1869, at (old) No. 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the second son of Dr. John S. Rankin and Louisa (Giffin) Rankin, a sketch of whom precedes this.

In 1875 the family residence was removed from down town to Shady Side, where he attended Liberty school, and then the Central High School, graduating in 1887. Not having made his choice of a career at that time, he entered the accounting department of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in their Pittsburgh office, and remained there until September, 1891, when he entered the University of Virginia. For two years he devoted his time to regular academic and law studies. Then he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a year and a half course, and then took his examinations, being admitted to the Allegheny county bar in September, 1894. Since then he has built up a large civil practice, always working alone, but with office associations with other members of the profession. His life has been spent in the Shady Side district, of Pittsburgh, and his residence is on Woodland road, between Fifth and Wilkins avenues.

Along with his exacting professional duties, Mr. Rankin has found time for numerous other interests. He was one of the organizers of the Western Pennsylvania Audubon Society, and finds both pleasure and intellectual profit in the study of birds. He is a member of the General Council of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Allegheny County Bar Association, and the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is a deacon in the Third Presbyterian Church, and on the committee of management of the East Liberty Young Men's Christian Association. True to his inherited characteristics, he puts into his work and into his civic and social activities the energy, enterprise and initiative which bring success to himself and render service to the community. Politically, Mr. Rankin is a Republican.

Mr. Rankin married Mabel Alice Brown, daughter of Theodore F. Brown, a retired officer of the Pennsylvania railway system, and of Anna (Loomis) Brown. She is a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. They were married June 30, 1897, and have one child, Ruth, who was educated in the Winchester Preparatory School, Wellesley College, and in the Pennsylvania College for Women.

JOHN MELLOR—The influences which govern the destiny of the individual are not always the great primal forces of life. A habit of thought, a customary figure of speech, and the healthful impulse of the normal human being to see for himself—to know by investigation, rather than by report—these are the forces which draw men to new doors of opportunity, to new fields of achievement. Because the accident of birth placed him in the shadow of Sheffield, the great steel city of the United Kingdom, and because the great steel city of America is called the Sheffield of America, it was to Pittsburgh that the steps of John Mellor were turned when, as a youth of high aspirations and indomitable determination to realize those aspirations, he turned his back on the traditions of his childhood and sought the place in which he should stand, a man among men, and bear his share in the work of the world.

Mr. Mellor's ancestors were men of great force of character and fine physical vitality. His father was Sampson Mellor, a man of great stature and powerful frame, and a blacksmith by trade. He was a man of mighty will power, and governed his children autocratically. He lived to the age of ninety years, his death occurring in 1920. He married Amelia Cook, a woman slight of stature, of refined spirit, possessing remarkable intellectual talent, and an almost phenomenal memory. She lived to be eighty-seven years of age, her death occurring on Jan. 7, 1922.

John Mellor was born at Wadsley Bridge, just across the river Don from Sheffield, England, July 19, 1864. His early years were such as those of every healthy young lad, spent largely in the schoolroom, storing his mind with the fundamentals of education, with the exception that in young Mellor's case his thirst for knowledge made books a delight instead of a drudgery. Too early for him was the door of the schoolroom closed, by his father's decree that he should learn a useful trade. The father's care was the economic independence of the boy, and his own line of work appealed to him as the only certain means to that end. Accordingly the boy was apprenticed, at fourteen years of age, to Henry Steel, of Bolsterstone, a fine type of an old English country blacksmith. He lived in the home of Mr. Steel, and it was here that he first saw real books, and he was allowed the use of the very fine library. Inheriting largely his mother's mental



John Mellor

capacity, the lad read wisely, as well as extensively. When a night school was opened for the benefit of the farmer boys of the neighborhood, he attended the sessions regularly, and studied metallurgy, political economy, Latin, English literature, and shorthand.

Thus it was with an unusual fund of general information that John Mellor faced the world when, at the age of eighteen years, he broke these ties and started to see the world. He traveled all over England and parts of Scotland and Wales, sight-seeing and financing his own movements by work at his trade of blacksmith in many different places. During this time he never missed an opportunity of gaining knowledge. He read much classical literature, and attended lectures on many topics, by the most noted orators of the day.

In the course of his travels he heard many political speeches, and not being mentally endowed by any universal pattern, he formed opinions of his own on every public question. In 1886 he returned to his native village on the occasion of a general election. He entered into the struggle with great enthusiasm, and thereby discovered himself possessed of oratorical powers of no insignificant calibre. He was appointed district secretary for the Liberal candidate for Parliament, Home Rule, Frederick Thorpe Mappin, and had the satisfaction of contributing largely to the overwhelming majority by which the public sentiment placed this candidate victorious over that of the opposition, who was of high nobility.

Mr. Mellor continued his travels thereafter for some months, always absorbing a wealth of practical experience, and the material for future mental development. Meanwhile his physical hardihood had become remarkable, a tramp of fifty-two miles in a single day being not unusual in his experience. On one of these tramps he reached Liverpool, with no thought of a sea voyage, but before the day was over he had fallen in with a chance companion, the conversation had turned in this direction, and the two had made a deposit on transportation to Pittsburgh, "the Sheffield of America." The standing of the Mellor family in their native town is shown by the fact that on the occasion of the young man's final leave-taking, the men of the mills where his father worked for fifty years were released a quarter of an hour earlier than usual in order that they might gather at the station to wish him Godspeed. The plans for the trip included a stay of two weeks in Pittsburgh, but Mr. Mellor is still a resident of this city, and it may be said, in passing, that his companion also remained in Pittsburgh.

It was in March, 1887, that Mr. Mellor came to America, coming immediately to Pittsburgh. It was only a short time before he determined to remain here, and secured employment in the H. K. Porter Locomotive Works, where he remained for more than six years, working at his trade as blacksmith. But he was not to follow this line of work for long. His self-education was more than reading—it was culture in the truest sense of the term. Spirit and mind had broadened and developed with the absorption of the published thoughts of the best writers, men whose work has lived long after them, and is still the best literature, because it dealt with the deep and fundamental truths of human nature. The young man had read all, practically, of the best in English literature. The poems of Homer were as familiar to him as those of Tennyson, then Laureate of England. In philosophy, political economy, and in his occasional excursions into the realm of fiction, it was always the writer of force and consummate art that held his attention.

Thus it was that, as he came to an age when he realized his own capabilities, and was able to appraise with justice as well as enthusiasm the significance of his tastes in relation to his future achievements, Mr. Mellor was fearless when it came to the point of striking out in a new and untried field. The presentation of the opportunity is a story in itself.

Mr. Mellor became a citizen of the United States by naturalization, in 1892, and a few days later he was elected secretary of the Republican party of the Eighteenth (now Tenth) Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, and took part in the election of that year, in which Grover Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison. As feeling ran high Mr. Mellor gave expression to a popular current of sentiment in verse, following the form of "A Salt River Ticket," used then as a political joke. Mr. Mellor's verses suited the occasion, and on the impulse of the moment he took them to a printer for publication. This was Mr. Mellor's first glimpse of a printing office, and in it he saw a breadth of opportunity which no other field had opened to him. It was as if by inspiration that the possibilities of self-expression becoming successful achievement were revealed to him. He had a conference or two with Mr. Beisel, the printer, and three days later the first issue of the "Lawrenceville Record" appeared, with John Mellor as publisher.

Then followed the struggle which tested the man to the depths of fortitude. He was obliged to borrow money for his equipment. He was comparatively a stranger in a strange land, with no influential friends or relatives, lacking both capital and credit, and totally ignorant of the complex business of printing. Realizing the odds against him, and never forgetting the little family dependent upon him, for the first year he continued his work as a blacksmith, toiling all day in the locomotive factory, and toiling far into the night as editor and publisher of the little sheet which eventually became a power in the newspaper world. At the end of that year Mr. Mellor had reached the point where he was justified in laying aside the always distasteful labor, and devoting his entire time to the rapidly growing business for which his tastes and talents were so well adapted.

For it was increasingly evident to the friends which Mr. Mellor was constantly making that in this venture into a new world, a realm of brain rather than brawn, the man had found himself. His latent talent for creative writing soon began to develop, and both editorially and later in verse his touch upon the vital meanings of current topics, as discussed in literature and in the press, became that of the hand which hurts to heal, or which delights to encourage if growth and development are wholesome and right. Fearless always, destructive never, and forceful in every utterance, Mr. Mellor's

editorial position was graphically stated by a contemporary on one occasion, as follows:

> The "Record" at no time and on no question has given forth an uncertain sound. It has championed no good thing in a half-hearted way, but always enthusiastically and persistently. It has opposed no wrong in a timid or vacillating manner, but fearlessly, doggedly and unceasingly. It has been servile to no man or clique, and has hewn to the line wherever the chips might fly or fall.

For twenty-two years Mr. Mellor continued the "Record," then, when the day of the weekly paper had long since passed, he discontinued it, in 1914. For the last few years of its existence it was far from profitable, but it was an institution which those who cherished it regretted most sincerely in its passing.

But it was with the World Struggle, which is still the source of poignant suffering to so many thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, that Mr. Mellor's work as a writer and as a publisher reached an international audience. From the bursting of the war-clouds is 1914 he was continuously identified with war relief work of some nature, and is still "carrying on." It began in this wise. He engaged passage for England for Aug. 5, 1914, intending to visit his aged parents. On account of the outbreak of the war on Aug. 4, the boat sailed without passengers. By persistent efforts, however, Mr. Mellor succeeded in reaching England on Sept. 3, 1914, the day on which Von Kluck reached a point within seventeen miles of Paris, and all the world believed that the salvation of that city was beyond hope. John Mellor, the man, was instantly aroused to action, and John Mellor, the poet, saw as quickly, and with true intuition, the way to help the most. Remaining in England for three months, he gathered much information, more of the wonderful spirit of the people, and as a concrete working basis about sixty phonograph records of British war songs as sung by the flower of Britain as they entered upon their duty to their country and to the world.

Returning to Pittsburgh, where his name now counted for influence in every circle, he immediately began giving concerts, the first one being for the purpose of sending comforts to the boys who had enlisted from Wadsley Bridge, his native town. Fresh from the scenes of parting, and himself sharing deeply the spirit of his fellow countrymen, Mr. Mellor reached the hearts of the people in the stirring addresses with which he accompanied the concerts. The money poured in lavishly, the people responding with true American impulsiveness. The immediate purpose being amply covered, there was still a popular demand for more entertainments of this nature, and Mr. Mellor continued them indefinitely, devoting the proceeds to many worthy causes, including the British Red Cross, St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, in London, and also for Belgian and French relief. Later he published a book of these and other war songs popular in England at that time, entitled "British War Songs," the profits from which he devoted to similar objects, and just before America entered the war he exhibited a series of British war pictures in Carnegie Hall, which also were enthusiastically received.

These various activities netted over $13,000.00, and in response to its distribution Mr. Mellor received personal letters of appreciation from Sir Robert A. Hudson, chairman of the joint finance committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; from Sir Arthur Pearson, the publisher of "Pearson's Weekly" and many other publications, who, himself blind, founded St. Dunstan's Home; from Arthur Balfour, former Prime Minister of England; from Henry Chappell, the celebrated poet, this accompanied by a copy of his works; and from many others prominent in various lines of endeavor.

As soon as American intervention became a fact, Mr. Mellor discontinued his efforts for overseas objects, and threw all his energies into American War Relief Work, and the many "Drives" by which the people so warmly supported the American Expeditionary Force. Mr. Mellor was appointed secretary of the National War Savings Committee, of which James Isaac Buchanan was the able chairman. He was further appointed director of Fraternal Organizations of Allegheny County, of the National Council of Safety, and was a member of Industrial Team No. 10, and an indefatigable worker in their series of Liberty Loan mass meetings held in the mills of the Lawrenceville district.

On the occasion of the "War Exposition" in Pittsburgh, Mayor E. V. Babcock appointed Mr. Mellor chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for Britain's Day, Dec. 7, 1918. The man's genius for administration was then fully revealed to the public, and the success of the day's ceremonies was such that the turnstiles of the Exposition registered an attendance of 42,000, an attendance greater by 10,000 souls than that of any previous day in the history of the Exposition. At the mass meeting on this day, the assembled thousands adopted resolutions offering greetings to David Lloyd George, and wishing him success in the elections then in progress, adding an invitation to the eminent Englishman to visit this country. As chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the occasion, Mr. Mellor sent cable and letter, and in due season received a response from the Prime Minister expressing his thanks and a hope that some day he would be able to visit this country.

With the signing of the Armistice, Mr. Mellor's activities by no means ceased. He is still taking a leading position in the many branches of relief work with which the United States is trying to lighten the sufferings of stricken Europe. Also, as was inevitable, Mr. Mellor's writings have of recent years been tinged with the grief of the world, colored with the horror through which the nations have passed. Particularly powerful is his poem, "The Rhyme of the Woodman's Dream," picturing the remorse, unrelieved by the slightest trace of penitence, of the "Man of Lost Majesty," who caused all this bitter suffering and brought about his own downfall. This poem Mr. Mellor has published in book form, together with other poetical works from his pen, comprising many of his best verses. The third edition of this book is now on the press, and a London edition is being prepared. Besides "The Rhyme of the Woodman's Dream," Mr. Mellor is the originator and publisher of "The Ginger Jar Song Sheet," a small eight-page work of which he has printed millions.

Notwithstanding the fine poetical quality of Mr. Mellor's writings, he is a broadly capable business executive. The printing plant which he founded in the old days of struggle is now one of the big interests in this line here in Pittsburgh, all the achievement of this man of many talents. It is one of the finest equipped printing and publishing plants in this district, and the only house in Pittsburgh doing die cutting for the trade, with a capacity for die-cutting half a million labels per day. The plant fronts 165 feet on Forty-sixth street, and has a depth of 100 feet with a store room annex, 20x100. Besides being equipped with a dozen printing presses, ranging from fast-running, self-feeding jobbers to huge cylinders, the plant has its own typesetting machines, a complete bindery equipment, and special machinery for round and open hole punching, perforating, crimping, round cornering, wire stitching, eyeletting, tin edging and tub cutting. Some years ago the business was incorporated, and the personnel of the company is now as follows: President, John Mellor; secretary and treasurer, Harry Norman Mellor; vice-president and superintendent, Walter Cook Mellor, the two latter gentlemen being Mr. Mellor's sons. Besides the immediate property connected with the printing plant, Mr. Mellor, through his sagacious business methods, has a very considerable amount of real estate in this city, in Butler county and in Florida. Thirty-five years ago he came to this country, alone and friendless, possessing the sum of $32.40.

In August, 1921, Mr. and Mrs. Mellor started on a three months trip to Europe in order to see his aged mother and other relatives, to renew old friendships, and to visit London, Paris, Brussels and the battlefields of France and Belgium. Two days before they left, the Pittsburgh Council met in special session and passed a resolution which is embodied in the following letter issued by Mayor E. B. Babcock:

Hon. David Lloyd George, August 9, 1921.
Prime Minister of Great Britain,
London, England.

Dear Sir:—

The Bearer of this letter is John Mellor, a citizen of Pittsburgh for the last thirty-five years, who has taken a leading part in the business activities of this City and is also a well-known scholar and poet.

At a meeting of the Council of this City held this day, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Honorable David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, expects to visit the United States in the near future; and

Whereas, John Mellor, a citizen of Pittsburgh for the past 35 years, is about to pay a visit to England; and

Whereas, Mr. Mellor is a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, a scholar and a poet, who took prominent part in all war activities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to delegate Mr. Mellor to personally invite The Honorable David Lloyd George to visit this City during Mr. Lloyd's visit to this country.

As Mayor of the City, it is my great pleasure to invite you to visit this City during your contemplated visit to this Country. As you know, this City is named after one of your great predecessors in office, The Honorable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Among its pseudonyms is the Sheffield of America. We think it is a great and wonderful city and well-worthy of the visit from you.

If you will honor us, we will do all in our power to make your visit here a pleasant one. It will be profitable not only to us but to you.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) E. V. BABCOCK,
Mayor.

One week after landing in England, Mr. and Mrs. Mellor were received by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George at Ousethwaite Hall, Yorkshire, where Mr. Mellor presented the letter to the Prime Minister. As mementoes of this occasion Mr. Mellor brought back with him four pictures, in which he and Mrs. Mellor are shown standing on the portico of the hall with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George.

In his native village Mr. Mellor and his wife got a wonderful reception on account of the help rendered to the local war relief organizations during the early years of the war. He presided at the annual memorial services, and they were the guests of honor at innumerable social functions. Two days before they left for their home in Pittsburgh, a dinner was given in their honor, attended by 150 old friends and schoolmates and their wives, at which they were presented with a beautiful silver tea set, lined with gold and suitably inscribed, and the children in the public school, to show their appreciation, contributed their pence and half-pence and presented Mrs. Mellor with a case of scissors and Mr. Mellor with a tobacco pouch, both having silver monograms.

With other business concerns of Pittsburgh, Mr. Mellor is closely identified. He is president and director of the New Process Copper Castings Company; is vice-president of the Loose Leaf Company, of Pittsburgh; vice-president and a director of the Union Mortgage Company; a director of the Butler Land and Improvement Company, and of the Butler Highfields Water Company, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

In his more personal interests, Mr. Mellor's activities are also broad. He is a member of the British Empire Dinner Association, of which he is vice-president. As a recognition of his services in behalf of the British Red Cross during the war the organization presented him with a very beautiful silver loving cup. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, and past commander of the order, a member of the Sons of St. George, a member and past commander of the Maccabees, and a member and past officer of the Pittsburgh Typothetae. His religious convictions place his membership with the Episcopal denomination, in St. James Memorial Church. While interested in all art and science, Mr. Mellor has but two fads, books and stamps. He has collected a very fine library, and possesses some very rare and valuable stamps.

Late in July, 1888, after being a resident of the United States for a year and a half, Mr. Mellor took a hurried trip to England to claim his bride. By special dispensation the marriage was arranged for Aug. 1, 1888, when he married Mary Norman, and three days later started on the homeward trip with his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Mellor are the parents of three sons: 1. Harry Norman, born May 17, 1889; was educated in the Pittsburgh grammar and Central high schools; learned the printing business with his father, and is now associated with him; married Rebecca McCord, of Pittsburgh. 2. Arthur, born Oct. 16, 1890, died Oct. 20, 1918, leaving a wife, Marie Bertha (Knobel) Mellor, and a little son, John Knobel Mellor, born Feb. 15, 1918. They were married in August, 1915. 3. Walter Cook, born Feb. 25,

1893; also educated in Pittsburgh; is a practical printer with his father.

The youngest son, Walter Cook Mellor, volunteered for service in France as soon as the United States entered the World War. He was assigned to the Eleventh Regiment of Engineers, which was a part of the first unit which went overseas to France—the first, and also the last unit of American soldiers to sustain casualties in France. Young Mr. Mellor was in France for twenty-two months, and fought with the British, French and American armies. The safe return of the soldier from the dangers of war was marred only by the loss of the second brother, whose death is the one great sorrow of Mr. and Mrs. Mellor's lives.

JOHN E. McCALMONT—The McCalmont family can be traced into early Scotch history, and while descendants of the common ancestors of the various branches of the family spell the name differently, some preferring McCamant, McCammon, or McCommon, all concede that McCalmont is the original and correct spelling. The name Almont is of French origin and is common in France to-day. One of that name emigrated to Scotland in the Sixteenth Century, where the prefix "Mac" was added as a clan designation. Some of the Scotch descendants emigrated to Ulster, Ireland, where the Scotch "Mac" became the Irish "Mc." The family motto was "Fortitude," and the coat-of-arms an elk head.

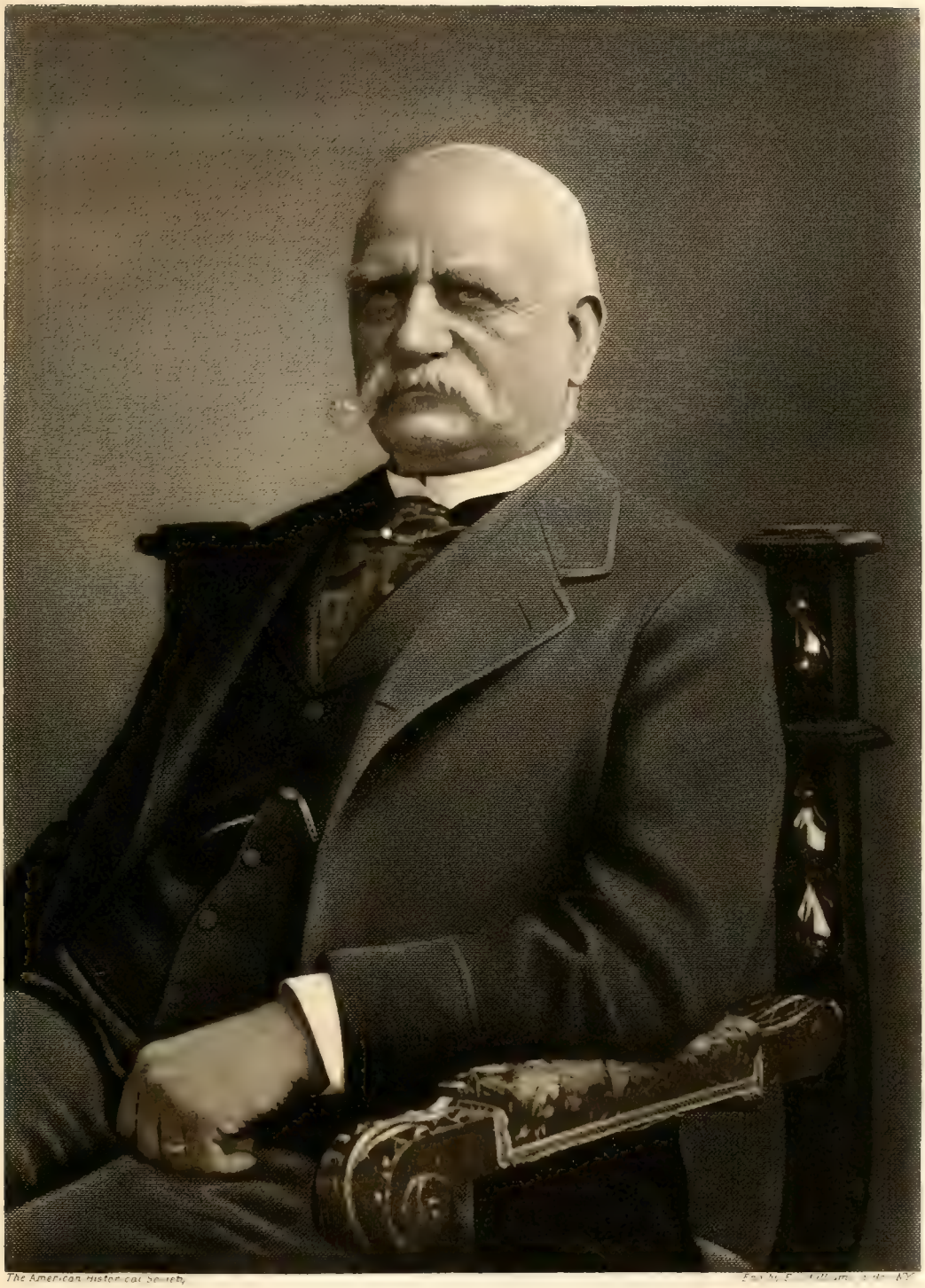
Sometime between 1722 and 1728, Alexander McCamant, with his wife, Mary (Black) McCamant, and probably their five eldest children, emigrated from County Down, Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He brought with him considerable property, and about six years later removed to Lancaster county, Pa. In 1733 and 1738, he received from Thomas Penn warrants for 396½ acres of land in what is known as Salisbury township, Lancaster county. A patent was granted him for these warrants in 1741, as recorded in the Land Patent Office at Harrisburg. Alexander McCamant was a pious Christian, and an early member of the Pequea Presbyterian Church, Lancaster county, Pa., organized in 1724. He died in 1748, leaving a valuable estate. He married Mary Black and they became the parents of six children, the eldest of whom, William, died intestate in 1763, leaving his widow, Mary (Simpson) McCamant and eight children, all minors, to survive him. In the course of the settling of the estate, the farm was sold. Of the eight children of William and Mary (Simpson) McCamant, John, the eldest, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under General Washington, became the ancestor of the branch of the family to which John E. McCalmont belongs. He was a cooper by trade, and some time after the sale of the home farm, in 1768, moved to Shippensburg, Pa. He later settled in Washington county, Pa., and in 1814 located in Brooke county, Va., now W. Va., where his wife died. He later returned to Washington county, where he died in 1817. He married Mary Livingstone, and they were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom was John.

John McCalmont, son of John, grandson of William, and great-grandson of Alexander, was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1781, and removed to Washington county in 1806. He married Mary Proudfit, of York county, Pa., and they were the parents of children, among whom was James McCalmont, who married Sarah McBurney, and they were the parents of James Proudfit McCalmont, who was born in 1842, and died in 1912. He married, in 1867, Mary Catherine McFarland, born 1844, died 1920. They had six children, two daughters and four sons, of whom John E. is the fifth in order of birth.

John E. McCalmont, son of James Proudfit and Mary Catherine (McFarland) McCalmont, was born Nov. 29, 1878, in Washington county, Pa. He attended the public schools of the county, and then prepared for college at Ingleside Academy, McDonald, Pa., after which he entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., graduating in the year 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the next three years he studied law in the law school of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1904, and began practice in the office of Henry A. Davis, Esq., remaining in that association until the death of Mr. Davis, March, 1910, when, having by that time established a reputation for himself, he remained alone and built up for himself a successful practice. He engaged in general practice, with the exception of criminal work which does not appeal to him. He is keenly interested in civic and community welfare enterprises, and his coöperation can always be counted upon in any undertaking that seems to him wisely planned for the good of his native city. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Allegheny county bar, the Allegheny County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Fraternally, he is a Free and Accepted Mason, is affiliated with the Duquesne Club, the University Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Americus Republican Club, the Pitt Handball Club, and exhibits considerable ability as a handball player. He is a member and trustee of the Third United Presbyterian Church, Squirrel Hill district, Pittsburgh, Pa. A man of strength and character and tenacity of purpose, he is highly respected and greatly trusted by friends and business associates.

Mr. McCalmont married, Aug. 18, 1915, Sidney A. Robinson, daughter of Matthew and Priscilla (McGinnis) Robinson, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one child, Agnes Louise.

COLONEL GEORGE W. ELKINS—The family of Elkins is one of the oldest of American lines, dating to Heinrich Elkins, of New Amsterdam, in 1620. Christened Henry Elkins, he was one of a large number of Englishmen who, early in the seventeenth century, fled the religious persecutions of their native land and found asylum in Holland, and there he assumed the Dutch form, Heinrich. In one of the original charters of the New Amsterdam Company he was referred to as Heinrich. It is of record that he counselled the Pilgrims to make settlement on Manhattan Island instead of at Plymouth. Heinrich Elkins was one of the New Amsterdam colonists of 1620, and from him is descended the



The American Historical Society

G. W. Perkins



Alvin J. Masten,

family that has been for three centuries prominent in New York and Pennsylvania.

Col. George W. Elkins was a representative of the line whose life activity, occurring principally in the latter half of the nineteenth century, was productive of substantial benefit to his time. He was a son of George W. and Susannah (Howell) Elkins, his father a pioneer paper manufacturer and one of Philadelphia's wealthy and influential citizens of an early day. Col. George W. Elkins was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1828, the death of the father occurring when the son was a boy at school. He attended Philadelphia institutions and, marrying in young manhood, came to Pittsburgh in 1868. The oil business offered him his first field of work, his first venture in association with his brother, William L. Elkins, in the organization of the Riverside Oil Company, whose works were the largest and most complete in the district. This company marketed the first gasoline in Pittsburgh and the Elkins remained in control of the enterprise until 1880, when it was taken over by the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Elkins was among the first to see the need for better traction service in Pittsburgh and to conceive plans for improving the existing condition. With his brother and P. A. B. Widener, he obtained control of the old Fifth Avenue line, whose equipment consisted of poorly maintained horse cars and inferior tracks. The Pittsburgh Traction Company, with Mr. Elkins as president and general manager, was organized and the line was equipped with the then modern cable system, which gave the city its first rapid transit service. Mr. Elkins threw himself enthusiastically into this pioneer project, and it was not an uncommon sight to see the usually staid and dignified financier in his shirt sleeves, directing operations during the work of converting the line to a cable system. The new cable line resulted in the rapid development of the East End section, and Mr. Elkins profited largely from investments in property which the new method of transportation made available for residential purposes. Upon the formation of the Consolidated Traction Company he sold his interests and virtually retired from active affairs, although he served as a director of the Consolidated until its merger with the Pittsburgh Railways Company. Colonel Elkins was one of the original promoters of the Chicago system of elevated railways, and he was also extensively interested in traction projects in Philadelphia. In the latter city he and his brother built many workingmen's houses, supplying an imperative need at a critical period in housing conditions. He was an important figure in the United Gas Improvement Company and the Otto-Hoffman Company, the latter a by-product gas plant at Glassport, Pa. The Philadelphia Company and the Standard Oil Company were among his principal interests, and he was for some years a director of the old Freehold Bank before the merger with the Colonial National Bank. Colonel Elkins was one of the outstanding figures of the day in business and finance, numbered among the men whose vision and judgment set in motion great progressive forces.

Upon coming to Pittsburgh, Mr. Elkins made his home on Forty-fourth street, moving in 1880 to his beautiful North Highland avenue residence, where his death occurred, June 7, 1905. He was a Mason from early manhood, having been a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, and his charities and philanthropies were many. These, however, were performed simply and quietly, despite their magnitude, and he sedulously avoided public notice in his benefactions to such good effect that most often only he and the recipient of his aid knew of his generosity. He saw life as a field for the performance of valuable practical works and as a succession of opportunities to advance the welfare of his fellowmen. This his record, brilliant and honorable in the minutest detail, shows, and its preservation in the annals of the district in which his best work was accomplished is an honor gladly accorded.

George W. Elkins married, in 1861, Elizabeth Hogerbetz, and they reared a large family, Mr. Elkins having been survived by his wife and nine children, as follows: Mrs. H. C. Peepels, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. J. P. Knable; Mrs. W. S. Fraser, of California; W. L. Elkins; George P. Elkins; H. H. Elkins, of Middletown, N. Y.; Louise B. Elkins; Mrs. Albert Curry; and P. B. Elkins, of Boston.

ALVIN E. MASTEN—The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are of two classes—the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest difference of opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following review are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman, who during his lifetime was considered one of Pittsburgh's leading financiers, and who combined in his makeup the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man-of-affairs. He won for himself an honorable name and high reputation as a business man, and upon his record as a financier his fame securely rests. His dominating qualities and the foundation stones of his success were energy, force and discernment; his business instinct was keen, his judgment sound, and men were willing to follow where he led. He was progressive and far-seeing, yet possessed a caution that protected him against visionary undertakings. He was strong and self-reliant, strict integrity marking his course through life, a man who could be relied upon in any relation and every emergency. He was essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, and a representative of that strong American manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense, and correct conduct. Measured by the accepted standard of excellence, his career has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to humanity and the world-at-large.

Alvin E. Masten was born on April 3, 1863, on a farm in Mahoning county, near Goshen, Ohio, a son

of Landon and Harriet (Santee) Masten, old and prominent residents of that place. He lived there until he reached the age of fourteen, attending the village schools in the winter months and assisting on the farm during the summer. The family then removed to Canfield, Ohio, where, when not attending school, he was employed in a sawmill. In the evenings he studied telegraphy, and with the assistance of a friend, who was engaged in this business, soon became an expert in this line of work. After four years in Canfield, he left his home on the day President James A. Garfield was assassinated and went to Mentor, where the mother and sister of the President were living. There he received bulletins by wire regarding the condition of the wounded President.

Some time later, Mr. Masten became associated with the Great Western railroad, now a part of the Erie system, as a telegraph operator, and after remaining with them one year, accepted a similar position with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, at an increase of salary. In 1883, Mr. Masten came to Pittsburgh and entered the offices of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad as dispatcher, and continued in this position until 1888. In the spring of that year he accepted a position with one of the leading brokerage houses of this city, and after a short time in their employ, severed his connections with them and engaged in the real estate business for himself, opening offices in the old National Bank of Commerce, at Sixth avenue and Wood street.

In 1890, Mr. Masten, in company with J. F. Stephenson, T. E. Young and D. J. Holman, organized the firm of A. E. Masten & Company. After one year of successful business activities, the three partners retired and for the succeeding five years Mr. Masten continued alone. In 1896 the firm was reorganized and he discontinued his real estate business and devoted himself exclusively to dealing in stocks and bonds, grain and metal. In July, 1903, the present firm was established, with Mr. Masten, his brother, F. C. Masten, and George M. Paisley, as partners, under the firm name of A. E. Masten & Company. This company is considered one of the leading brokerage firms of the State of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Masten, who was one of the first in the country to recognize the importance of the copper industry from a brokerage standpoint, was considered an expert on the copper situation throughout the country.

Soon after coming to Pittsburgh and engaging in business, he became a member of the old Petroleum Exchange, and was one of the charter members of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange when it was organized, holding the office of president for two terms. In 1915, when John B. Barbour was elected president of the stock exchange, Mr. Masten was honored with the chairmanship of the Law and Offense Committee of the exchange.

In addition to his stock exchange affiliations here, Mr. Masten was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Boston Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Cotton Exchange. He was also director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, and the Terminal Trust Company.

In politics, in which he took a true American's interest, Mr. Masten was a Republican, but never cared for the honors of office. Religiously he was a Presbyterian. Mr. Masten was also well known and liked in the fraternal circles of the city, being past high priest of Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of the Jesters' Club, the Duquesne Club, Bankers' Club of New York, Pittsburgh Country Club, United States Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Americus Republican Club.

Mr. Masten married Adah Lee Johnston, a daughter of Leri and Laura Johnston, of New Castle, Pa. Mrs. Masten was a lady of true refinement and culture, and possessed of a sweet, gentle and charitable nature, which endeared her to her many friends. Her death was mourned by countless numbers, high and low, rich and poor, throughout the community in which she lived. Mr. and Mrs. Masten were the parents of two children, as follows: William S., a sketch of whom follows; and Thalia, who is the wife of George Hoevler, also of this city.

This necessarily brief record of the life of Alvin E. Masten reveals a man who was strong in executive ability, with the capacity for the organization and management of great enterprises. His is the story of a life whose success was measured by its usefulness—a life that has made for good in all its relations with the world. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his life was, nevertheless, a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by spoken word, for purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. To him home life was a sacred trust, and friendship inviolable. He was a true American gentleman in every sense of the word, whose life was an honor to his city, state and nation, and who leaves to his children the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. The following was said of Mr. Masten to his son, William S., by a lifelong friend:

During the long years of close association with your father, which it was my privilege to maintain, I learned to appreciate his sterling qualities as a friend, a man, and an American. We can ill-afford to lose such a leader. To have known him was to admire him, and association with him made one just that much richer for the acquaintanceship. His passing marks definitely that word "friend."

WILLIAM SANTEE MASTEN—Among the young men of Pittsburgh who are undeniably exercising, and will continue to exercise, a powerful influence in the great business of the Iron City, especially in financial circles, is William Santee Masten, now at the head of the firm of A. E. Masten & Company, brokers. Without detracting from the merits of thousands of other young men who have gained honorable distinction in industrial, professional and financial circles, we may safely say that very few men of his years have gained for themselves in the business world the confidence, esteem and popularity that this worthy son of a most highly honored and esteemed father has.



Wm S Masten

Mr. Masten was born on Feb. 28, 1895, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of Alvin E. Masten, whose biography precedes this. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, later graduating from the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., and the University of Pittsburgh. Having a natural love and aptitude for business, and being a confidant of his father's, the founder and head of the widely known firm of A. E. Masten & Company, the young man soon became associated with his father in business, having acquired a valuable supply of knowledge concerning its details. By close application and attention to the wants and interests of their patrons, by being aggressive, but cool and prudent, farseeing but exact, he soon became a prime factor in his father's business. His genial, kindly nature, his courtesy and kindness, gained him hosts of friends, and so, upon the death of the father, it was conceded at once by the members of the old firm that he was eminently qualified to fill the place so vacated. That the judgment of the elder Mr. Masten's old partners was not at fault is proved by the fact that the firm is growing in popularity and strength, and unquestionably the firm of A. E. Masten & Company stands among the leading financial institutions of America.

Politically, Mr. Masten is a staunch Republican, but never cares for the honors of office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity, the Union Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. In religious affiliation both he and his wife are Episcopalians, and are always actively interested in the affairs of the church.

Mr. Masten married, June 28, 1919, Katharine Webb Spring, a daughter of Robert Webb and Minnie P. (Hugg) Spring. Mrs. Masten is a woman of grace, charm and tact, and the home over which she presides is noted for its refinement and true hospitality.

Mr. Masten is a true American citizen, interested in all enterprises which have for their base the moral, social or financial improvement of the community, and he is ever ready to aid them by his means and influence. He is high-minded and liberal, keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life, and thoroughly capable of conducting operations of the most extended and weighty character. "Good business" with him does not necessarily mean volume, but quality, and everything he says and does is in his belief exactly as he represents it. His personality is most pleasing, dignified, and courtly, and in the foregoing traits rests his great popularity. He most truly exemplifies the sturdy virtues which he has inherited, and is justly ranked among the most useful and public-spirited citizens of Pittsburgh.

HON. THOMAS CALVIN JONES—The history of Western Pennsylvania is brilliant with the achievements of sturdy pioneers who early came from the British Isles, and among the early people none stood out more prominently than the Scotch-Irish and the Welsh. Hon. Thomas Calvin Jones is indeed fortunate in having the blood of these two sturdy peoples coursing through his veins.

His paternal grandfather, William Jones, leaving the hills of Wales, settled in Eastern Pennsylvania and later moved to the western end of the State. His wife was Sarah (Hughes) Jones, a Welsh girl, and to this union David Jones, the father of Thomas Calvin Jones, was born in Luzerne county, Pa. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Conway, a North of Ireland Scotch Presbyterian, whose wife was Mary (Morrison) Conway, of the same sturdy race, and to them was born a daughter, Elizabeth. David Jones, the Welshman of Luzerne county, married the Scotch-Irish Elizabeth Conway, and to them were born in the late borough of Birmingham, now the South Side of Pittsburgh, Thomas Calvin, Sarah O., Mary E., Wilhelmina and Daisy A.

Thomas Calvin Jones was born Sept. 2, 1860. He spent his early life in Pittsburgh and in the vicinity of West Elizabeth, where as a boy he formed a close friendship, which continued throughout later years, with two men held high in public esteem, Hon. J. Denny O'Neil, a former recorder and county commissioner of Allegheny county, and the late Hon. Robert J. Cunningham, county controller and state highway commissioner. After attending the local public schools and McKeesport Academy, he attended Waynesburg College, and in 1884 was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the degree of LL. D., and in the spring of 1885 was admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar. He was early associated in McKeesport with James Evans, lawyer, banker, and later county commissioner.

Being a man of force and public spirit he early entered politics and served the city of McKeesport as councilman, and from 1894 to 1898 he served as city solicitor of that city, during the period when its growth was most rapid. Subsequently he not only maintained his interest in the welfare of his home city, but actively engaged in the political and public life of Allegheny county. For the greater portion of his legal career he practiced law alone, but in 1914 he became a partner in the firm of Boyer, Jones & Morton, which continued until October, 1919, when it was dissolved.

In 1911, on the creation of the County Court of Allegheny county, he was appointed a judge by Governor Tener and served in that capacity with honor and distinction. He later devoted his entire time for fifteen months as secretary of the Board of Appeals for Allegheny county, which had under its supervision and control all draft boards within this district during the World War. In 1918 his ability and the service that he had rendered the community led Governor Brumbaugh to appoint him to a vacancy in the County Court, and in 1919 he was honored by being elected to fill the judicial office for a period of ten years. This election was noteworthy in that Judge Jones was honored by the endorsement of all political factions, it being one of the few times within the last century in which an appointed judge was elected without partisan opposition. For sometime past he has been presiding over the Juvenile Court of Allegheny county, and he brings to this office a kindness, an interest and an understanding of human nature.

For twenty years Judge Jones has been a member of the Carnegie Library Association of McKeesport, and has served as president of the association for ten years.

In 1908 he was appointed a member of the Perry Victory Centennial Commission, and served as secretary thereof, and since the dedication of the Perry Memorial at Put-in-Bay he has been a member of the Federal Commission having charge of the perpetuation of Perry's exploits on Lake Erie. In politics Judge Jones is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1889 Judge Jones married Minnie E. Muse, daughter of John J. and Ella Z. (Craig) Muse, and to them have been born three children: 1. Harry M., who attended McKeesport and Pittsburgh schools, and graduated from Brown University in 1911, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. During the World War he served in France as captain of the Headquarters Company of the 371st Infantry, and upon his return he resumed the practice of the law. In 1921 he was elected city solicitor of McKeesport. 2. Thomas Calvin, Jr., graduated from McKeesport High School, and from Yale University with the class of 1919. During the World War he left college and served with the French army in the Ammunition Transport, and upon the entry of the United States into the war he entered service as a second lieutenant and served in France as first lieutenant of Company H, 147th Infantry. He is now a law student. 3. Eleanor E., the only daughter, is now a student at Maryland College for Women.

CLARENCE A. WHITESIDE—Among Pittsburgh's business houses none is more widely known or commands more genuine respect from its patrons than the William G. Johnston Company, printers, stationers, engravers, bookbinders, manufacturers of school supplies and loose leaf devices, some of them patented by the house. Over this large company, which reaches out over a wide territory and enters many fields, Clarence A. Whiteside, a native son, is the capable, efficient executive head. He is not only a native son of Pittsburgh, but also had his business birth in the company of which he is now president, for he stepped from the school room into the counting room of the William G. Johnston Company, and has never known any other business allegiance.

Clarence A. Whiteside was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 5, 1883, son of Alexander K. and Eleanor (Purse) Whiteside, his parents both yet residents of Pittsburgh (1922).

Receiving a practical education in the Pittsburgh grammar and high schools, Mr. Whiteside was graduated from high school, Feb. 14, 1899. On the following day he entered the employ of the William G. Johnston Company as assistant bookkeeper, and was later promoted to head bookkeeper, then chief accountant, then secretary-treasurer, and on Sept. 1, 1920, was elected president of the company, the history of which is hereinafter reviewed at length.

Mr. Whiteside is a director of the Typothetae of Pittsburgh, a director of the Manchester Savings and Trust Company, and a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and the Credit Men's Association. Politically, he supports the Republican party. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 26, Free and Accepted Masons.

On April 10, 1920, Mr. Whiteside married Eleanor Louise Succop, of Pittsburgh.

The William G. Johnston Company is one of the oldest, and probably the oldest, printing establishment west of Philadelphia, Pa. The company was founded in 1797 by Zodak Cramer. In 1807 he took a partner, and for three years the business was carried on under the name of Cramer & Speer. In 1810 another partner was received into the firm, which became Cramer, Speer & Eichbaum, continuing thus until 1815. In that year William Eichbaum absorbed the entire interest and for three years did business under his own name. From 1818 until 1824 the firm was Eichbaum & Johnston; from the latter year until 1857 it was Johnston & Stockton, then became William G. Johnston & Co. Until 1914 it was a partnership, but in that year the business was incorporated under the name of William G. Johnston Company.

To review the last period of its history, the business was housed in 1857 in a building located on the north side of Wood street, near Third street (now Third avenue), the number being fifty-seven. At this time they were pressed for space, and a year later they leased a building at the rear, fronting on Third street, and three years later they secured room at the east side of the plant, at No. 59 Wood street. This sufficed for twenty and a half years, then, more room being urgently required, they secured a very desirable property, on lease, at the head of Wood street, on the north side of Liberty street. They were located there from 1878 until 1885, when they removed to their own building, located at the southeast corner of Penn avenue and Ninth street. The continuous growth of the business soon demanded further expansion, and adjoining space was purchased on Penn avenue, a connecting building being erected that was completed and occupied by July 1, 1898. Still again the plan was outgrown, and in 1914 the present extensive buildings were begun, and two years later were completed and occupied. The present plant at No. 1130 Ridge avenue, North Side, was erected from the company's own plans and specifications, and is a model of modern fireproof construction, with saw tooth roofs, plate glass front, and power plant. Its dimensions are 315x158 feet, containing 49,770 square feet of floor space exclusive of the general offices at the front, which occupy two stories. Not included in the above outline is the company's retail store at No. 429 Wood street, 30x118, five stories in height, where a complete line of commercial stationery is carried in stock.

This company does all kinds of printing, bookbinding, engraving, and embossing, and has the latest improved machinery for every process. Their loose leaf devices are numerous and comprehensive, several covered by their own patents. Their keyless lock binders and library magazine holders are sold wherever a magazine is published. Their catalog and color departments are complete and cover a wide range. They manufacture all kinds of school supplies and transact a large business in Christmas cards of their own designs. In 1895 they started and copywrighted a "Voter's Guide," a publication which is authority on all points concerning the franchise, and is endorsed by the courts. They have



Van A. Burrichman

their own offices in New York City and Philadelphia, and while their field is principally domestic, their magazine holders reach many foreign countries. At full capacity 200 persons are employed.

In their relations with their employees an interesting sidelight is thrown on company methods and principles. Many men remain with the company for long periods of time. William H. Murphy, now the oldest employee, still actively engaged in the work of the plant, entered the employ of the house on Oct. 14, 1869, making a continuous term of service of nearly fifty-two years. The next oldest, in point of service, Charles H. Clough, has been with the company for over forty-five years, or since April 14, 1876. These names are still on the active list and present records of employers show continuous employment in four cases of from thirty-five to forty years; six, thirty to thirty-five years; ten, tweny-five to thirty years; eight, twenty to twenty-five years; three, fifteen to twenty years; eleven, ten to fifteen years; and sixty-five, five to ten years. Samuel Semmann, long in the employ of the company, is now manager of their retail store on Wood street, Pittsburgh.

VAN ARA BARRICKMAN—Among the many able and successful attorneys of Pittsburgh, the name of Van Ara Barrickman holds an honored place. Equally honorable is the ancestry from which the Barrickman family traces its descent. The name Barrickman is of German origin, from "Bergmachnn," meaning "a dweller in the hills," and by implication "a tiller of the soil." The immigrant ancestor of the family was Henry Barrickman, who came to this country during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and formed a part of that sturdy stream of German stock which poured into Pennsylvania with the westward advance of the frontier, helping in the work of conquering a wilderness. On the mother's side Mr. Barrickman is descended from the vigorous, resourceful Ulster-Scotch from the North of Ireland, the ancestral immigrant being Josiah Crawford, who was an officer in the British army during the Revolution, and was a kinsman of Lord Cornwallis, whose surrender at Yorktown ended the war. Like many others, Josiah Crawford remained in America when the war was over, and became the progenitor of a large family of able and intellectual folk, many of whom have been prominent in law, letters and politics.

David Crawford, a son of Josiah Crawford, was a classical scholar, a schoolmaster, an able public speaker, and prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in Greene county, Pa., and Monongalia county, W. Va. He married Nancy Agnes Workman, and their youngest daughter, Mary Moselle Crawford, became the wife of Nimrod Barrickman, and the mother of Van Ara Barrickman. Many members of the Crawford family have won renown as writers, public speakers, and members of the bar. David Crawford, Jr., a brother of Mary Moselle Crawford, was an eminent lawyer, and for many years a member of Congress, where he won a reputation as an orator. William H. Crawford, a younger brother of Josiah Crawford, was one of the four candidates for president of the United States in 1824, and Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist of world fame, was also a descendant of one of these brothers. Thus talent as writer, public speaker, and member of the bar seems to be inherited from the Crawfords, while strength of character has been derived from both sides of the ancestry of Van Ara Barrickman.

Nimrod Barrickman, grandson of Henry Barrickman, the immigrant, was a farmer and prominent citizen of Cass district, Monongalia county, W. Va. To Nimrod and Mary Moselle (Crawford) Barrickman were born eight children: Nancy A., wife of David S. Brewer; Almeda; Elizabeth; Robert D.; Kughn F.; Charles M.; David; Lucy P.; and Van A., Almeda, Elizabeth, and David died in infancy.

Van Ara Barrickman, youngest son of Nimrod and Mary Moselle (Crawford) Barrickman, was born on a farm near Cassville, Monongalia county, W. Va., Sept. 20, 1874. An infant of five months when his father died, Van Ara Barrickman knew from earliest childhood the restraining yet strengthening struggle which the pinch of straitened circumstances makes necessary, and he early developed an ambition to make the most of those powers which were his rich heritage in spite of the lack of even the necessities of life, at times. Graduating from the public schools of his county at the age of eighteen, he taught school for one year, then went to Fairmont State Normal School, where he studied for one year. Aided and helped forward by the inspiration and encouragement of his mother, who through all the hardships entailed by the struggle to raise a family and give them the best possible preparation for life, never faltered, aiding in ways of which the boy himself often did not know, he completed his education in the West Virginia University, receiving the academic degree A. B. from the classical department and the degree LL. B. from the law school, and completing sufficient work in both of these departments to entitle him to the degree of Master of Arts.

It was not without interruptions that the young man reached the goal of his dreams. In large measure he had to work his way through college by teaching school and by selling books, in both of which occupations he gathered much valuable experience. He was admitted to the bar, Oct. 29, 1900, and began practice at Morgantown, W. Va. While in Morgantown, Mr. Barrickman occupied the office on Chancery row which had been occupied by Waitman T. Willy, the first United States Senator from West Virginia, and his famous colleague, John J. Brown. It was in these rooms, too, that Jonathan P. Dolliver, that able champion of popular government, was a student of law.

Success has attended the work of Mr. Barrickman from the beginning. His reputation is high with the legal fraternity and with the public-at-large. He has, with his general practice, given special attention to criminal and corporation law, winning for himself the name of being one of the best criminal lawyers in the State. He is generally known as a lawyer of brilliant natural gifts, of great industry, and as one scrupulously devoted to the interests of his clients. In swaying a jury he is at his best, and few lawyers have to their

credit so large a percentage of successes as defending counsel, and his addresses have been widely published in legal journals. A considerable portion of his work was before the State Supreme Court. Among the celebrated cases in which he took the leading part during his West Virginia practice were several which were the outgrowth of the State prohibition law and in which the constitutionality of certain provisions of the act were questioned by Mr. Barrickman. He was the defending counsel in the three historic cases, ex parte, Barneo, State of West Virginia vs. Andy Sixo, and Emsweller vs. Wallace, in which his contention of unconstitutionality of sections of the prohibition law were sustained by the Supreme Court of West Virginia.

In the business world he has been equally active and successful. As founder of the busy industrial suburb, Star City, he has reason to be proud of the substantial and growing industries of that place. Many of the corporations of Star City were organized by Mr. Barrickman. He organized the Keystone Industrial Company, with the purchase at $30,000 of the William T. Boyers farm of 122 acres, in 1903, and the Empire Brick Company, in 1911. The former corporation laid out the present town of Star City, and brought into it an eight-inch pipe line from its two gas wells which it had drilled in Greene county. It later sold its holdings to the Randall Gas and Water Company, a liberal franchise being given by the city of Morgantown into which the line was extended. It was largely as the result of Mr. Barrickman's efforts that this important step was taken, and private consumers have benefited by the annual saving of $100,000. He also organized the Randall Glass Company, now owned and operated by the Seneca Glass Company. The Iron City Oil and Gas Company, later absorbed by the Union Gas and Water Company, was organized by him, in 1900, and was the first competing gas company to enter Morgantown. The Shriver Lumber Company, also, was brought to Star City by him; the Farmers' and Laborers' Building and Loan Association was organized by him with a subscribed capital stock of $140,000 and an authorized capital of $390,000; and the Star City Bank is also one of the monuments to his organizing genius.

In 1916 Mr. Barrickman removed to Pittsburgh, and on June 30, on motion of Edward C. Chalfant, he was admitted to Common Pleas Court. On Oct. 15, 1917, on motion of R. L. Crawford, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He became a member of the Allegheny Bar Association, Dec. 10, 1918.

Politically Mr. Barrickman is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and believes Woodrow Wilson to be "the living breathing conscience of the age." On July 10, 1917, he was appointed by United States Attorney General Gregory as assistant United States attorney on the recommendation of Maj. E. Lowry Humes, who stated at the time that "merit was the only consideration in picking a man for the vacancy." He continued in this important work until July 16, 1920, having general charge of the vast number of cases arising out of the enforcement of war measures effecting prohibition, espionage, railway war time regulations, and a host of other special infringements of Federal statutes. Of over 2,000 cases intrusted to his care, not to exceed half a dozen were lost by the government. During his work in this office he compiled a volume of "Precedents and Forms," embodying convenient reference material and elucidation of the many war statutes and regulations which, while definitely covered by statute, had never been placed on a comprehensive working basis. This volume, representing a vast amount of research and compilation labor, covering over 750 pages, will be published as a handy exposition of Federal war time practice. He served as assistant United States attorney from July 10, 1917, to July 16, 1920, when he resigned in order to resume more actively his general practice. He has since been retained in various government cases, one in particular in which he defended The Parry Medicine Company in the United States vs. Parry Medicine Company, the trial covering Nov. 24 to Dec. 24, 1920, resulting in dismissal in the case, as were hearings before twelve Federal courts in nine different states, including those of Judges Anderson, of Indianapolis, Rose, of Baltimore, Hazel, of Buffalo, Westenhaver, of Cleveland, and Baker, of West Virginia.

A precedent forming case in which he gained a noteworthy victory was that of Kelly vs. Llewellyn, in which he contended that the National Prohibition Act does not vest a collector of internal revenue with authority to collect the penalty by distress and sale, but that such penalty can only be enforced by suit in District Court, and was sustained in this contention by the court. He has never sought office, but in 1898, under pressure, became the candidate of his party for the House of Delegates. The odds were such that election was practically impossible for any candidate of his party to overcome, and he was not elected. Since then, he has not yielded to pressure brought to bear in that direction and held to his first aim—to aid the industrial uplift of his country and State, and to promote the general independence and well being of his fellow citizens in every way possible, without office holding.

Fraternally, Mr. Barrickman is prominent, being identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, in all of which he has held office, and at the fraternal banquets of which his graceful and polished manner of public speaking is much in demand.

Mr. Barrickman married, Jan. 2, 1906, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mae Fletcher Jenkins, daughter of John J. and Sarah Jenkins, of Dubois, Pa., and they became the parents of two children: Lucile, born Dec. 2, 1906; and Van A., Jr., born March 17, 1911.

JOHN B. BARBOUR, Jr.—The prestige of the name of Barbour has been ably upheld in Pittsburgh by John Baxter Barbour, Jr., and he has been an important factor in the business, financial, athletic and social life of the city. He is a brilliant, fertile-minded man, and combines with these qualities executive ability of a high order.

John Baxter Barbour, Sr. was born near Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 26, 1836, son of Joseph and Margaret (Baxter) Barbour, and came to the United States when eighteen years of age, at the same time as his

parents. Bright and energetic from his earliest years, he had no difficulty in finding employment of a suitable kind. His first position was with Lyman, Wilmarth & Company, of Pittsburgh, which he left in order to accept an engagement with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. This position he held until the outbreak of the Civil War, which made changes throughout the business world. The oil refining business had begun to be one of great importance by this time, and after the close of the war Mr. Barbour formed a connection in that line with Brewer, Burke & Company, subsequently engaging in the same line of industry independently and very successfully, and continuing in it until his plant was merged into the Standard Oil Company.

The spotless character of Mr. Barbour was reflected by his reputation as a business man, and he was called upon to fill many important offices. His connection with the National Transit Company secured for that corporation a number of rights owing to the foresight, energy and sound business judgment of Mr. Barbour. For a number of years prior to his death, Mr. Barbour held office as superintendent of the right of way department of this corporation, and in this capacity secured the right of way to the seaboard of the company's great trunk pipe lines. Strong, decisive and firm in his convictions, Mr. Barbour held independent views on political matters, although he gave his support to some extent to the principles of the Democratic party.

In matters concerning religion Mr. Barbour was as sincere and earnest as in all the other affairs of life. He gave substantially both of time and money to the Sixth Presbyterian Church, in which he served as trustee for years, and to what is now the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife were members. His fraternal affiliations were with Franklin Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a life member.

Mr. Barbour married, October, 1858, Isabella Frackelton McKelvy, daughter of William and Eliza J. (Dick) McKelvy, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Barbour died Feb. 26, 1888. Children of John Baxter, Sr. and Isabella F. (McKelvy) Barbour: John, Jr., see forward; William McKelvy; Margaret, married Ernest K. Barr, of Philadelphia; Robert Wilson; Frederick Prentice; Isabella Fulton, married Frederic B. Black, of Franklin, Pa.

The death of Mr. Barbour occurred Dec. 28, 1894. His broad and liberal views rose above the prejudices of the hour, and he was earnest and unflinching in his maintenance of the right. He was solicitous for the welfare of others, and exhibited a commendable public spirit and enterprise.

John Baxter Barbour, Jr., son of the late John Baxter, Sr. and Isabella F. (McKelvy) Barbour, was born in Pittsburgh, April 16, 1862. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from its high school in 1880. He supplemented this training with a comprehensive course in stenography, after which, in the spring of 1881, he became bookkeeper for Thomas J. Watson, at that time the leading oil broker in Pittsburgh. While the speculative craze in oil was at its height, during 1882 and after that time, Mr. Barbour was at the head of the office affairs for Mr. Watson, and it is due to his clear-headed judgment that important enterprises were carried to a successful issue. Subsequently he formed a connection with another broker, James S. McKelvy, with whom he remained until Jan. 1, 1890. He then became the local exchange representative of Rea Brothers & Company, stock and grain brokers, and upon their retirement in 1892 Mr. Barbour succeeded to their business. The business was a general one in stocks, bonds and grain, and Mr. Barbour made a specialty of local and investment securities. So pronounced and widely recognized was the business and executive ability of Mr. Barbour, that he was honored with election to membership in the old Oil Exchange when he was but nineteen years of age, and he is now one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, of which he was one of the organizers and a charter member. He was its first secretary and treasurer, and served one term as vice-president. Later Mr. Barbour served five successive terms as treasurer, and after that served three terms as vice-president and then became president in 1911, and later declined reëlection on account of ill health. He was for several years director and chairman of the two most important of its committees, namely, on securities and law and offenses, and on May 3, 1916, was again elected president. As a representative of James S. McKelvy, at the time of the great Penn Bank Syndicate in 1883-84, Mr. Barbour was a member of the New York Petroleum Exchange. As treasurer of the Pittsburgh Petroleum, Stock and Metal Exchange he served two terms.

In political matters the dominant personality of Mr. Barbour has also been beneficially felt. Until the Blaine campaign of 1884, Mr. Barbour was a staunch supporter of Democratic principles. At that time, however, he became convinced that the country was in better hands when the Republican party held the reins, and he transferred his allegiance, in which he has never wavered, to that party. He has served as delegate to a number of conventions. He has been a school director of the new Eleventh Ward for several years, and also served as treasurer of the board. He is also president of the Republican Association of his district, a school visitor, and the treasurer of the City Republican Executive Committee. He and his wife are members of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. His fraternal affiliations are numerous, among them being: Dellas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; East End Council, No. 275, Royal Arcanum. He is a past archon in the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and was a deputy supreme archon. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Stanton Heights Golf Club, and Americus Republican club. In the latter he has held offices since 1887, was a trustee from 1889 to 1895, and served in the office of vice-president, 1895-1896-97, and in January, 1916, was elected major of the Americus Battalion, and member of the board of trustees. He was a charter member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, which he was largely instrumental in

organizing in 1883, has served three times as president, and was manager of the baseball and football teams. He was also one of the original directors of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and resigned owing to failing health.

Mr. Barbour married, Dec. 22, 1887, Laura B. Rogers, daughter of James E. and Sarah (Marshall) Rogers, and they have had children: Isabella McKelvy and Marshall Rogers. Mrs. Barbour is a charming and amiable woman, and a companionable helpmate to her husband.

Mr. Barbour is as active in the social and civic world as he is in the business and financial worlds. He has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh for about twelve years, and is now the first vice-president of that body. His intelligent grasp of complicated situations have caused his counsel to be sought by men his seniors in point of years, and his quick and decisive methods have saved many a perilous situation. In all he is a plain, strong, dependable man, who has that indefinable something called personal magnetism that draws men to him.

DON ROSE, son of Professor Homer Jay and Margaret (Shaw) Rose, was born Feb. 8, 1881, at Grove City, Mercer county, Pa. In 1889 the family moved to Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., and he received his early education in the common and high schools of that village. He entered Princeton University in the fall of 1898 and graduated from that institution in 1902. In the fall of 1902 he began the study of law in Pittsburgh, attending for a time the Pittsburgh Law School, and was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Pennsylvania, in 1905. Since that time he has been an active practitioner in the courts of the country. He served two years as assistant district attorney of Allegheny county under the late William A. Blakeley. He is a senior member of the firm of Rose & Eichenauer, and is counsel for the Pittsburgh Coal Company and other large interests. His clubs are: Pittsburgh Club, Duquesne Club, Allegheny Country Club, Edgeworth Club, Tariff Republican Club, Americus Republican Club, and the Elm Club of Princeton, N. J. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the Allegheny County Bar Association, and the Pittsburgh Law Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Sewickley; and of Fellowship Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons, and for many years has been a member of the Town Council of Sewickley.

Mr. Rose is a descendant of John Rose, who fled from England to Holland to escape religious persecution, afterwards coming to America, landing in New York in 1720, and a little later settling in New Jersey. Descent from this ancestor to Don Rose is through the son of John Rose, Andrew, a soldier of the Revolution; his son, James, a soldier of the War of 1812; his son, James McKinley; and his son, Homer Jay, father of Don Rose.

Andrew Rose, in 1796, moved into the vast wilderness of Western Pennsylvania and located two miles north of Grove City, Mercer county. James Rose, son of Andrew Rose, was a man of giant stature and strength, well fitted by nature for the life of a pioneer. He reared a large family, giving them exceptional educational advantages for that early day. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Jackson Center, Pa., and was accustomed to walk to and from religious services, a distance of six miles. On April 3, 1806, he married Martha McKinley, a great-aunt of President McKinley and a sister of James McKinley. She had in her veins the blood of both Irish and Scottish kings. James McKinley married Mary Rose, a sister of James Rose. She was the grandmother of President McKinley. Martha McKinley was born Sept. 3, 1785, and died April 21, 1872, and was a daughter of David McKinley, a soldier of the Revolution.

Don Rose married, Dec. 26, 1907, Jean Agnes Evans, daughter of Judge John Albert and Anne (Allen) Evans. They were the parents of the following children: John Evans, born Aug. 27, 1908; Margaret Shaw, born Sept. 11, 1909; Anne Allen, born April 4, 1911; Donald, Jr., born July 21, 1915; and Jean Evans, born Sept. 3, 1916. They live in Sewickley.

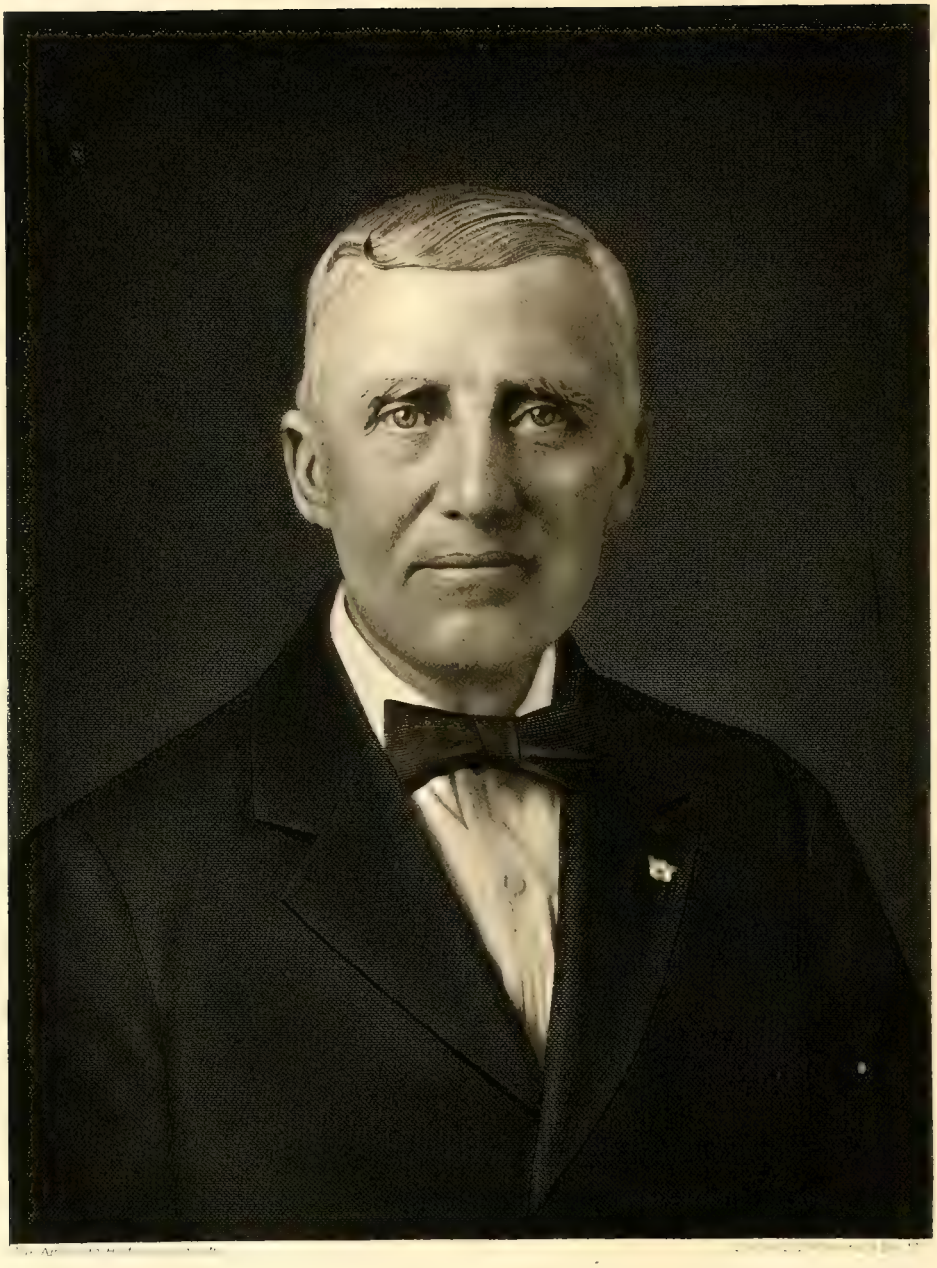
JAMES L. ADAMS—A legal practitioner of Pittsburgh since 1906, Mr. Adams, in public and private capacities, has made his professional qualifications and activity a source of wide and varied usefulness to his city. He is a member of a family long seated in this district, his grandfather, James Adams, having come from County Antrim, Ireland, to the United States, settling in Allegheny county, Pa., and there leading the life of a farmer and merchant. James Adams married Jane McClure, and among their children was William, mentioned below. Mrs. James Adams was an aunt of Samuel S. McClure, publisher and owner of "McClure's Magazine."

William Adams, son of James and Jane (McClure) Adams, was born Aug. 23, 1845, and was a blacksmith and farmer. He was a Republican, taking an active interest in political affairs. He married, in July, 1871, Emma Butler, daughter of James and Mary (Ackleson) Butler, of Allegheny county, Pa., her mother a descendant of the old McConnell family of Washington and Allegheny counties. William and Emma (Butler) Adams were the parents of the following children: Grace M., wife of G. C. Link, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; James Lee, of whom further; William A., living on the homestead in Allegheny county; Samuel H., a physician of Pittsburgh; Laura E.; and John Charles, an attorney of Pittsburgh. William Adams died Aug. 28, 1912. He was a man of sterling integrity, highly respected in his community. Mrs. Adams survived her husband not quite one year, passing away Aug. 18, 1913.

James Lee Adams, son of William and Emma (Butler) Adams, was born May 27, 1873, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa. He received his early education in the public schools, then attended the Pittsburgh Academy, the Slippery Rock Normal School, and the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), where he was graduated from the Law School in 1905. In January, 1906, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Adams entered at once upon



James L. Adams



Thomas E. Clark

the active practice of his profession, establishing himself in Pittsburgh, where he has since continuously remained. He devoted himself to general law, and unswerving fidelity to the trusts committed to him has placed him in possession of a large and constantly increasing clientele.

In early manhood Mr. Adams associated himself with the Republican party, and has never failed in his allegiance. From 1907 to 1909 he served as State representative, demonstrating so fully his peculiar fitness for public life that in 1909 he was elected to the State Senate. During his term of service he bestowed much attention upon the subject of securing good roads for Pennsylvania, and was largely instrumental in promoting their construction. For this all public-spirited citizens of the Keystone State feel deeply indebted to him. He affiliates with Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; Coraopolis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Union, Pittsburgh Country and Pittsburgh Field. His church is the Union United Presbyterian. Mr. Adams was a member of the Pennsylvania Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, representing Pennsylvania at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco. He was also appointed by Governor Brumbaugh on the special commission of five to attend the dedication of the Pennsylvania State building, held March 18, 1915, at the Exposition grounds, San Francisco, and made an address at the dedication of the building.

Mr. Adams was very active in all war work in support of government, relief, and welfare organizations, and as a four-minute man and in committee labored tirelessly for the common cause. He is held in high regard in a wide circle of friends, is identified with all the elements of progress in Pittsburgh, and has achieved professional distinction of high order.

Mr. Adams married, Feb. 10, 1917, in Philadelphia, Elise N. Walton, daughter of Henry Foster and Ella (Norman) Walton. Henry Foster Walton is a lawyer and official of Philadelphia county, and a trustee of the State Institution for Criminal Insane at Fairview, Pa., of which he was one of the founders. He was speaker of the State Legislature for five terms.

THOMAS E. CLARK—As president of the Marine Manufacturing & Supply Company, Incorporated, of Pittsburgh, Thomas E. Clark holds a position of prominence, both in the city and among the interests which use the rivers as an avenue of trade and distribution.

Mr. Clark was born Sept. 10, 1858, in old Allegheny City's first ward, now known as the twenty-first ward, North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of John R. and Katherine Clark. Although Mr. Clark is still in the prime of life and an active factor in the business life of to-day, he recalls many changes, of which he has been an eye witness, changes which have brought about a new and improved order of things. As a boy he gained what preparation for his life work he could in the schools of the day. Himself a poor man's son, he shared with the sons of the rich the rudiments of education, applied with liberal applications of ruler or rattan in the old first ward school. At the age of thirteen years he was sent to the oil country to learn the blacksmith's trade from an uncle living at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., who made tools for the drilling of oil wells. Too small to reach the long lever which operated the primitive bellows, the boy was stationed on a box where he could accomplish the task, and stood for hours together manipulating the lever, while he heard and saw more fortunate boys outside playing the then new game of baseball. He was glad when he was allowed to return to school. At the age of fifteen, in 1873, he left school to take a position in a book and wall paper store on Federal street, Allegheny, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, but after a time his health failed so seriously that his family despaired of his life. Eventually he recovered, however, and in 1876 began to learn the tin and sheet iron business in connection with the steamboat trade. But this being one of the poorer trades at the time, he gave it up after two years, going to work at the pattern making trade with the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, and continuing until he had mastered it. Completing this apprenticeship, he entered the employ of the Westinghouse interests, under George Westinghouse, where he worked on the first rotary engine and dynamo which that great inventor ever built. In that day Mr. Westinghouse and his dreams were the laughing stock of men who are now entirely forgotten. After three years in this connection Mr. Thomas entered the steamboat business (1885), with the old firm of Rees & Shook, remaining with them for more than two years, after which he established a foundry business, which was not successful.

Meanwhile, realizing the trend of the times in mechanics, and ambitious to gain mechanical experience, Mr. Clark had attended night school four evenings each week for this purpose, learning mechanical drawing. Returning to the river business he established the factory of the Shook-Anderson Manufacturing Company, which was located on Ferry street. This was in 1889, and this firm of steam engine builders and machinists became one of the most successful interests of the city. Twelve years later this business was merged with five other concerns under the name of the Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Construction Company, with a capitalization of $3,500,000.00, and a plant located at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets. This left Mr. Clark free to develop a business which he had long had in mind, and his plans crystallized into the Marine Manufacturing & Supply Company, Incorporated, which was organized in 1901. The growth of this business has been steady and permanent. With plant at No. 35 Water street, it is now one of the principal shops doing work on steamboats plying between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Mr. Clark, as president and general manager of this important business, is considered an authority on river machinery, his forty years' experience on marine work making him an expert in his line. He has received many flattering offers from large firms who desire his services as mechanical engineer, but prefers the independence of his own successful business.

Mr. Clark is president of the Allegheny River Improvement Association, having been elected to that office

by his business associates of Pittsburgh. This association has as its object, as its name implies, the furtherance of all projects increasing the usefulness of this stream, which the United States Government is now making navigable from Pittsburgh to Oil City. In September, 1919, Mr. Clark built a stern wheel steamboat at West Hickory to demonstrate the practicability of navigation to that point. It had been almost forty years since a stern wheel steamer had been seen that far up the Allegheny and excitement ran high, some of the public schools even giving the pupils a holiday so that they might enjoy the novel sight of a steamer navigating the Allegheny river in eight inches of water. There were thirteen expert pilots aboard the boat, which was named the "Allegheny," but despite these precautions to insure a successful voyage, the vessel ran aground twenty-six times before reaching the end of the journey of 170 miles. All along the route crowds of people on both sides of the river cheered the accomplishment, which seemed a forerunner of greater river traffic in the near future.

Fraternally Mr. Clark is well known. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons; Duquesne Chapter, No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; No. 1 Commandery, Knights Templar; and Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Lodge No. 30, of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Order. His church is the Methodist Protestant of Bellevue. Mr. Clark has been a lifelong Republican, and although he has never sought political preferment, has had the distinction of serving four successive terms (twelve years) as school director of the first ward, Allegheny, in which was located the school in which he received his early training. After his removal to Bellevue his fellow citizens of that place elected him to the School Board for five consecutive terms, Mr. Clark then declining reëlection.

On June 30, 1887, Mr. Clark married Nettie A. Yost, of Allegheny City, and they have had five children, of whom only one son is now living, John Eckels Clark, born May 16, 1901. The beautiful family residence is in the suburbs of Bellevue, about five miles down the Ohio river.

JOHN GRIER HOLMES—The passing of John Grier Holmes, head of the private banking house of N. Holmes & Sons, of Pittsburgh, Pa., removed from the business life of that city one of its strong and useful men; from Christ Methodist Church one of its strong pillars of support; and from the social circles in which he moved one of its most agreeable and popular members. He was a native son of Pittsburgh, and closely identified with the city, for he was of the third generation of Holmes bankers, his father, Nathaniel (2) Holmes, and his grandfather, Nathaniel (1) Holmes, having developed the private banking business to which John G. Holmes was admitted a partner in 1869. Through his efforts and those of his two brothers the name of Holmes was interwoven with Pittsburgh's business interests and there were few lines in which it was not represented.

The firm of N. Holmes & Son is the oldest private banking house west of the Allegheny mountains, and with one exception the largest in continuous existence, under the name of its founder, in the United States. The house was founded by Nathaniel Holmes, who was born in the north of Ireland. He came to Pittsburgh and engaged in merchandising. In 1842, he bought out J. & J. Gilmore, a firm of brokers, and established in Pittsburgh, then a town of 8,000 population, the banking house of N. Holmes. The bank was on Market street, and there it remained for half a century. Later Nathaniel Holmes admitted his son, Thomas R. Holmes, to an interest, and the house was then given the name of N. Holmes & Son. In 1840, Nathaniel (2) Holmes was admitted, and the title, N. Holmes & Sons became permanent. In 1849, the founder passed away, leaving his sons in control, and not until 1857 was the personnel of the house changed, Thomas R. Holmes then retiring. In his place came James H. Wright, who died in 1861, and then John H. Ebbert, who retired some years later, leaving Nathaniel (2) Holmes in full control. In 1866, he, too, passed away, and in 1869 John Grier Holmes was admitted to the house, to which later came William R. Holmes, son of Nathaniel (2) Holmes, and still later Nathaniel (3) Holmes. James J. Donnell, who had been with the firm since 1857, became a partner in 1870, but in 1899 retired to accept the presidency of the Bank of Pittsburgh. William R. Holmes retired in 1900, because of failing health, and the same year J. Denniston Lyon was admitted. There were no further changes in the firm until the removal of the head, John Grier Holmes, in 1904. In the year 1900 the house moved to its handsome quarters at Fourth avenue and Wood street.

John Grier Holmes, son of Nathaniel (2) Holmes, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22, 1849, and died on the steamship "Teutonic," at sea, Sept. 5, 1904, enroute to Vichy, France. He passed through the public schools of Pittsburgh, and after graduation from the high school, completed his education in Dickinson College. Upon arriving at legal age he was admitted to the banking house of N. Holmes & Sons, finally becoming the head of the house. He was also president of the Citizens' Traction Company; treasurer of the National Union Fire Insurance Company; director of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh; and director of the Third National Bank. He carried his responsibilities for more than thirty years before breaking under the strain, but during the summer of 1904, he was forced to withdraw from affairs, and with his wife, son Joseph, and daughter Elizabeth, sailed for Europe, intending to spend a month at Vichy, France, noted as a health resort. He had booked return passage for October 15, but on September 5, died in mid-ocean. His body was taken to Queenstown, thence to his home in Pittsburgh, where he was laid to rest in the Allegheny cemetery.

From youth Mr. Holmes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was one of the most influential laymen of the Pittsburgh Conference. His membership was with Christ Church, Center avenue and Rebecca street, Shadyside, and he was at the time of his death president of the board of trustees of that church,

treasurer of the Centenary Fund Association, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and in direct charge of the finances of that conference. Before sailing on his last voyage he arranged for the investment of a quarter million dollars of the association's funds with such care and caution that it suggested the thought that he realized the seriousness of his physical condition better than did those around him. In earlier years Mr. Holmes was superintendent of the Christ Church Sunday school and when Andrew Carnegie founded the Carnegie Technical School he selected Mr. Holmes as a member of the board of managers, and to the problem of management he gave much thought and time.

Mr. Holmes married Sue E. Horne, daughter of Joseph and Mary E. (Shea) Horne, a sketch of whom follows, who survives her husband. Their children were: Joseph H., Nathaniel (4) Holmes, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. The family home "Holmhurst," is located on Braddock avenue, East End.

Such in brief is the life history of one of Pittsburgh's loyal sons, whose life was spent in the service of her institutions. The honor due him was not withheld by his associates of the business world and church, but in sincere and eloquent manner they voiced their regard and respect personally and by official resolution. His memory is warmly cherished, not alone in the house that he created and loved, but in the busy places of a city's affairs, where his name is spoken as that of a friend and trusted partner.

JOSEPH HORNE—This record stands in the history of Pittsburgh as a memorial to a man who left his impress upon his day and generation, and who builded into an institution that endures to the present so much of his character and personality that the city of to-day knows what manner of man he was—Joseph Horne. Merchandising was the field he chose for his life work, and his own business ideals, his own conception of a house to serve the public, his own expression of mercantile honor, were the foundation of an enterprise that has, in prosperity and usefulness, outlived its founder by three decades. To write of Joseph Horne solely as a merchant, to name him as of the type of A. T. Stewart and Marshall Field, would be to pen a narrative unfaithful, because incomplete, for while his activity in that line has had a more intimate influence, perhaps, than any other, he was a man of broad interests. A descendant of an ancestry in whom piety was a strong trait, he himself was deeply religious, in a manner of such earnestness and sincerity that there was no contradiction in his attitude toward his fellowmen from the Sunday school superintendent's desk or from his place as a business executive. He was a man of cultured tastes in art and literature, their generous patron, and a friend of all educational and philanthropic work. Pittsburgh appreciated and honored him, and his place is among her distinguished sons for all time.

Joseph Horne was a descendant of Henry Horn, born Oct. 15, 1758, who came to Philadelphia during the progress of the Revolutionary War, and enlisted in the American army. He married Elizabeth Preston and after peace had been restored he settled in Leesburg, Va., later going to Bedford county, Pa., where he was well known as a substantial farmer and a Methodist exhorter. He was a man of superior education and ability and his influence cultured and Christian always. It was through his efforts that the first Methodist church, a rallying point for the early members of that faith, was built. This church was constructed of logs, was known as the Horn Church, and is still standing, one of the prized landmarks of Bedford county. His son, John Horne, born March 13, 1790, was the father of Joseph Horne of this record.

Joseph Horne, son of John and Catherine (Otto) Horne, was born at the home farm in Bedford county, Pa., about eight miles from Bedford Springs, the county seat, Jan. 11, 1826, and died in Dansville, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1892. He attended public schools and Bedford Classical Institute, and as a youth was ambitious to enter the medical profession. No opportunity for the fulfillment of this desire presented itself, and at the age of seventeen years, he began his mercantile career as a clerk. In 1847 he located in Pittsburgh, where he was for a time employed by C. Yeager, a dealer in notions, after which he filled the same position in the notions and fancy-goods store of F. H. Eaton. He was admitted to a partnership in this latter business in due course, and eventually became its sole owner through the purchase of Mr. Eaton's interest. No. 79 Market street was his location at this time, and he developed the business to include wholesale and retail dealings in notions, millinery, and fancy-goods. His endeavors were attended by success and prosperity, and in January, 1872, he rented the Library Hall Building at No. 197-199 Penn avenue, housing his retail departments in that place. The wholesale branch then occupied all of the old place until 1881, when Mr. Horne erected a large building at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, for the wholesale department, which was known as the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company. This part of the business, in 1900, was moved to No. 935 Penn avenue, its present location. A short time before his death Mr. Horne planned and had in the course of construction the modern business block at Fifth street and Penn avenue, the present home of the Joseph Horne Company Department Store.

Mr. Horne possessed a personal magnetism that gripped his entire organization. He has been spoken of as "a man who set the highest standards for himself no less than for those who worked for him," and in conformity with these standards he built up a great organization that to-day reflects his virility and strength of character. There is no greater incentive to human excellence than the power of example, the urge of tradition, and to the great store of to-day Joseph Horne gave a code of principle and practice that has dominated its policy at every turn. In the early days of the company he taught by precept and example the necessity for courtesy at every point of contact within the organization and with the purchasing public, and so strong was his insistence upon perfect reliability in statement and in product, that the Horne store has constantly enjoyed the public confidence. Many instances might be cited in which he taught well these cardinal virtues of life and merchandising, which have been transmitted from department head to minor employees,

until they have permeated the whole Horne establishment.

Mr. Horne was a loyal and devoted member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave much of his time and substance to the work of that congregation. He was a Sunday school superintendent and founder of a mission from which grew two strong organizations with churches of their own. The absence of educational opportunities in his youth did not deter him from study and appreciation of the literary and artistic treasures of the ages, and a direct and vigorous mentality was adorned with the graces and accomplishments of the student. He was a trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, a trustee of Allegheny College, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and Pittsburgh Female College. His warm heart and generous nature worked together for the relief and aid of the unfortunate, and in addition to his large private benefactors, he was a proved friend of charitable and philanthropic work.

Joseph Horne married (first), May 6, 1851, Mary Elizabeth Shea, born Feb. 4, 1833; died June 15, 1862, a daughter of John Shea. He married (second) Emma Galway. Children of his first marriage were: John, deceased; Durbin, deceased, a graduate of Yale College, class of 1876, and president of the Joseph Horne Company at the time of his death in June, 1910; Sue E., married John Grier Holmes, of Pittsburgh (q. v.); Joseph Otto, deceased. There was one son of his second marriage, Bernard Shea, a resident of Princeton, N. J.

GAITHER-FOWNES FAMILY—The family of Gaither has long been one of the most prominent of Maryland, and it is of this line that Mrs. William Clarke Fownes, of Pittsburgh, is a member. The founder was John Gaither, who came from England and settled in Virginia in 1636, moving to Maryland in 1650. Mrs. Fownes is a daughter of Lieut. William Walter and Malinda Catherine (Dom) Gaither, her mother a great-granddaughter of Sir John Jacob Hentz, who was born in Beuern, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was educated in the University of Marburg.

Lieut. William Walter Gaither was a son of the Hon. Samuel Gaither, an attorney-at-law of Somerset, Pa., and the father and son were associated in the establishment of the first newspaper in Beaver, Pa. Mr. Gaither was engaged in newspaper work in Pittsburgh, studying law on the side. He handled financial and court work and later became political editor. He was secretary to Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, who later appointed him a member of the Public Service Commission. He belongs to the Harrisburg Golf Club. Lieut. William Walter Gaither won his rank in the Union army in the Civil War, serving with distinction in that conflict as did his three brothers, Maj. John Calvin Gaither, Capt. Charles A. Gaither, and Lieut. Oswald Hampton Gaither. The children of William Walter and Malinda Catherine (Dom) Gaither, were: 1. Ross Forward, an official of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, residing in Baltimore, Md.; married Priscilla Almina Titus, and they are the parents of Earle, Rowene and James. 2. Harrison Null, inherited journalistic talent from his father, and his clear writings and keen discrimination in news values attracted the attention of the owners of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch." He was sent abroad in the interests of this paper. He reported the celebrated coaching trip of James G. Blaine and Andrew Carnegie, accompanying them through Scotland. Upon his return from Europe he was appointed city editor and later managing editor of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," and in 1896 went with the New York "Press." In 1898 he went to Porto Rico to report the Spanish-American War, and while there was a member of the staff of Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry. Mr. Gaither became city editor of the New York "Press" upon his return from Porto Rico. He is an ardent sportsman, particularly enjoying hunting and fishing, and is a member of Ancient Lodge, No. 724, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City. He married Elizabeth Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, and they are the parents of the following children: Jessie, a graduate of Barnard College, New York City; Bonnet, a graduate of Berkeley Institute, New York City. 3. Ida Belle, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Maryland Historical Society, served during the World War as an active organizer of Red Cross work in New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. 4. Jessie Garver, a graduate of Madam Seiler's School of Music, Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She married William Clarke Fownes, a prominent steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh and a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic and Oakmont Golf clubs. They are the parents of two children: i. Florence, a graduate of Miss Gleim's Preparatory School for Girls, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Graham School of New York City; married Lieut. Ray Y. Gildea, of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of Cornell University, who made an excellent record in the World War during two years of overseas service. ii. Capt. Henry Gaither Fownes is a graduate of Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and Yale University, where he was a member of the Berzelius Society; he married Mary Dale Biggs, of Sherman, Texas, a graduate of Belcourt Seminary, Washington, D. C. He served in the World War as a first lieutenant, and later as a captain of the Infantry. He served in France with the 18th Infantry, First Division as first lieutenant, and after nine months of line service was sent to the United States as a bombing and bayonet instructor, and stationed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, where he was promoted to captain of Infantry, and honorably discharged in December, 1918. He is now President of the Fownes Fuel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and a member of the University Club. 5. Walter Hugus, a resident of Harrisburg, Pa.; married Marie Bradley, and they are the parents of one son, Walter Hugus, Jr., who is now at college at St. Luke's, Wayne, Pa.

WALTER GRAHAM CRAWFORD—Prominent in legal circles in Pittsburgh, and interested in other activities varied in nature, Walter Graham Crawford is one of Pittsburgh's successful attorneys. Mr. Crawford was born in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa., a son of John and Lydia (Graham) Crawford, coming of old Pennsylvania stock, his father having been born on the same farm which Mr. Crawford now owns, which his grandfather located and took up in 1794.



Walter G. Crawford

Gaining his early education through private tutors, Mr. Crawford attended Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa., then took a course at Westminster College, New Wilmington, this State. Thereafter he entered upon the study of law in the office of Graham & Riddle, of Butler, Pa., the senior partner of this firm being his full cousin, Walter L. Graham, who was then widely celebrated in Butler county and vicinity. During his school attendance Mr. Crawford worked, not of necessity, but because he desired independence, and thus financed his own education. He was admitted to the bar in Butler county, Jan. 12, 1874, and at once came to Pittsburgh, where he established his office, and has practiced here continuously since, and holds a leading position among his contemporaries. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association.

In addition to his profession, Mr. Crawford is also interested in the development of an enormous industry having as its basis a property he owns which contains 300 acres of silicon sand, situated in Monongahela county, W. Va. The deposit is forty feet deep, and a conservative estimate places its bulk at over 200,000,000 tons. Here Mr.Crawford has in course of erection an industrial plant for the production of glass, sand and five hundred other products. He was one of the leaders in oil and gas promotion, organizing many companies and opening many fields, among them the Mars Station field, the Connoquenessing, the Moon Township, the Wildwood, the Hardy, the Burgettstown, the Gould Tunnel, and the Macksburg, Ohio, fields, all of which have produced over 4,000,000 barrels each.

Mr. Crawford has transformed his homestead farm into a motor club outing and resting place. He has improved and beautified the farm until it is now a park, but one of its chief charms is comprised in the many fine natural springs. Wild and cultivated fruit grows in abundance, and it is free to the club members. This farm lies sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, and is on three main automobile thoroughfares.

In public life Mr. Crawford has always held a deep interest, but has kept aloof from political activities, although he has supported the Republican party at all times. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. For his vacations he goes to Atlantic City or other shore resorts, always, however, spending part of his leisure time on one of his farms.

On Oct. 2, 1879, Mr. Crawford married Emma Louira Hays, of Allegheny county, Pa., a daughter of William and Eliza (McCafferty) Hays, the former a veteran of the Civil War. Mrs. Crawford is a very brilliant and highly educated woman, who has always been active in church and welfare work, and, with her daughters, is a member of the "Outlook Alliance." They are the parents of five children, of whom the two sons, Frank and William, died in infancy. The daughters are: 1. Maud Louira, educated in Pittsburgh public schools, Central High School of Pittsburgh, and the Kindergarten College of Pittsburgh; taught kindergarten for seven years; is now the wife of Harry D. Stark. 2. Anna May, educated in Pittsburgh public schools, Central High School of Pittsburgh, and the Margaret Morrison Technical School, taught for six years; is now the wife of Douglass Keen Ballard, of Pittsburgh, and the mother of one daughter, Virginia. 3. Margaret Eliza, who was educated in the same schools as her eldest sister; taught kindergarten school for five years; is now the wife of Dr. Albert McCreery, of Pittsburgh, and they have one daughter, Marjorie.

JAY G. SPARKS—One of the most progressive and up-to-date men in many lines in Pittsburgh, Pa., is J. G. Sparks, optometrist, president of the Pittsburgh Optical Manufacturing Company, and oil producer. Mr. Sparks was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1890, a son of James and Cornelia (Gates) Sparks. His father was a grocer, both parents now deceased.

The boy received a thorough grounding in the essentials of education in the public schools of his native town. Upon reaching the age of eighteen years he struck out for himself in life and went to Ansonia, Conn., where he entered the employ of a jewelry firm, remaining in this connection three years. Appreciating the possibilities of this business, particularly the optical branch, he had made the most of every opportunity to learn its principles, and at the end of his period of employment with the Ansonia people went to Fultonville, N. Y., where he established himself in the jewelry business. He seriously took up the study of optometry, and in 1891 installed an optical department in connection with his business. He remained in this location for eight years, then was induced to sell the business in Fultonville and remove to New Castle, Pa. This was, as it proved, only a step toward a larger city, and Mr. Sparks came to Pittsburgh soon after, entering the employ of the William Stieren Optical Company, where he remained twelve pears.

In 1913 Mr. Sparks went into business for himself in Pittsburgh, and has developed a large and prosperous business, handling everything in the line of optical goods in both wholesale and retail operations. His commodious store at No. 2037 Jenkins arcade is equipped with the latest and most expensive fixtures and conveniences, and is most harmoniously decorated. In addition to this retail establishment, Mr. Sparks founded, in 1918, the Pittsburgh Optical Manufacturing Company, at No. 7615 Frankstown avenue, of which he is president. This company manufactures all kinds and varieties of reading lenses, not eye-glasses, and employs ten operatives, selling to the wholesale trade only. This class of work has always been done in Germany, and the closing of the avenues of German production created a need in this country which Mr. Sparks recognized as his opportunity.

Mr. Sparks is associated with John T. Bealor as the Plibrico Sales Company, representing the Jointless Fire Brick Company of Chicago, manufacturers of plibrico jointless fire brick. This is an unbaked, high grade fire brick. It is plastic and is shaped and joined into place like molded clay, the furnace lining being thus made first and afterwards baked out and vitrified, resulting in a one-piece, jointless furnace lining superior to a plain fire brick, guaranteed to stand 3100 degrees of Fahrenheit, and that will not leak air or gas, or will not crack or spall. Given a boiler in good condition, with properly constructed setting and plibrico jointless fire brick lining,

under ordinary care and operation, there is found the foundation and beginning of economical power equipment. The remarkable results accomplished by the fuel administration during the war have brought power and plant owner to a realization of the criminal waste of fuel in the majority of plants, and no agency for economy has proved greater worth than plibrico jointless fire brick. Mr. Sparks and Mr. Bealor have created a large market for this product in the Pittsburgh district, and have built up a prosperous enterprise.

Mr. Sparks is connected with D. W. Hubley in the Sparks Oil Company of Bellevue, Pa. Mr. Sparks and Mr. Hubley are the owners of an oil lease situated in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., on what is known as the Albert Haley Farm, comprising about seven acres. This tract is located on the Jacks Run road, about midway between the West View Oil Fields and approximately one mile from either field, both of which have producing wells, some of which have been active for the past twenty years or more. Mr. Sparks and Mr. Hubley are promoting the drilling of a well on this tract, and have subscriptions for interests in the enterprise well under way.

Mr. Sparks is prominent in the public life of Pittsburgh, and more widely in his own lines of business. He is a member of the National Optical Association, of the Pennsylvania State Optical Association, and also of the local branch of this organization. He is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 50, Knights of Pythias; and is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club. In political matters he reserves his right to individual decision, and gives no party his unqualified support. His religious faith leads him to worship with the Baptist church.

Mr. Sparks married, in Pittsburgh, Clare R. Randolph, of this city.

WILLIAM HOLMES STEVENSON, who enjoys the well earned reputation of being one of Pittsburgh's foremost public spirited citizens, is a descendant from families, some of whose ancestors settled in this country prior to the Revolution, while others came to the United States from the North of Ireland in the early years of the nineteenth century.

His first American ancestor was Jacob Keeports, who was born in 1713. In 1752 he was a well known citizen of Baltimore, Md., where he died in 1789. He was known as Captain Keeports, and was the purchasing agent for the State of Maryland during the Revolutionary War. His son, Jacob Keeports, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his daughter Katherine, born April 8, 1859, married, Dec. 20, 1780, Capt. Paul Bentalo, who accompanied General Lafayette to America and with the latter joined the American army. When General Lafayette visited the United States, in 1824, Captain Bentalo rode in the carriage with him in the Baltimore procession. Captain Bentalo was also attached to the command of the noble Pole, Count Pulaski, who died in his arms. In 1860 Captain Bentalo and his wife visited France, and because of his connection with the Jerome Bonaparte-Elizabeth Patterson marriage he was thrown into prison by the Emperor Napoleon for awhile and treated with much rigor. Another daughter of Captain Keeports, Anna Margaretta, born Aug. 14, 1749, married Rev. John Christian Faber, and died Nov. 8, 1828. Mr. Faber was born in Mosbach, Baden, Gerfany, his father, of the same name, having also been a minister. He became the first minister of the first German Reformed church in Baltimore, built in 1756. Their daughter, Catherine Faber, married George Morton, Dec. 10, 1795. Their daughter, Elizabeth Snider Morton, born at Chambersburg, Pa., July 21, 1800, married William Stevenson, about 1820, and died in Pittsburgh in 1872.

William Stevenson was born in 1788 in Letterkenney, County Donegal, Ireland. He was a mercer in Belfast, but emigrated to Chambersburg, Pa., where he attended the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1829, where he died in 1849.

His son, George Keeports Stevenson, born in Chambersburg, Feb. 4, 1828, married, Nov. 9, 1852, Mary Dickson Brown, born Jan. 1, 1831, daughter of James Thompson and Mary Jane Brown, his wife, natives of Liverpool, England. He died in Pittsburgh, April 4, 1910. He was the founder of the well known firm of George K. Stevenson & Company, dealers in fine groceries.

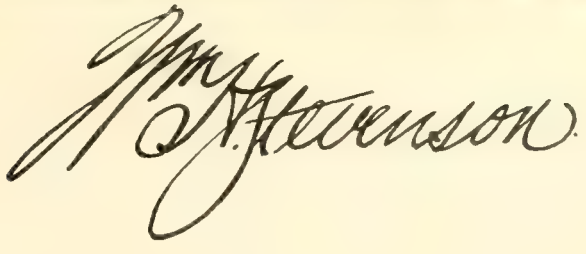
His son, William Holmes Stevenson, was born in Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1857. He was educated in the public and high schools of Pittsburgh, and entered into business with his father, upon whose death he became the head of the firm in which his brother, James B. Stevenson, is associated with him. He is also president of the Liberty Baking Company.

Mr. Stevenson has always taken great interest in public affairs. In 1902-04 he was a member of the Common Council of Pittsburgh, and chairman of its finance committee. From 1906 to 1909 he was a member of the Select Council, and he was one of the very few members of councils who opposed the action by those bodies which developed a great graft scandal, the result of which was the granting of a new charter to Pittsburgh and the creation of a single council of nine paid members. He also strongly advocated the creation of a Greater Pittsburgh by the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

In 1909 Mr. Stevenson was the independent citizens' candidate for mayor, polling about 24,000 votes. In 1908 he was the chairman of the general and executive committees of the great Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of Pittsburgh and also of the Councilmanic Committee. In 1909, on the re-organization of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, he was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and two years later was made president, a position he still holds. Under his administration the Society fostered three great celebrations, the Centennial of Steamboat Navigation on the western rivers in 1911, the one hundredth and twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of Allegheny county, in 1913, and the Centennial of Pittsburgh City charter in 1916. For all these celebrations he was chairman of the general committee. During his administration the Society also greatly increased its membership, erected a fine building, established a library and museum, and began the publication of the "Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine."

In 1913 Mr. Stevenson was made a member of the





Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, and in 1919 became its president, an office he still holds. He was largely instrumental in securing the purchase and preservation of the property of the Harmony Society at Economy. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania War History Commission. During the World War he was chairman of the Allegheny county Division of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, and performed much valuable service.

For many years Mr. Stevenson has been one of the most active workers in the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, having been a director for a long period. In 1913-15 he was president of the organization. He was chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the body, and is now head of its municipal affairs committee. He largely aided in securing a considerable reduction in telephone rates. He was one of the original directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Mr. Stevenson has long taken a great interest in providing playgrounds for the city, and was for years chairman of the advisory committee of the Pittsburgh Playground Association. He has always been an independent Republican in politics. He was a prominent member of the Orphans and Citizens party. He was the Pittsburgh chairman of the Union party in 1901-03 and of the Lincoln and Civic parties in 1905-06, which organizations greatly aided in the election of George W. Guthrie as mayor. He actively supported the successful candidacy of William A. Magee for mayor in 1921.

Mr. Stevenson, while in Council, was a member of the Carnegie Institute Board of Trustees. He was largely instrumental in securing the land needed for the Carnegie Technical Schools at a moderate price, and also the site for the building of the United States Mines Bureau. He is a member of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission and also of the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Stevenson has for many years taken an active interest in the development of our interior waterways, and during the last decade has been deeply interested in the project to construct the Lake Erie and Ohio River canal. In 1915 he was appointed by the governor as president of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board of Pennsylvania, and has worked unceasingly to secure this great waterway, the construction of which will be of vast benefit not only to the entire Pittsburgh district but to the Nation generally. He is president of the Mississippi to Atlantic Internal Waterways Committee, having representatives in twenty states. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, and in 1907-09 was president of the Presbyterian Union of Pittsburgh.

On April 7, 1881, Mr. Stevenson was married to Fannie Laune Large, daughter of Henry and Anna (Greenlee) Large, of Pittsburgh. They have two sons: Henry Large and William Holmes, Jr. A daughter, Anna Large, died in 1921.

Mr. Stevenson is of the type of our best citizenship. He is an untiring worker for the public good and enjoys the esteem of a great number of his fellow-citizens.

BREESE MORSE DICKINSON, M. D.—The history of the medical profession in Pittsburgh is well-nigh coeval with the existence of the city, and is a record of steady, upward progress and ever-increasing renown. Its standing at the present day is higher than ever before, and among its foremost representatives must be numbered Dr. Breese Morse Dickinson, distinguished as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat. Dr. Dickinson, in addition to his work as a practitioner, is widely and favorably known as a contributor to medical literature.

John Dickinson, grandfather of Breese Morse Dickinson, was a Virginian, of noted Colonial descent, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Lucinda Nottingham, also of Virginia. The death of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson occurred about 1888. As a useful and earnest man of unblemished character he was an ornament to his sacred profession.

Martin B. Dickinson, son of John and Lucinda (Nottingham) Dickinson, was born Jan. 8, 1837, near Jonesville, Va., and became a ranchman in the west, later engaging in business in Kansas City, Kans., where he is now living in retirement. He married Carrie Finley Twist, daughter of James and Jane (Chamberlain) Twist, who were both of English descent and emigrated from Ireland to the United States, first making their home in Pittsburgh and later removing to the West. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson: Don P., a farmer of Kansas; Breese Morse, mentioned below; Robert Lee, died in boyhood; William Boyd, a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo.; Ray T., a merchant of Baker, Kans.; Cedric M., a journalist of Fort William, Ontario, Canada; Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Mills, a contractor of Blue Springs, Mo.; Eva, wife of William Modie; twins; Lucy; and James John, a nose and throat specialist of Pittsburgh, associated with his elder brother.

Dr. Breese Morse Dickinson, son of Martin B. and Carrie Finley (Twist) Dickinson, was born April 4, 1871, at Robinson, Kans., and received his preparatory education in the schools of his native town, afterward entering the University of Kansas, and graduating in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional training was received in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, that institution conferring upon him in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After spending one year as interne in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Mr. Dickinson entered upon a career of general practice in East Liberty, a suburb of the Iron City. During this period he fitted himself for his present work as a specialist by studying in different cities and acquainting himself with the most advanced ideas in regard to that branch of his profession. In 1905 he established himself as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat, and down to the present time this work has continuously occupied him. He has acquired a large practice, and is one of the most prominent specialists of his class in Pittsburgh. His pen, meanwhile, has been frequently employed in the cause of medical science, various articles of his authorship having appeared from time to time in the medical jour-

nals, and he has also read before medical societies papers which have been received with distinguished approval. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of which, in 1913, he was vice-president, and he also belongs to the College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

The political affiliations of Dr. Dickinson are with the Republican party, and as a Mason he affiliates with Hailman Lodge, No. 321, of Pittsburgh. He belongs to the Press, University and Crystal Springs Hunting clubs, and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the members of which are selected by their respective colleges for their high standing.

While the words, "a learned, aggressive and thoroughly well balanced physician," would furnish a lifelike description of the personality of Dr. Dickinson, they would fail in conveying a complete idea of a character as fully developed as his, including as it does all that constitutes what is known as an "all-round man." Dr. Dickinson is eminently social, and greatly enjoys life in the open, hunting being one of his favorite recreations. The glance of his eyes, his countenance, manner and bearing all show him to be the man he is.

Before Dr. Dickinson had been many years a resident of Pittsburgh he added to the ties which already bound him to the city by espousing one of its fairest daughters—Clara, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gotthart) Fite, Mr. Fite being a wholesale grocer. The marriage took place on March 21, 1905, and Dr. and Mrs. Dickinson are now the parents of the following children: Breese M., Dorothy, Virginia, Marian, and Clara Fite. Dr. Dickinson and his wife occupy a prominent place in Pittsburgh society.

A descendant of Virginia ancestors, and born in the Middle West, Dr. Dickinson came to Pittsburgh a representative of a family presumably allied to one already famous in the annals of the Keystone State. For more than a century and a half the name of Dickinson has been associated in Pennsylvania with traditions of learning, patriotism and public and private virtue. Dr. Dickinson has already made it synonymous with distinction in the medical profession, and his record indicates that, as the years go on, they will bring with them steadily increasing prestige.

REV. JOHN W. O'CONNELL—Through all the centuries civilization has moved forward in the light of the church, and in this day those nations and those communities which cling most closely to the Christian faith, and follow most sincerely the precepts of the church, are the nations and communities which lead their contemporaries in progress and prosperity. In Pittsburgh, Pa., the church leads the people in the truest sense of the word; and in every public movement and in all good works, the church and the people go hand in hand. Rev. John W. O'Connell, the pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, is a man of broad and benevolent mind, most assiduously devoted to the holy offices of the church and the ever-present needs of the people under his charge.

Father O'Connell was born in Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1857. Early dedicated to the church, he received his education at St. Michael's Seminary, then at St. Vincent's Seminary, at Beatty, Pa., completing his studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. He was ordained by Bishop Mullen, of the Erie Diocese, at St. Vincent's Seminary, Dec. 17, 1881. The first charge to which he was appointed was at Huntingdon, Pa., where he remained from Jan. 1, 1882, until March, 1882. He was then sent to St. Peter's, as assistant, and for nine years he served this church in that capacity, becoming greatly beloved by the people, and doing very effective work. At the end of that period the little Church of St. Mary's of the Mount was in a struggling condition, and needed the care of just such a young man of vital energy as Father O'Connell had proved himself to be. He was therefore appointed to this charge, and immediately began to raise money for the erection of a new church edifice. His enthusiasm was contagious, and funds poured in. The new building was begun very soon after his appointment, and completed in due time. He remained in this charge for twelve years, and his whole period of service was marked with great progress in all the various branches of the church work.

It was on Oct. 25, 1903, that Father O'Connell was made pastor of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, and great was the rejoicing among the people when the appointment was announced. As assistant they had loved him, now as pastor they loved him no less, and they revered in him the spirit which long devotion to his calling had ripened and strengthened. The years which have since passed have brought church and people into closer relationship, under Father O'Connell's guidance, and have deepened the influence on the community of the church as an institution. St. Peter's is now one of the largest and finest churches in the city.

During the recent World War, Father O'Connell led his people in all the work that was from time to time inaugurated to assist and sustain the Expeditionary Force. Largely through his encouragement and advice, the Roll of Honor of this church mounted to the magnificent total of 684 enlistments in the service, and this church supported one of the largest and most efficient Red Cross units in the city.

The following is an outline history of St. Peter's Church:

The early settlers of Allegheny attended the Cathedral, but their numbers having become sufficient to render the formation of a separate congregation both feasible and necessary, a meeting was called for that purpose, Sept. 17, 1848. Rev. James O'Connor, brother of the Bishop, was appointed pastor of the incipient congregation, and measures were taken toward the erection of a church.

Lots were purchased on Anderson street, near Washington, from Judge Irwin, at the cost of a little more than $6,000, and the erection of a church was soon after begun. Toward the end of the following year Father O'Connor was succeeded by Rev. Edward McMahon. The church was finished the following spring at the cost of about $10,000, and dedicated under the invocation of St. Peter the Apostle by Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, April 21, 1850. On the 24th of the same month Father



Rev. John H. O'Connell



P. M. Frampton

McMahon, on account of the energy and prudence which he displayed, was promoted to the rectorship of the Cathedral and vicar-general of the diocese.

On April 24, 1850, Rev. James Kearney was made pastor of St. Peter's. A school was opened in the basement of the church, and St. Ann's Convent, commonly known as the House of Industry, was built on Washington street about the year 1854.

Father Kearney was succeeded, Oct. 24, 1854, by Rev. T. Mullen. Under his able administration the congregation continued to increase both in numbers and importance. Even with three masses on Sunday St. Peter's began to be inadequate to the accommodation of the large number of Catholics, and as a result St. Andrew's parish was formed from St. Peter's. Father Mullen, on Dec. 20, 1863, began building a church for the accommodation of the Catholics of Manchester district. For several years it was attended from St. Peter's.

The erection of the new church and the withdrawal of a part of the congregation afforded but a temporary relief. A larger church was absolutely necessary. Measures were being taken toward its erection, when Father Mullen was promoted to the See of Erie, Aug. 2, 1868.

On bidding farewell to the congregation over which he presided, he left them in the hands of Father Phelan, who succeeded Bishop Mullen, July 21, 1868. The first care of the newly appointed pastor was the erection of the church. Additional lots were purchased adjoining those already owned by the congregation on the corner of Sherman avenue and West Ohio street. Plans for the building were obtained, and the cornerstone was laid with imposing ceremony by Bishop Domenec, April 16, 1871. The church was completed and dedicated Sunday, July 5, 1874.

The church is of the Gothic style of architecture, but without a transept. It is 165 feet long by 70 feet in width, consisting of a nave and two aisles. The aisles are 30 feet to the ceiling and the nave 55 feet. The entire cost of this splendid edifice was about $125,000. The recory was built in 1876. On Nov. 4, 1886, the church was destroyed by fire, and while the church was being rebuilt the congregation held services in St. Mary's Chapel. The church was rebuilt on the original plans, and dedicated in the spring of 1888.

Bishop Phelan remained at St. Peter's until May, 1891, when he took up his residence at the Cathedral. He was succeeded by Father Stephen Wall, who remained at St. Peter's until his death, Aug. 21, 1894. It was during Dr. Wall's pastorate that the Annunciation parish was formed from St. Peter's. The first mass for this new congregation was read in Eckert's Hall, West End avenue, now Brighton road, Jan. 22, 1893. Dr. Wall preached the sermon and introduced the first pastor of the Annunciation Church, Rev. Francis McCabe.

Upon the death of Rev. Dr. Wall, Father Bush left his Altoona parish, at the call of his Bishop, and took up his duties at St. Peter's, October, 1894. Father Bush built the school and convent, which are beyond a doubt the finest in the diocese. The Sisters of Mercy have charge of the schools, which number more than 900 children. Owing to ill health Father Bush resigned the pastorate of St. Peter's in February, 1903, and the present incumbent, Rev. J. W. O'Connell, took charge on Oct. 25, 1903.

St. Peter's congregation has the honor of having the largest Holy Name Society in the diocese, and has always carried off the honors of the Holy Name procession, having the greatest number of men in line of march. There is a Lyceum, second to none, where most of the young men of the parish spend profitable and pleasant evenings. The sodalities of our Lady of Mercy and the Children of Mercy are well organized, while the Sunday school, with a teaching staff of 120 well trained teachers, speaks well for the Catholicity of St. Peter's Parish. The members of St. Peter's parish all take a great pride in their beautiful church, and well they might, for nowhere in this diocese, or any other diocese of the United States, is there a more beautiful edifice than St. Peter's. St. Peter's has been greatly honored by having three of her former pastors chosen Bishops. The growth of the church has been enormous, and the present rector, Rev. J. W. O'Connell, is ably assisted by Rev. P. J. Kitrick and Rev. J. V. Sharp in ministering to the wants of the people of their parish.

PRESCOTT METCALF FRAMPTON, was born Feb. 22, 1873, at Transfer, Mercer county, Pa., a son of David A. and Delora (Stewart) Frampton. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and in 1885, at the age of twelve years, he started to work in the manufacturing end of the lumber business, and as time went on his field of action came to include Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, his activities embracing every branch of the business from cutting logs to operating saw mills. In December, 1912, he formed the Foster Lumber Company of Pittsburgh, which in 1914 was changed to the Frampton-Foster Lumber Company, of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of oak, pine and hardwoods, with mills in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. About ninety per cent of their business is railroad material, such as timbers, car lumber, switch ties and cross ties. During the World War the entire organization, composed of the Frampton-Foster interests, worked for the railroad administration in supplying railroad material, etc.

In addition to his leadership of the Frampton-Foster Lumber Company, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Frampton is president of the Shenango Lumber Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, the Bessemer Lumber Company, of Detroit, Mich., the Frampton-Foster Lumber Company of Tennessee, of Knoxville, Tenn., the Frampton Furniture Company, of Pitttsburgh, Pa., and the Rocky Run Lumber Company, of White Sulpher Springs, W. Va. He is also a director and leading factor in several other manufacturing companies and business organizations, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Frampton married, Oct. 23, 1917, in Pittsburgh, Patty A. Plumer, daughter of Ralph C. and Margaret (Dieringer) Plumer, of Franklin, Pa. During the winters Mr. and Mrs. Frampton reside in Pittsburgh, and the summer months they spend at their country home in Mercer county, Pa.

WILLIAM EWING FOSTER has been associated with the lumber business for twenty years. He is a son of Gilbert D. and Mary (Buchanan) Foster, and was born at North Liberty, Pa., Feb. 18, 1880. He there attended public schools, later completing his studies at Slippery Rock State Normal School.

After leaving school, Mr. Foster entered the lumber business and continued in the same for himself until December, 1912, when he entered into a partnership with P. M. Frampton. They formed the Frampton-Foster Lumber Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., with headquarters in the Bessemer building. In June, 1920, this company was incorporated. In addition to being vice-president of the Frampton-Foster Lumber Company, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Foster is vice-president of the Bessemer Lumber Company, at Detroit, Mich., the Frampton-Foster Lumber Company of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn., the Shenango Lumber Company, at Youngstown, Ohio; and a director in several other manufacturing and commercial enterprises. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Almas Club, of Dormont, and the Presbyterian church. In the Masonic order he is a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Chartiers Commandery, No. 78, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Foster married, Sept. 23, 1903, Nellie M. Glenn, daughter of Andrew and Jennie (Miles) Glenn. They have two daughters: Lois Eleanor and Maxine Mae Foster. The family home is at No. 3100 Pinehurst avenue, Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES L. KLINGENSMITH, president of the Pittsburgh Food Products Company, is actively engaged in a business which closely concerns the well-being of the public. Mr. Klingensmith was born in Armstrong county, Pa., Jan. 2, 1865, and is a son of Joseph and Priscilla (McKean) Klingensmith, both of whom survive and reside at Indiana, Pa.

With limited educational opportunities he entered the business world early in life, and in steady progress won his way to success. For three years he was a clerk in a retail store in Blairsville, Pa., coming to Pittsburgh, in 1886, and entering the employ of the L. H. Smith Wooden Ware Company, in the order department. Later he became a house salesman, and in 1889 went on the road for this concern, covering the Pittsburgh district until 1913. His savings were invested in the company, and he became a member of the firm, serving as secretary until he sold his interest in 1913. In 1911 he had purchased the Pittsburgh Food Products Company, and when he withdrew from the L. H. Smith Wooden Ware Company he devoted himself actively to the management of this concern, whose business he has built up to large proportions. Mr. Klingensmith is president and manager; M. C. Cochran, vice-president; and D. A. Klingensmith, secretary. They manufacture extracts and flavorings in great variety, baking powders and crushed fruit syrups. In connection with these products they handle, as jobbers, soda fountain supplies of every description, and bakers' and grocers' supplies. Their building, located at No. 815-17 Locust street, Pittsburgh, is 42x82 feet in dimension, and their business occupies three floors, giving 10,300 square feet of floor space. Here they employ twenty-five hands, and their representatives travel in West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, and New York State, and throughout the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Klingensmith is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, and of the Credit Men's Association, also of the National Association of Extract Manufacturers. Politically he supports the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of Beta Lodge, No. 647, Free and Accepted Masons, and as a thirty-second degree Mason affiliates with Pittsburgh Consistory. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has for years been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married Dorothy Alice Clark, of Coshocton, Ohio, daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah A. (Talmadge) Clark.

SAMUEL R. UPHAM, from youth up, has been connected with the stock brokerage business, beginning in Boston at the age of seventeen, his association with important financial institution of that city continuing until 1907, with the stock and bond departments. With the experience gained with these houses, he came to Pittsburgh and established in business for himself as an investment broker. He has been very successful, and has won a strong following among investors. He is a son of William Frederick and Elizabeth M. (Rich) Upham, his father engaged in the paper business in Boston, Mass.

The Upham family is of ancient English ancestry, the name Upham being found in a deed to lands signed by Hugo de Upham, under date of 1208. The first to bear the name in New England was John Upham, son of Richard and Maria Upham, born in Devonshire, England, about 1600. He married, Nov. 1, 1626, Elizabeth Slade, and on March 20, 1635, with wife, three children and two sisters, sailed for New England, arriving at Boston, May 6th following. His son, Phineas, was the only son of John Upham who left children, and he is the ancestor of all Uphams of early Colonial ancestry. Both he and his father were men of energy and influence, Phineas rendering military service during King Philip's War.

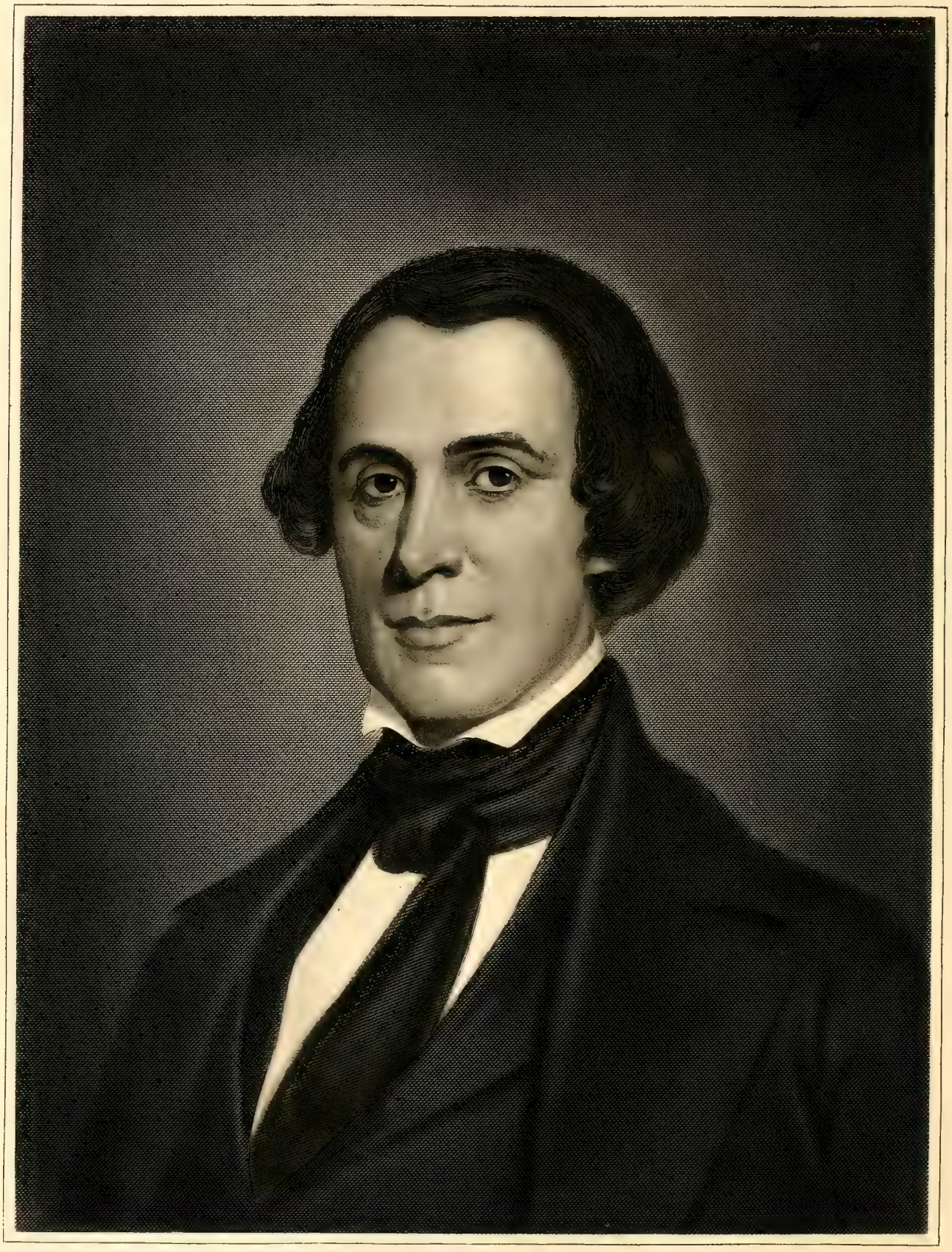
Samuel R. Upham was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1878, and there was educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Richardson, Hill & Company, of Boston, Mass., Bankers and Brokers. He remained with that company in their stock department for five years, then transferred his services to Fisk & Robinson, Bankers, remaining with them three years in their bond department. In 1903 he represented in Boston, Trowbridge & Niver, bond dealers of Chicago, Ill., continuing their Boston agent four years. He located in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1907, and has there passed the years which have since elapsed.

Mr. Upham is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and Monitor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Waltham, Mass.

Mr. Upham married, in Pittsburgh, in 1919, Mary Craig Brace, of Pittsburgh.



W. E. Foster



Wm McDaniel

FROM OIL PAINTING BY LAMBDIN ABOUT 1851

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH DARLINGTON—Eminent in the law, Mr. Darlington possessed more than the legal learning necessary to practice successfully, his characteristic traits contributing their due proportion in gaining him the eminence at the Pennsylvania bar which he attained. One of these characteristics was the faculty of quickly discerning the essential points in a case and separating those vital points of a case from the mass of trivialities upon which some lawyers depend to becloud the true issues. Knowing thus the strong vital points of his case, he could present it to court or jury with wonderful clearness and force, drawing from the rich storehouse of his mind, and with all his zeal and eloquence convincing and persuading in a truly logical way without vehemence or affectation. He was an authority on the law of real estate, and was frequently consulted by other leading lawyers and by judges on the bench. His life was one of singular completeness and well-rounded symmetry, irreproachable and beneficent in every public and private relation. He stands preëminent in the legal annals of his profession, not only by reason of brilliant talents, but as an upholder and an exemplar of the loftiest principles of his profession. As an author of historical works he left abundant evidence of public spirit and literary ability, and his writings will be read with increasing value and interest as the years pass by.

William McCullough Darlington was a native son of Pittsburgh, a descendant in the fifth generation from Abraham Darlington, son of Job and Mary Darlington, who were residents of Darnhall, Cheshire, England. Abraham Darlington came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, from England in 1711, and in 1716 married Elizabeth Hillborn. Their son, Thomas Darlington, married, in 1754, Hannah Brinton. Their son, Amos Darlington, married, in 1789, Elizabeth Powell. Their son, Benjamin Darlington, born in Chester county, Pa., married, in Pittsburgh, Agnes McCullough, and they were the parents of William McCullough Darlington, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

William McCullough Darlington was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1815, and died at his home "Guyasuta," Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 28, 1889. He was educated in private schools and Jefferson College (Canonsburg, Pa.), his legal training being pursued under the preceptorship of Richard Biddle, of the Allegheny county bar. In 1837 the young man, then twenty-two, was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, and until his death, fifty-two years later, he was one of the shining lights of the legal profession. He won at this period a most important case before the United States Supreme Court concerning a Spanish land grant. He at once began practice in Pittsburgh, but was still a close student, in fact, he never felt that he had mastered the law. He was a hard worker, and his industry, with his natural ability and his learning, brought him well-earned reputation among his brethren of the bar, a reputation augmented by the passing of the years. He gave special attention to laws relating to real estate, his knowledge of the principle involved in titles and those laws governing their alienation and descent being full and complete. During the latter years of his life Mr. Darlington, while not the oldest lawyer then practicing in Pittsburgh, was the oldest living member of the Allegheny county bar. His seniority was acknowledged in 1888, when upon the completion of the new court house he was presented with the keys to the Temple of Justice.

As a citizen Mr. Darlington was interested in all movements which tended to improve the moral and social tone of the community, and aided many good causes with his influence and means. A Republican in politics, he steadfastly refused all public office for himself, yet he was strong in the faith, and his was a potent voice in party councils. He was a devout Christian, an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion ever sought his coöperation in vain. His was a strong, charming personality. Simple and dignified in manner, he had withal a certain warmth and geniality which drew men to him, and closer acquaintance but inspired them with a loyal regard which was the natural response to the friendship of a nature like his.

One of Mr. Darlington's great joys was his library of about 14,000 volumes, peculiarly rich in the literature and in historical works. Second only to his love for the law was his love of history, and in addition he was consulted by historians as an authority on all historical matters pertaining to Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and others, and was the author of: "Illustrative Notes to Journal of Colonel John May, Boston, 1788-89;" "Christopher Gist's Journals, with Notes and Biographies;" "An Appendix of Illustrative Notes to Colonel Smith's Narrative of Captivity with the Indians, 1755-59."

Mr. Darlington married Mary Carson O'Hara, of Pittsburgh, a descendant of Teige Oge O'Hara Buidhe, 1560, one of the Clan O'Hara, in Ireland. (See following sketch.)

William McCullough and Mary Carson (O'Hara) Darlington were the parents of four children: O'Hara, died in 1916; Hillborn, who died in 1862; Mary O'Hara, a resident of Pittsburgh; and Edith, deceased, wife of S. A. Ammon, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Mary Carson (O'Hara) Darlington was born at "Guyasuta," Allegheny county, Pa., and died June 18, 1915. As a child she spent much time with her grandmother, the widow of Gen. James O'Hara, who lived in Pittsburgh, where Miss O'Hara studied under governesses. Later she attended Edgeworth Seminary at Braddock's Fields, and the famous school for girls, Mrs. McLeod's School, on Staten Island, N. Y. Soon after her return home she married Mr. Darlington, and at "Guyasuta," their home, they read and studied, for like him she was deeply interested in history and the library at "Guyasuta," and their historical writings are a monument to both. She was in all respects a fitting helpmate for her gifted husband, and devotion to family and home was the ruling motive of Mr. Darlington's life.

Mrs. Darlington was able to read French, Italian, German and Spanish, this being of great assistance in the research work necessary in exhaustive studies of history of this country. In 1892 she published "Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier," which was followed

from time to time by many articles of historical value. One of these, written in 1901, was a list of the officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary armies who died in Pittsburgh and were buried in the historic graveyards of the First Presbyterian and Trinity churches. Each name on the list was accompanied by a sketch of the officer named, and the reading of the paper before the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Darlington was an honorary member, awakened such an interest that a bronze tablet has since been placed on the stone wall on Oliver avenue back of the two churches. This tablet contains the names of these officers and of others of whom Mrs. Darlington wrote sketches, for the use of students of history. In 1920 appeared "History of Colonel Henry Bouquet," by Mrs. Darlington.

For several years an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Darlington later became a member of the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church, and there in youthful womanhood she taught a Bible class, and in later years was in charge of the infant department of the Sunday school. She made two trips abroad with her family, and enjoyed travel, but her great happiness was in her home, with her books, her flowers and her family. Nevertheless she never for a moment lost her interest in local, national or international affairs, nor did her desire to be helpful to others ever fail. Hers was a long and a beautiful life.

Mr. Darlington closed his long and honorable career at his home, "Guyasuta," the birthplace of his wife, who survived him a full quarter of a century. His death deprived the Pennsylvania bar of one who regarded his profession as an order of government, and believed that whether in office or out of it he who measured up to his full height should render public service. He stood as an exemplification of what a lawyer's life and attitude should be, not merely to the bar, not merely to his clients, but to his country-at-large and to the community in which he lived. In private life he was one of the most genial of men, delighting in hospitality, and many were the tears shed for the true friend and host, the man it was a privilege to know, and whose memory will long remain green. His life was one of singular completeness, well-rounded and symmetrical, and in every public or private relation was irreproachable. His contributions to historical literature evidences his public spirit and time will but increase their value. As a lawyer he stands preëminent, and his contemporaries not only knew him as a man of brilliant talents but as an exemplar of the highest professional ethics.

GENERAL JAMES O'HARA—(I) Teige Oge O'Hara Buidhe, 1560. (II) Cormac. (III) Charles, whose second son was Sir Charles, Lord Tyrawly, born 1640, died 1724. Son of Sir Charles, Lord Tyrawly, was Sir James, Lord Tyrawly, born 1690, died 1774. (IV) Dermod, eldest son of Charles (III). (V) Felix. (VI) John. (VII) James O'Hara, quartermaster-general of the United States army, 1792.

The coat-of-arms of the O'Hara family of County Mayo, Ireland, is as follows:

Arms—Vert on a pale radiant or, a lion rampant sable.
Motto—"Try."

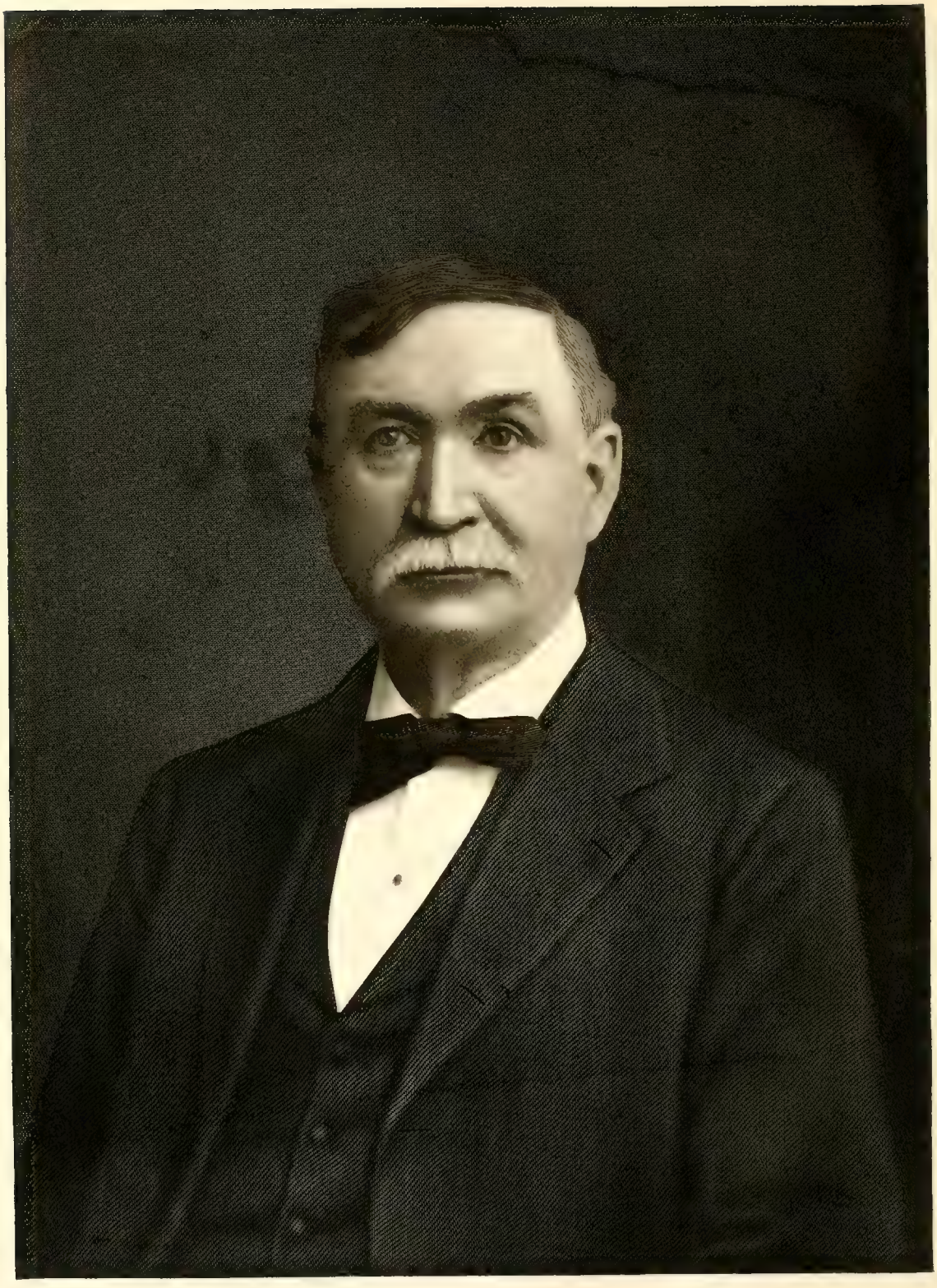
(Gen. James O'Hara had always this coat-of-arms hanging in his house in Pittsburgh.)

James O'Hara was born in Ireland. His father and grandfather, political exiles, were officers in the Irish brigade in the service of France. He was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, Paris. His relative, Lord Tyrawly, gave him a commission as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, but he preferred a different kind of life and entered a ship-broker's office in Liverpool to learn business methods before coming to America. He had received a legacy of money from his cousin, Lady Mary O'Hara, so soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania, about 1772, he was able to join with Devereux Smith and Ephraim Douglas, of Pittsburgh, in trading with the Indians. After March, 1774, James O'Hara was government agent among the Indians until the commencement of the Revolution. He raised and equipped a company of volunteers and was elected captain. This company saw much service on the frontiers at Kanawha, and joined the forces of Maj. George Rogers Clark on the expedition to Vincennes against the British and Indians. In 1779 Captain O'Hara's company was reduced to twenty-nine men, the others having been killed by the Indians, and the company was annexed to the Ninth Virginia Regiment by General Brodhead. Captain O'Hara was sent with a letter from General Brodhead to General Washington, asking for supplies for the soldiers. He was then made commissary at the General Hospital and stationed in Carlisle, Pa. In 1781 he received the appointment of assistant-quartermaster and went with the army of General Greene through the Southern campaign against the British, furnishing provisions and transportation. He rented warehouses in Philadelphia to store supplies until they could be sent to the army. He continued with the army until 1783. After the Revolution he was actively engaged in business, among other things filling large contracts with the government for supplying the army in the West.

When the town of Pittsburgh was laid out, and afterwards the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh, on the north bank of the Allegheny river, he made large purchases of property at the low prices offered by the Penns and the State of Pennsylvania. He also acquired large landed property in Ohio and Illinois. He was foremost and led the way in every enterprise calculated to promote the business and growth of Pittsburgh. In his various active movements his life was constantly exposed and in danger. The Indians in the interest of the British had planned to murder him at Schoenbrun, one of the Moravian towns. The Moravians discovered the plot, and sent one of their most trusty Indians, called Anthony, to guide him through the woods, avoiding the trail to Fort Pitt, which place he safely reached, although hotly pursued by eleven Hurons. In 1788 James O'Hara was a presidential elector, and cast his vote for George Washington at the first presidential election. In 1792 he received his commission as quartermaster-general in the United States army, and his services were so successful during the campaign of Gen. Anthony Wayne in



James O'Hara



Dallas C. Irish

1795 (which put an end to Indian hostilities at the battle of Fallen Timbers and the treaty of Greenville), that it was said that the army had been saved by the quartermaster-general. He was with the army throughout the campaign. In May, 1796, his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the government. He continued to act as army contractor until 1802.

In 1797 General O'Hara, in partnership with Maj. Isaac Craig, erected the first glass works in Pittsburgh. It was a stone building on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the Point. Peter William Eichbaum came from Germany to superintend the works. Green glass bottles were made. In a note of General O'Hara's, found among his papers after his death, he says: "To-day we made the first bottle, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars." Though the transportation was most difficult, he made successful arrangements for bringing salt to Pittsburgh from the Onondago works in New York State, by means of boats and teams, to the Allegheny river. It formerly had been carried on packhorses across the mountains. Ships were built by him in 1805. The "General Butler," commanded by Capt. Samuel Lake, with William Carson O'Hara as supercargo, went down the rivers with a cargo of glass for intermediate ports, and was to take a cargo of cotton at Natchez for Liverpool and return with goods for Philadelphia or New Orleans. Gen. John Wilkins was owner of one-fourth of the ship and cargo. Great surprise was caused by the arrival of this ship in Europe, as until then Pittsburgh was not known as a seaport. On a second voyage, in 1807, the "General Butler" was captured by a Spanish schooner and taken into Vera Cruz. Other vessels were built by O'Hara and Wilkins for the river trade. In 1804 General O'Hara was appointed director of the branch bank of Pennsylvania, established that year at Pittsburgh. This was the first bank west of the Allegheny mountains. Gen. John Wilkins, Jr., was the first president, and he was succeeded by General O'Hara. On the first board of this bank were also these officers of the Revolutionary army: Gen. Presley Neville, Maj. Abraham Kirkpatrick, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, Gen. Adamson Tannehill, Surgeon George Stevenson. A large proportion of the prominent citizens of Pittsburgh at this early period were officers of the army, and they necessarily constituted a majority on the boards of trustees of the church, the bank and the academy. General O'Hara's knowledge of French and the Indian languages was of great service to him.

After the Revolution, Gen. James O'Hara married Mary Carson, daughter of William Carson, of Philadelphia. To their residence in Pittsburgh all were welcome, from the countryman who came for rest and refreshment to his guests of honor, Louis Philippe, Gen. Moreau and other French officers. James O'Hara and his wife (who survived him until 1834) had four sons: William Carson, who married his cousin, Mary Carson; Charles, died when a child; James, married the daughter of Presley Neville; Richard Butler, married Mary Boyd Fitzimmons, and their daughter was the late Mrs. William McCullough Darlington. The older sons died, without children, before their father. Gen. O'Hara's two daughters, Elizabeth Febiger O'Hara (Mrs. Harmar Denny), Mary O'Hara (Mrs. William Croghan), and his son, Richard Butler O'Hara, survived him. General O'Hara's sister married, in Ireland, William O'Hara, who was not related to her; on her husband's death she and her two daughters came to live in Pittsburgh; her descendants are well known in Pennsylvania.

Gen. James O'Hara died at his home, on the bank of the Monongahela river, Dec. 21, 1819, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was very popular, and his integrity and honor were never doubted. He was deeply regretted and esteemed, as many writers have testified.

The genealogy of Gen. James O'Hara is from O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" and personal letters from Mr. O'Hart to Mrs. M. C. Darlington (Mrs. William McCullough Darlington) also from information obtained by William McCullough Darlington in London. Authority for the life of James O'Hara was found in letters and documents in possession of the Denny estate; some of these letters were published in "Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier," Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial records, etc.

CAPTAIN DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH—Although brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious service," Captain Irish was always known by the rank to which he was appointed by President Lincoln, that of "captain." He made a brilliant record in the war for the preservation of the Union, as did his ancestor, Capt. Nathaniel Irish, who fought with General Washington in the War of Independence. Of honorable lineage, a brave soldier and high-minded business man, Captain Irish left a name that is cherished with affectionate pride in Pittsburgh, his home city.

The Pennsylvania branch of the Irish family dates to Colonial times, and bore arms thus described:

Arms—Azure, a fess argent, over all a bend gules. Crest—On an oak tree eradicated and erect proper a dragon or, pierced through the breast with a sword of the first, hilt of the second.

(I) The founder of the Pennsylvania family was Nathaniel Irish, born of English parents on the island of Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, who early in the eighteenth century came to the Province of Pennsylvania, settling on Saucon Creek, near Philadelphia, where he acquired lands, built grist and sawmills, and prospered. His home was then in a part of Bucks county, and there he was commissioned a justice of the peace, in April, 1741. Nathaniel Irish married, and left a son, Nathaniel (2), and a daughter, Ann. He died in 1748, at Union Furnace, Hunterdon county, N. J., leaving a considerable estate to his two children, both minors.

(II) Nathaniel (2) Irish, son of Nathaniel (1) Irish, was born at the family home in Saucon, Bucks county, Pa., May 8, 1737, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 11, 1816, having been retired from active life for several years previous. He was eleven years of age when his father died, but his interests were safeguarded by a guardian, and upon coming of suitable age he became manager of Union Furnace, Hunterdon county, N. J., an industry established by his father. He was making cannon there from wrought iron during the early part of the Revo-

lution, but that fact became known and a British expedition destroyed the furnace. He then raised a company of artillery and entered the Continental army, being commissioned captain, Feb. 7, 1777, in the regiment commanded by Col. Benjamin Flower, and remained in active service until Jan. 1, 1783. He received from the State of Pennsylvania for his services in the Revolution a land grant for five hundred acres, located in the first district in what was subsequently Lawrence county, a part of which is yet owned in the family. After the war he settled on a tract of land on Plum Creek, now in the county of Allegheny, and about 1790 located in Pittsburgh, where he was elected first assistant burgess upon the incorporation of the borough in April, 1794. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a man of high standing. Captain Irish married (first) in 1758, Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of John Thomas, ironmaster, of Merion, Pa. Mrs. Irish, called a "glorious matron of the Revolution," on account of her patriotic service, died at the Plum Creek homestead, in Allegheny county, July 11, 1789. Captain Irish married (second) Mary Irwin, who is buried with him in Trinity Churchyard, Pittsburgh. His children were by his first wife, five growing to mature years: Anne, married Maj. George McCully; Elizabeth, married Capt. Thomas Wylie; Nathaniel (3), born in 1766, died in 1811; Mary, married Col. Henry Smith; and William Beckford, of further mention.

(III) William Beckford Irish was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1773, died in Lawrence county, Pa., March 23, 1850, was buried in New Lisbon, Ohio, and later reinterred in New Castle, Pa. His early years were passed in Pittsburgh, but the greater part of his life was spent in New Lisbon. He was United States marshal under President Monroe, and a man of substance and influence in his community. He married (first) Hannah Cadwallader, of prominent Virginia family, the only one of their seven children to reach maturity being a son, Dr. Franklin Irish, a leading physician of Pittsburgh, who served as a surgeon throughout the Civil War. William B. Irish married (second) Lydia Cadwallader, born at Brownsville, Pa., daughter of Septimus and Sarah (Dallas) Cadwallader. Children: Elias H., attorney in Pittsburgh, and State Senator, died Nov. 24, 1866; Dallas Cadwallader, of further mention; William Beckford (2), born in 1835, died in 1853; Ellen, born in 1837, died in 1897, married William Stanton; Nathaniel, a lieutenant in Hampton Battery F, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and later its captain.

(IV) Dallas Cadwallader Irish, second son of William B. and Lydia (Cadwallader) Irish, was born in what is now Lawrence county, Pa., April 3, 1832, died in Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1899. His boyhood home was New Lisbon, Ohio, but in 1858 his mother came to New Brighton, Pa., with her children, and later to Pittsburgh. The young man completed his education at Washington and Jefferson College, and afterward conducted successfully a wholesale and retail commission business in Pittsburgh. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln a captain in the regular army and assigned to Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, a regiment then commanded by Col. William T. Sherman, one of its companies led by Capt. Philip H. Sheridan. Captain Irish served during the entire war, won distinction, and brevet promotion for "gallant and meritorious service" at the battle of Arkansas Post and at the siege of Vicksburg, and for a year, thereafter, remained in service on the plains, at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kans., and also in Colorado. He resigned his commission April 9, 1866, and returned to Pittsburgh.

A year later Mr. Irish moved to New Castle, Pa., there residing until 1894, when he returned to Pittsburgh. For many years he was a Republican, but later associated himself with the Prohibitionists. He was a member of Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, inherited his father's membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, and in his own right was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Through his patriotic grandfather he held membership in the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution.

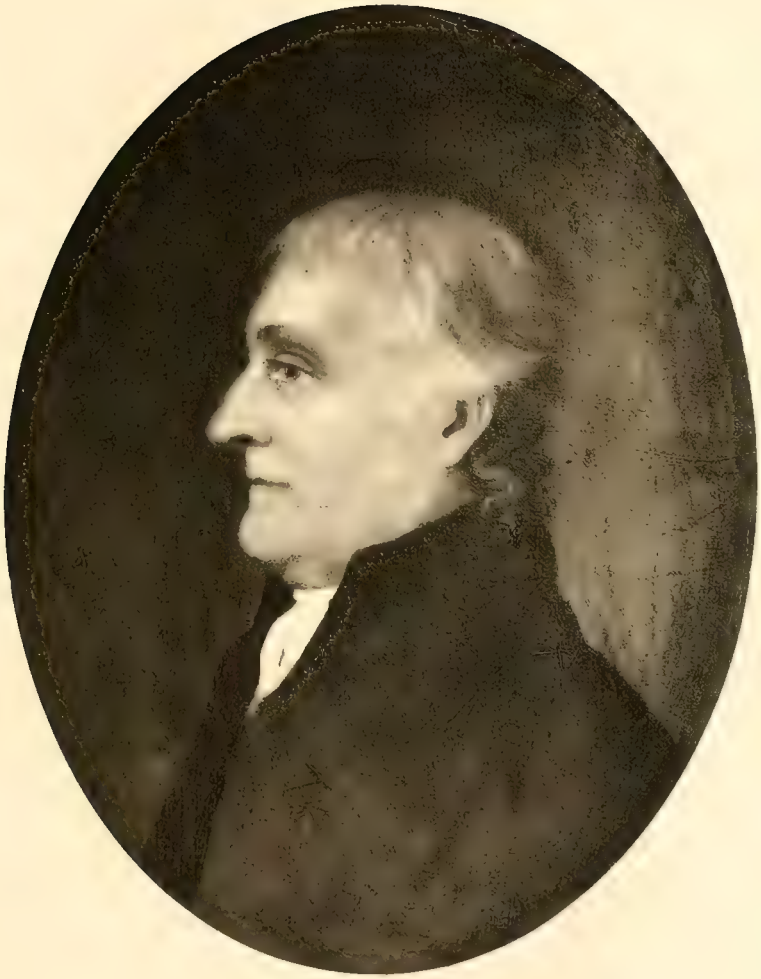
Capt. Dallas C. Irish married, Jan. 7, 1869, Linda Jack, daughter of Samuel and Fannie (Say) Jack, and they were the parents of three children: William Beckford, an eminent physician, who died March 22, 1907; Franklin Cadwallader; and Charlotte Dallas Irish.

The property, on now Federal street, Pittsburgh, owned by Captain Irish and his sister, was bought by their grandfather, Capt. Nathaniel Irish, from John Penn and John Penn, Jr., at the close of the Revolution, the original deed being preserved in the Irish family.

JOHN HOWLAND RICKETSON—Turning the pages of Pittsburgh history of a generation past uncovers the source of the greatness of the city of to-day in the lives of her leaders who lived in that time. Membership in this class of citizenship belongs rightfully to John Howland Ricketson, whose abandonment of an already successful legal career gave to Pittsburgh an industrial leader ranking among the city's most distinguished men of affairs.

Mr. Ricketson is a descendant of an old New England line, allied with the Slocums, Russells, and Howlands, whose names figure conspicuously in the history of the early colonies. Mr. Ricketson was born in New Bedford, Mass., son of Benjamin Tucker and Elizabeth Cowdrey (Warnick) Ricketson. He first attended the Friends Academy in his native city, and was afterward a student in Mr. Pierce's School at West Newton, Mass. Here his preparatory studies were finished, and he matriculated at Harvard University, being graduated in 1859 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His room mates at Harvard were William Everett, son of Edward Everett, and James Shouler, the historian. He began legal study in the office of Governor Clifford, of New Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in that city, from which time he planned his life work along professional lines. About 1861 he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was associated in practice with Mr. Loomis and Mr. Shiras, the latter afterward being elevated to the Supreme Court bench.

For two years he followed legal work with a degree of success that justified his colleagues in their high ex-



Nath. Irish

pectations for his future usefulness, for he was a profound student, naturally fond of solving abstruse legal problems, and gifted with a judicial mind that enabled him to weigh fairly and evenly the merits of different courses of action in his work. His relinquishment of his profession was in deference to the wishes of his father-in-law, Abraham Garrison, one of the noted manufacturers of early Pittsburgh who, having no son to assist and succeed him in business, desired Mr. Ricketson to enter his firm. Thus it was that Mr. Ricketson changed his carefully laid plans, that the legal profession lost an accomplished member, and that business circles in Pittsburgh gained a recruit whose future achievements were of high order.

The Garrison firm, owners of the historic old Pittsburgh Foundry, had early led the way in pioneer work, rendering the United States independent in the chilled roll industry by bringing domestic manufacture to the level of foreign competition. After Mr. Ricketson became connected with the business in the capacity of vice-president, he was entrusted with large responsibility in the administration of its affairs, and the infusion of new blood gave fresh impetus to its already extensive line of activity. He developed practical abilities equal to the proved and promised talents of the bar, and came to an undisputable place among the most influential leaders of the Pittsburgh industrial world. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1887, he became president of the company. Mr. Ricketson was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and was also a founder of the Chamber of Commerce.

His concern for the public welfare was above the restrictions of party or faction, and his work for the improvement of his city was always performed independently of these influences. He was a public speaker of graceful and easy presence, possessed of unusual power of eloquence, and he was frequently placed in charge of ceremonies when Pittsburgh was visited by personages of importance. The most memorable of these occasions was in 1872, when the city entertained President Grant and a number of government officials, Mr. Ricketson serving as host and representative of the city in their welcome.

Mr. Ricketson was a prime mover in the organization of the Duquesne Club, and was its first president, also aiding in the formation of the Harvard Club of Pittsburgh, of which he was president to the close of his life. He was also a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh, and at one time its president, and a member of the University Club of New York. He had been reared in the Unitarian faith, and was the founder of the first Unitarian church in Pittsburgh, although it was his custom to attend the Protestant Episcopal church with his wife. Mr. Ricketson was a scholar of discriminating tastes, and in the patronage of the arts and literature he found much of his greatest enjoyment. He combined in remarkable manner the qualities of the student and the man of action, and was equally at home in a gathering of men of affairs or litterateurs and savants.

John H. Ricketson married, May 8, 1862, Clementine Garrison, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Clement) Garrison, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Oliver G., married Retta Carnegie, daughter of Thomas Carnegie. 2. John Howland, married Anna Verner Scaife, daughter of Charles C. Scaife. 3. Sarah G. 4. Mary R., married Col. Herbert J. Slocum, of the United States Army. The family homes were their Pittsburgh residence, and a summer place, "Nonquit," on Ricketson's Point, Mass., which was named in honor of the immigrant ancestors, the first white people to settle in that region. Mr. Ricketson died at "Nonquit," July 20, 1900. His passing was mourned as the loss of a man who in uprightness and virtue had served well his time. Among the many tributes offered to Mr. Ricketson's character and work was one from his fellow-directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, which concluded with these words: "In a rare degree he personified the graces of a thorough gentleman 'without fear and without reproach.'"

ABRAHAM GARRISON—His birth more than a century ago, his early life contemporaneous with the development of the steamboat, railway, and telegraph, the life of Abraham Garrison is nevertheless of great interest to the Pittsburgh of to-day. He was one of those industrialists who, by virtue of superior vision, talent, and courage, wrote their names large upon their times, and who bequeathed a vast legacy to the present in an industrial fabric whose beginnings were made firm and strong.

The Garrison family was of English origin, and in 1686 a branch was transplanted to what is now Putnam county, N. Y. Garrison's Landing, on the Hudson, derived its name from this family and was owned by them for many generations. Beverly Garrison, great-grandfather of Abraham Garrison, was the first to develop the famous Forest of Dean iron mine in New York State. Oliver Garrison, grandson of Beverly Garrison, had property on the Hudson near West Point, and was the owner and captain of a sloop which ran between Albany and New York. He married Catharine Kingsland, whose ancestors were among the first English settlers of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison were the parents of five sons: Abraham, mentioned below; Oliver, Daniel R., and Isaac L., all of whom settled in St. Louis; and Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York City.

Abraham Garrison, son of Oliver and Catharine (Kingsland) Garrison, was born near the Hudson river, below Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y., March 4, 1804. One of the earliest recollections of his childhood was that of being taken, in August, 1807, to see Robert Fulton's first steamboat on her maiden trip to Albany. It is interesting to note in connection with his active career that he was connected more or less intimately with the beginnings of several of the greatest advancements of science and industry. In 1831 he was present at the opening of the first railroad from Albany to Schenectady, and in 1846, soon after Congress appropriated $25,000 to enable the inventor, Morse, to construct his line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore, Mr. Garrison, in association with Thomas Bakewell and John Anderson,

was appointed to go to Washington on public business, and his name and those of his companions were among the first transmitted over the new telegraph line.

From the age of fourteen, Abraham Garrison was his father's assistant in the navigation of the sloop "Hudson," of which the elder Garrison was owner and captain. Before reaching man's estate, Mr. Garrison had assumed command of the vessel, but on attaining his majority left the river and engaged in grocery dealings in New York City. He remained here but for one year, and in 1826 began an association with the city of Pittsburgh that endured for almost seventy years. He first became a clerk in the office of Kingsland, Lightner & Company, then the proprietors of the Jackson and Eagle foundries, the senior partner of the firm being his maternal uncle. In 1829, having planned to learn the foundry business, he entered the service of Howard, Nott & Company, iron founders of Albany, N. Y. In 1830 he returned to Pittsburgh as foreman for Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy, then owners of the Pittsburgh Foundry. He obtained an interest in the business in 1836, in partnership with H. L. Bollman, and in January, 1840, Kingsland and Lightner disposed of their holdings in the Pittsburgh Foundry to the firm of Bollman & Garrison. From 1840 to 1860, Mr. Garrison bestowed on the manufacturing department of the firm's business the major share of his time and attention, and became known in the steel industry as the foremost American in the manufacture of chilled rolls equal in excellence to those of foreign make. He drove foreign chilled rolls out of the American market, and established the chilled roll industry on a firm footing in the United States.

The foundry of which Mr. Garrison was then a proprietor was the first iron foundry in Pittsburgh, and probably the first west of the Allegheny mountains. It was built in 1803, and in it were cast the cannon balls used by General Jackson on the memorable 8th of January, 1815, also the projectiles shipped to Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. To-day this foundry furnishes chilled rolls to upward of three hundred and fifty mills in the United States, from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf States. At various times, rolls have been sent to England, France, Belgium, Russia and Mexico. In 1842, Mr. Garrison first began to furnish the sheet brass mills of the Naugatuck Valley, in Connecticut, with chilled rolls, they having prior to that time been imported from England.

The generous measure of success and prosperity that attended Mr. Garrison's operations throughout his entire life was attributable to his innate qualities of thoroughness, accuracy, industry, and power of leadership. That his faculty for detail was likewise highly developed is proved by the fact that for at least sixty years he kept a record of the price of pig iron in the Pittsburgh market, and for fifty years purchased the metal used at the foundry. His association with his fellows was rendered agreeable by a genial, kindly disposition, while to his employees he was fairness and consideration personified. He saw life and the events of every day in their true proportions, and his judgment was never warped nor his vision blurred by conditions of temporary import. Almost to the close of his life of ninety years he was president of the Diamond National Bank, the Safe Deposit Company, and the Birmingham Bridge Company, and he was also a director in a number of other institutions. He was a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, having been one of the founders of the congregation. He was a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, and demonstrated his public spirit by labors and achievements which increased the prosperity and welfare of the community.

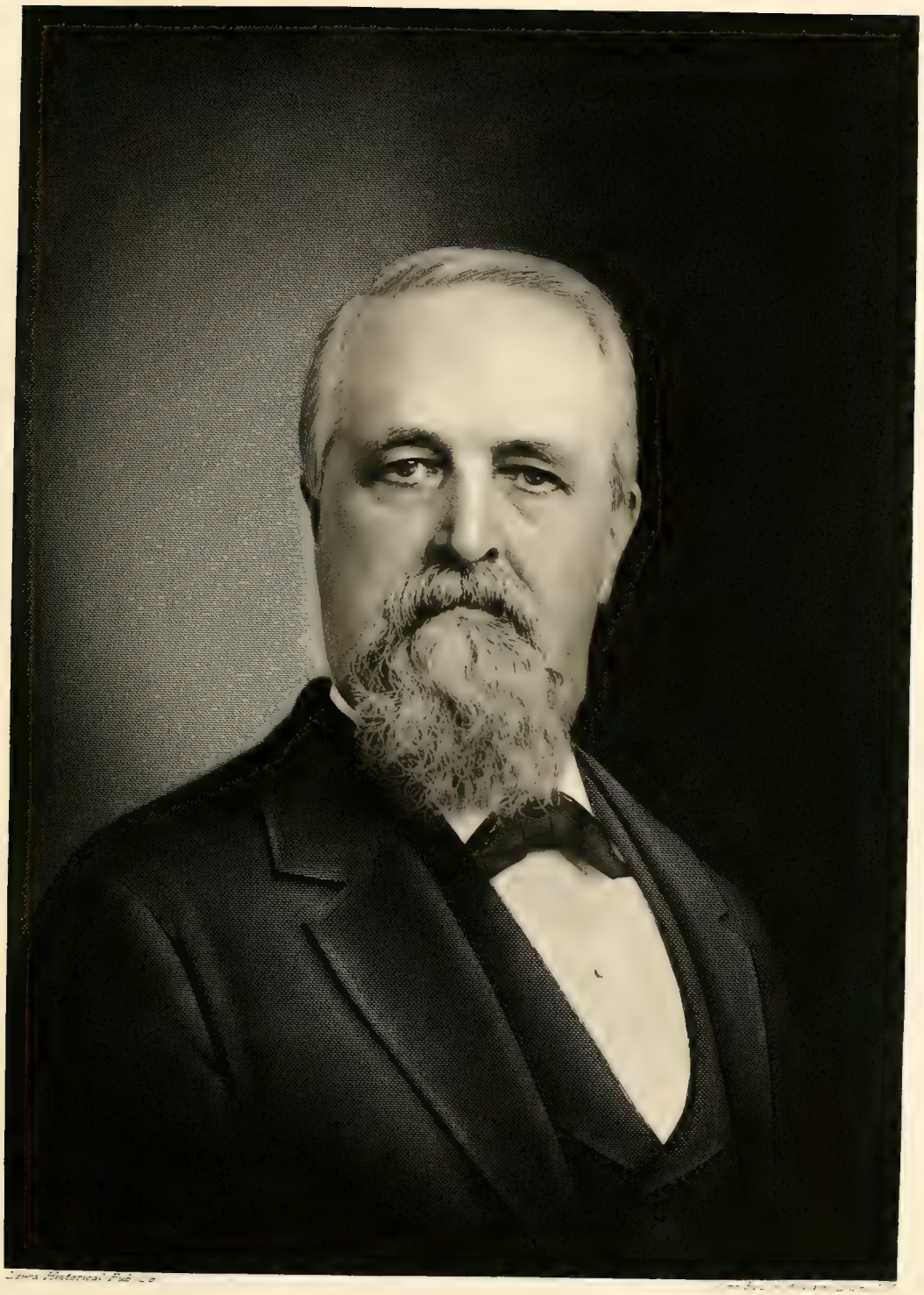
Abraham Garrison married, Aug. 1, 1830, Mary Clement, daughter of Samuel Clement, of Rensselaerville, N. Y., and of their children the following reached mature years: Clementine, married John Howland Ricketson (q. v.); Sarah Ellen; Mary Catherine, widow of Walter Laurie McClintock. The Garrison home was ever the abode of domestic affection and of a cordial hospitality in which hosts and guests delighted.

Abraham Garrison died May 10, 1894, in his ninety-first year. Length of years had meant to him only added opportunity for achievement of far-reaching effect and the further service of his fellows. Twentieth century Pittsburgh points to him with pride as an early shaper of her industrial destiny and a citizen in whose life there was nothing that fails of commendation.

WILLIAM NEEB—For forty-seven years William Neeb was connected with journalism in the city of Pittsburgh, his entire connection with newspaper work covering a period of sixty-two years. William Neeb and his cousin, John Louis Neeb, became joint owners of the "Freiheits Freund," a paper with which both had been connected in Chambersburg, Pa., but moved to Pittsburgh by its owner, John Scriba, in 1837. The cousins for nearly half a century guided the destinies of the "Freiheits Freund," and within its sphere, which was a wide one, the paper was a power for good. William Neeb was strongly endowed mentally and his gift of leadership brought him prominently into the public eye in connection with the many movements, political, moral and material, which in their culmination brought Pittsburgh to its high plane of prosperity. The slogan "Pittsburgh Promotes Prosperity," is not a twentieth century invention or thought, but the men of the last half of the nineteenth century bore it emblazoned on their banners, and as trail breakers and leaders of the van, the press of the city has earned proud place among the impelling forces for progress and prosperity. Courageous, loyal, broad-visioned and public-spirited, tall of stature and of strikingly dignified appearance, he was a popular leader and his private record like his public was without a flaw.

William Neeb gave his life to Pittsburgh journalism and trained his two sons to succeed him. His eldest son, Senator John Nicholas Neeb, was managing editor of the "Freiheits Freund" at the time of his death in 1893, his brother, Charles William Neeb, succeeding him in that position. Six years later the veteran journalist passed over, and the son reigned as chief. In 1901 the "Freiheits Freund," the first German newspaper ever published in Pittsburgh, was consolidated with the "Volksblatt" after an independent existence of sixty-four years, 1837-1901, and from 1842 under the Neeb name.

William Neeb was born July 3, 1822, in Naunheim,



Wm. Keech

near Giessen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., "full of years and honors," Jan. 7, 1899. In 1824 William Neeb, only child, was left fatherless, and in 1832 he was brought to the United States by his mother and uncle, Caspar Neeb. They landed in Baltimore, Md., but soon, in 1836, William and his mother moved their residence to Chambersburg, Pa., where he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the "Freiheits Freund," owned and edited by Victor Scriba. The following year, 1837, Mr. Scriba accepted offers made to him from Pittsburgh and moved his entire printing plant to that city, making the journey with equipment and printing office force in wagons. Two boys of this force were William Neeb, a lad of fifteen, and his cousin, John Louis Neeb. The next five years in the life of William Neeb, 1837-1842, were most important ones and during their continuance he finished his trade in the reëstablished "Freiheits Freund" office; worked in the printing business in New Orleans, La., and Boston, Mass., and published a German newspaper in the last-named city.

During the same period John Louis Neeb bought the "Freiheits Freund" from Victor Scriba, and in 1842 William Neeb returned to Pittsburgh and became joint owner of the paper, which the cousins owned and edited until William Neeb's death forty-seven years later. During those years William Neeb acquired high reputation as a man of literary strength and journalistic ability, his paper representing the best interests of the city. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Pittsburgh, organized at Lafayette Hall in 1856, and made the "Freiheits Freund" a powerful organ of that party. In 1876 he was a presidential elector on the Republican State ticket, but he made no demand for office for himself. He gave the support of his paper to every movement tending to promote the welfare of his city, and no worthy cause of charity or philanthropy but had his support. He was a director of the Germania Savings Bank, the German National Bank, and the Lincoln National Bank. He was a member of McKinley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons (North Side), and of the German Evangelical church.

On May 16, 1850, William Neeb married Elizabeth Voegtly, born in Allegheny City, Pa., Feb. 22, 1827, died at her home, No. 210 West Stockton avenue in the same section of the city (Pittsburgh, North Side), Dec. 23, 1902, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stout) Voegtly. The Voegtlys are descendants of an ancient Italian family of noble birth, their arms thus described:

Arms—Or on a mount vert and in front of two pine trees a stag courant proper.
Crest—A man habited gules, sleeves argent, a cap of the first mounted on a bay horse passant and holding in his dexter hand a staff sable.

The founder of the family in Pittsburgh was Nicholas Voegtly, a wealthy land owner of Switzerland, son of John Jacob Voegtly, and grandson of Nicholas Voegtly, born in 1710.

Nicholas Voegtly, of Pittsburgh, was born in Basle, Switzerland, April 10, 1769, and died in Pittsburgh, North Side, Dec. 11, 1852. He married Elizabeth Herring in Switzerland, in 1792, and after his children were grown, he came to the United States, arriving in Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1822, having been enroute sixty-six days. He bought a large tract of land in what is now Pittsburgh's North Side, and in 1833 donated to the First United German Evangelical congregation land for a church edifice and a cemetery.

John Voegtly, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Herring) Voegtly, was born in Basle, Switzerland, in 1802, and in 1822 came to Pittsburgh with his father. He owned and operated a flour mill in the North Side for many years, but finally retired to his country estate at Mount Troy, where he died in November, 1883. He married, in 1826, Elizabeth Stout, of paternal and maternal Colonial ancestry. She was born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1803, died in May 1871. Her mother was a Miss Fisher. Elizabeth (Voegtly) Neeb was a faithful member of the German Evangelical Protestant church, a woman of great beauty of character. Of wide charity, in a quiet way she did a great deal of good.

William and Elizabeth (Voegtly) Neeb were the parents of eight children, the male line now extinct: 1. John Nicholas, of whom further. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married John M. Goehring, of Pittsburgh. 3. Sara Anna, a graduate of Bishop Bowman Institute, Pittsburgh, and a resident of that city; she has traveled extensively abroad and at home, but devotes a great deal of time to philanthropic societies and work; she is a member of the National Red Cross Association, the Navy League, Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, Young Women's Christian Association, and many other organizations. 4. Charles William, of whom further. 5. Ella S., married Chester Hoag, of California, and left children, Elizabeth, Charlotte, John, Chester, all living in California. 6. Ida Flora, died in infancy. 7. Cora M. L., married Francis F. Williams, of Chicago, and has two daughters, Virginia and Willa. 8. Olga V. C., married John L. Boyd, of Seattle, Wash., and left two children, Catherine and William Neeb Boyd.

Such is the life story of William Neeb, a man whose memory is green in the city he loved. The journal he founded has passed from the family name, but the good he accomplished can never pass. His home which he erected and which was to him the dearest place on earth, and where the gracious host and hostess dispensed a hospitality as bountiful as it was charming, has been broken up by death and removal, the only one now living and bearing the name being a daughter, Miss Sara Anna Neeb.

This expression from his brother directors of the Germania Savings Bank gives a contemporary view of William Neeb, of whom it can be said:

His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say—"This was a man."

Though quiet and unassuming in manner he gave to the trusts reposed in him the highest degree of intelligent and conscientious care. It has been the good fortune of his associates on this board to profit by that wisdom and counsel, sterling integrity and business sagacity which have long rendered him a distinguished and honored citizen of the community. His death brings profound sorrow to this board, while his memory and example remain to be cherished and emulated.

JOHN NICHOLAS NEEB—A man of strong character, most aggressive in nature, yet most lovable, vigorous, energetic and talented, John Nicholas Neeb, journalist and State Senator, was one of the men who grip the public heart and hold it forever. He was a young man at his passing, but he had accomplished much in journalism and in political life and was one of the strong men of the Republican party.

John Nicholas Neeb, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Voegtly) Neeb, was born in Pittsburgh, North Side, March 19, 1851, and died Feb. 19, 1893. He was educated in public and private schools and Western University of Pennsylvania (University of Pittsburgh), but at the conclusion of his junior year he left college to enter upon his life work—journalism. He began as a compositor in the "Freiheits Freund" printing office and worked his way through all grades of promotion to the managing editor's desk, a position he held until death.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Neeb early entered public life and at the age of twenty-one was elected councilman. In 1890 he was elected State Senator from the Forty-second district, and at the time of his death was the incumbent of that office. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh Press Club and was numbered among its honored presidents. He served under three governors as a member of the board of managers of Pennsylvania Reform School; was a member of the board of directors and secretary of the Altenheim, located in Allegheny county, the first State appropriation that institution received being through Senator Neeb's interest. He was many years a member of the Allegheny County Republican Committee, and was one of the trusted leaders of his party. In younger years Senator Neeb was a member of the "Duquesne Greys," a famed military company; his social organizations, the Allegheny Turnverein and Teutonia Mannechoer. His political club was the Young Men's Republican.

Senator Neeb never married, the strong bond of affection which existed between the parents and sons and daughters of this family filling his conception of home and happiness. Of charming personality he made friends easily, while his beauty of character held them ever to him. He will long be remembered.

CHARLES WILLIAM NEEB, Ph. D.—Charles William Neeb, youngest son of William and Elizabeth (Voegtly) Neeb, was born at the family home in Mount Troy, Reserve township, Allegheny county, Pa., April 26, 1858, and died July 4, 1914. After graduation from Western University of Pennsylvania, he went abroad and there completed special courses of study, receiving from the University of Heidelberg the degree of Ph. D. He then spent a year in foreign travel, returning at the close of his tour to Pittsburgh, where he became a member of the reportorial staff of the "Freiheits Freund," owned by his father and uncle, his brother, John Nicholas Neeb, its managing editor. From the reportorial he was advanced to the editorial staff and for five years his talents were thus employed. Later he was transferred to the business department, but in 1893, when Senator John Nicholas Neeb died, Charles W. Neeb succeeded him as managing editor. He filled that post most satisfactorily until 1898, when William Neeb, founder and owner, died, and he then became head of the business. In 1901 the "Freiheits Freund" was consolidated with the "Volksblatt" and Charles W. Neeb retired from active participation in journalism.

During his business career Mr. Neeb acquired important commercial interests. He was a director of the American Vanadium and Vanadium Chemical companies, and a stockholder in many manufacturing enterprises. He was a Republican in politics, and from the early days he represented the First Ward on the old Board of School Controllers of Allegheny. He also was councilman and member of the State Legislature, filling each office with honor and efficiency. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Press Club, the German Club, the Academy of Science and Art, and numerous literary and other societies. He was a member of the First German Evangelical Protestant Church, better known to the older members as "Voegtly's" from the fact that Nicholas Voegtly, Mr. Neeb's great-grandfather, donated land for the church and cemetery.

After retiring from journalism in 1901, Mr. Neeb spent twelve years in rest, recreation, and travel. He visited nearly every part of the world, saw nature in her wildest, rarest phases, visited the rare art collections and centers of culture and learning, and feasted his soul upon the wonders of the earth. He never married. Like his brother, the bond of affection was very strong and he loved his sisters with a rare and deep devotion.

Fifty and eight were the years of his life, and during their passing he accomplished much for the permanent good of his city. By will he provided for the carrying out of his particular wishes, and two of these bequests are worthy of the widest publicity. To "Voegtly Church," of which he was a member, he left a trust fund of $30,000, in honor of his mother, to be known as the Elizabeth Voegtly Neeb Fund. The house in which he was born in Mount Troy he left to the city to be used as a play ground, under the control of the school board.

Now the record is closed, and it is one of great abilities consecrated to the best uses. As editor, Mr. Neeb upheld strict principles and high ideals. As a legislator he sought only the public good, and as a citizen his daily life was an example that all may emulate.

WILLIAM E. FRICK—In his connection with the Frick & Lindsay Company, Mr. Frick is identified with a Pittsburgh organization that in its years of existence has grown into conspicuous position in its field and into membership among Pittsburgh's distinctive institutions. Since 1891 Mr. Frick has been identified with the interests of the city, and he has formed connections in many fields intimately affecting her welfare. He is numbered in a group of progressive, dependable men of affairs whose influence has counted heavily in good causes.

Mr. Frick is a son of William E. and Amanda (Merrick) Frick, his father a native of Philadelphia, where he engaged in contracting and building until his death in 1862 in young manhood. Mr. Frick attended Philadelphia public schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company, of Trenton, N. J., remaining with this firm in

clerical capacity until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1883 he became associated with the John A. Roebling's Sons Company of that city, manufacturers of wire cable in all its forms, and was with this company as a traveling salesman until 1891. Coming to Pittsburgh in that year, Mr. Frick organized the Frick & Lindsay Company, distributors of oil well, mill and mine supplies. This company was also the agent in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia of his former employers, John A. Roebling's Sons Company. The company began operations on a small scale, expanding gradually in healthy growth until it is now one of the most important houses in its line in Pittsburgh, and the largest in the section it serves. Its employes, originally ten, now number three hundred, and this comparison is an index to the sturdy progress it has made in the three decades of its existence.

In 1905 Mr. Frick organized the Frick-Reid Supply Company, which engages exclusively in dealings in oil well supplies throughout the mid-continent field. The Frick-Reid Supply Company has twenty-six branches throughout the principal oil fields and has acquired a vast patronage among oil operating companies. Part of its growth could be naturally attributed to increased activity in oil production, but the company's expansion has distanced competition to an extent that places the responsibility and credit for its extremely successful career upon its executive heads. Mr. Frick, in addition to his connections in supply lines, is treasurer of the Gem Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of pressed steel specialties. He is also a director of the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh. His business reputation is that of a man whose cardinal principles have been those of strict fair dealing backed by tireless industry wisely applied in industrial development.

Mr. Frick is a director of the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane. The welfare of this institution, in whose work he is a most ardent believer, has been a matter of deep concern to him, and he has given of his best efforts to further its work. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian church of Sewickley, Pa., and his clubs are the Allegheny Country and Duquesne. His political faith is Republican.

William E. Frick married, Oct. 14, 1900, Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Thomas R. Ward, of Freehold, N. J. Their one son, Richard T., is associated with the Frick & Lindsay Company, is a graduate of Princeton University, A. B., class of 1920, and served in the United States Navy during the World War.

GEORGE SNOW—The predominant qualities of the typical Pittsburgh business man may be said to be insight and aggressiveness—the power to discern possibilities and the executive talent to realize them. One of the men who has most strikingly exemplified the possession of these qualities is George Snow, a leader for the last twenty years among the city's real estate operators.

Mr. Snow comes of old Colonial stock, his ancestors having helped to make the history of Massachusetts and Maryland. The arms used by the Snow families of New England are:

Arms—Or, on a fesse sable between a fesse embattled doubly embattled, a lion passant of the first, langued gules.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant, or, langued gules holding in the dexter paw a tassel sable.
Motto—Per Crucem ad Coronam.

(I) Nicholas Snow, founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the family and first of the name to come to America, landed in Plymouth, Mass., in 1623, having made the voyage from England in the ship "Ann." He was one of those allotted land in 1624, and in 1654 moved to Eastham, Mass., where he became town clerk, selectman and deputy to the General Court. In 1650 and 1652 he was elected a representative to the provincial government at Plymouth. Nicholas Snow married, prior to 1626, at Plymouth, Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins and his first wife, name unknown. Constance Hopkins came to Massachusetts in the "Mayflower," with her father and her stepmother, Elizabeth. Nicholas Snow and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom, Mark, is mentioned below. The death of Nicholas Snow occurred Nov. 15, 1676, at Eastham, Mass., his age being presumably from seventy to seventy-five years. He was a man of considerable wealth and eminence in his community. His widow passed away in October, 1677.

(II) Mark Snow, son of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, was born May 9, 1628, and in 1643 was counted among those able to bear arms at Plymouth. Later he moved to Eastham, where he was magistrate, selectman, and deputy to the General Court. Mark Snow married (first), Jan. 18, 1655, at Eastham, Anne, daughter of Josias and Elizabeth (Ring) Cook, who died July 7, 1656, leaving one daughter, Anne. Mark Snow married (second), Jan. 9, 1661, at Eastham, Jane, born Nov. 1, 1637, at Duxbury, Mass., daughter of Gov. Thomas and Mary (Collier) Prence, and among their sons and daughters was Nicholas, mentioned below. Mark Snow died in 1695, and the death of his widow occurred in 1711, at Harwich, Mass.

(III) Nicholas (2) Snow, son of Mark and Jane (Prence) Snow, was born Dec. 6, 1663, at Eastham, Mass. He married and had children, among them a son Richard, mentioned below.

(IV) Richard Snow, son of Nicholas (2) Snow, was born, probably, at Eastham, Mass. He is known to have removed to Pittsfield.

(V) Abraham (sometimes written Abram) Snow, son of Richard Snow, when a boy went to Fort Groton, Conn., with his father, after settling in Pittsfield, Mass. He married, at Brookfield, Mass., May 12, 1785, Elizabeth Hale, a cousin of Nathan Hale, the Revolutionary hero. Among the children of Abraham (or Abram) and Elizabeth (Hale) Snow, was Charles Goodrich, mentioned below.

(VI) Charles Goodrich Snow, son of Abraham (or Abram) and Elizabeth (Hale) Snow, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 11, 1790, and later removed to Baltimore, Md., where he was the owner of sailing vessels. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was generally known (no doubt by reason of his occupation), as "Captain" Snow. He married Cynthia Wight, of Baltimore, a descendant of the old Wight family of Maryland, and their children were: Charles Henry, men-

tioned below; Edward Jesse, and Elizabeth. Mr. Snow died in Baltimore, aged about seventy years.

(VII) Charles Henry Snow, son of Charles Goodrich and Cynthia (Wight) Snow, was born Dec. 14, 1882, in Baltimore, and attended Dickinson College. Afterward he engaged in the business of his father, sending merchant vessels to all parts of the world. Like his father, he was a Mason and a Whig, but later became a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in this, also, following in the footsteps of his father. The son cast his first vote for Henry Clay. Charles Henry Snow, in his turn, was popularly called "captain." He was present, with his father, when the first spike was driven in the first railroad between Baltimore and Washington. Captain Snow married Ellen Atkinson Inloes, and their children were: Jessie, wife of Benjamin F. Leitch, of Baltimore; William Inloes, of Chicago; Henry, of Baltimore, head of the firm of Snow, Ward & Company; Frank, also of Baltimore; Charles Henry, Jr., head of the firm of Snow, Mecaslin & Company, Baltimore; and George, president of the Forbes Realty Company, mentioned below. On March 28, 1915, Capt. Snow died in Baltimore, having attained the very unusual and venerable age of ninety-two.

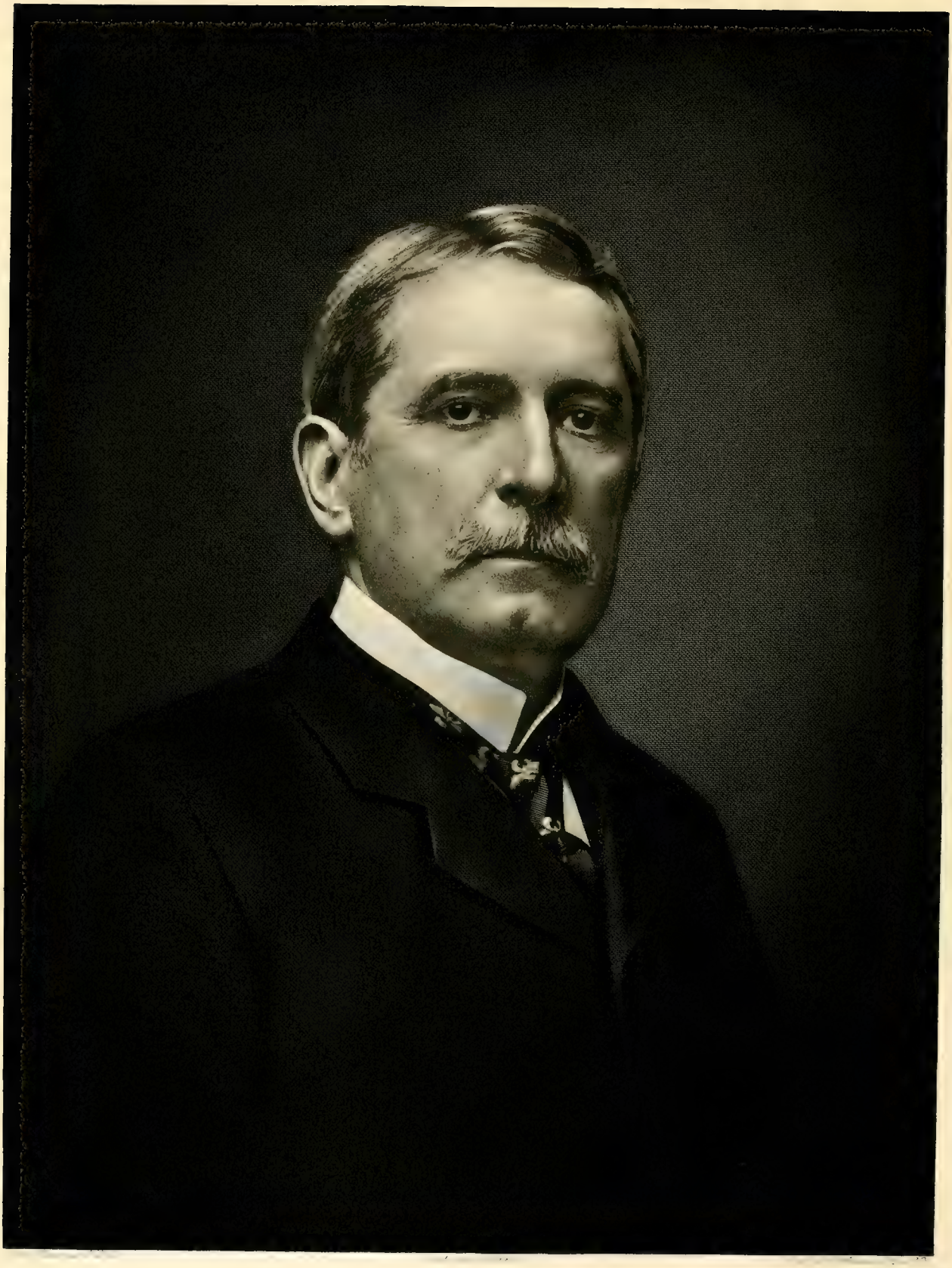
(VIII) George Snow, son of Charles Henry and Ellen Atkinson (Inloes) Snow, was born June 18, 1868, in Baltimore, Md., and received his education at the Baltimore City College. In 1891 Mr. Snow entered the business world in association with the wholesale and retail coal business, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He remained in this sphere of action four years, gaining experience and developing that aptitude for affairs of which he has since given such signal proof. In 1895, discerning the possibilities of real estate, and conscious that in that field he should have wider scope for the exercise of his abilities, he entered it with what was soon proved to be well founded confidence. Success even beyond his anticipations attended him and, as president of the Forbes Realty Company, of Pittsburgh, he is to-day one of the most wisely aggressive operators to be found within the limits of the Iron City. In the results he has achieved, it is possible that the personality of Mr. Snow has played no inconsiderable part, expressive as it is of the traits of character which have insured his success. In adhering to the Republican party, Mr. Snow has maintained the political traditions of his family, but has never had time nor inclination for office-holding. At the same time no citizen could take a more loyal and helpful interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his municipality, his State and his country. He belongs to the Duquesne and Oakmont Country clubs, and also the Seaview Golf Club, of Absecon, N. J. He and his wife are members of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Snow married, Nov. 10, 1891, in Pittsburgh, Anna Margaret Hutchison, born in that city, Dec. 3, 1871, daughter of David and Margaret (Mawhinney) Hutchison, of Pittsburgh, the former deceased. Mr. Hutchison was a brick and tile manufacturer and served several terms in the City Council. He was one of the city's most aggressive business men and philanthropic citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of the following children: Margaret, born Nov. 9, 1892, and now deceased; George, born Nov. 1, 1894, educated at Washington and Jefferson Preparatory School, and Haverford School, Philadelphia; Helen Hutchison, born Sept. 4, 1897, educated at Winchester School, Pittsburgh, and the Bennett School, Millbrook, N. Y.; and Anna Margaret, born Nov. 1, 1903, attending the Thurston School, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Snow, a woman of charming personality, is an accomplished home-maker and one of the city's favorite hostesses. Both she and her husband—a man of uncommonly strong domestic affections—delight in the exercise of hospitality and their beautiful home in the East End is the scene of many social functions. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are actively interested in various philanthropic enterprises.

The family of which George Snow is a representative has members in all parts of the United States, many of them filling positions of importance. The Pittsburgh branch, transplanted from its original home in New England, first to Maryland and then to Pennsylvania, has preserved in its migrations its vigor of stock and fineness of fibre. This fact, proved as it is by Mr. Snow's career as a successful business man and progressive, public-spirited citizen, is abundantly recognized by the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

MOSES ATWOOD—Since 1905 death has removed two members of the Atwood family, father and son, from official position in the Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Company, Moses Atwood's death occurring at the age of fifty-six years, his son, Major John Baird Atwood, giving his life as a part of the price of victory in the Meuse-Argonne drive of the fall of 1918 in the World War. The following is the record of an old New England family transplanted into Pennsylvania soil, and the story of their commendable accomplishment in varied fields of endeavor in the Pittsburgh district.

The founder of the family line in America was Harman Atwood, who came from Sanderstead, near London, England, to Boston, Mass., about 1642, and the name is one frequently met in New England. Moses Atwood, of Pittsburgh, was a son of Moses Atwood, Sr., who had an older sister Harriet who, after her marriage to Samuel Newell, accompanied him as a missionary to India, one of the first women to enter that country on Christian work. Moses Atwood, Sr. was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 11, 1801, and died in April, 1848. As a young man he was of roving disposition and for a time followed the sea, making one voyage to the West Indies in a sailing vessel with a cargo of lard. The ship was becalmed for days in the tropics and the melting cargo was in danger of spoiling entirely, but he finally reached port and made a good profit on the commodity. Mr. Atwood was later a business man of New Castle, Henry county, Ky., and was there married. In 1831 he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., then a small town, making the journey by boat, and there became a commission merchant, with a warehouse on Water street, running through to First street. He was also the local agent in fire insurance for the Insurance Company of North America, the business in this line being conducted after his death by his partner and brother-in-law, Wil-



Henry W. Oliver.

liam P. Jones, and later continuing in the family of the latter's son, William L. Jones. Mr. Atwood, early in his Pittsburgh residence, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, but in 1832, with thirty-six other young men, mainly from New England, organized the Third Presbyterian Church and built a house of worship at Ferry street and Third avenue. He and a number of his friends, nearly all of this congregation, desiring country homes, purchased a large farm in what is now Oakland, East End. The place was called "Third Church Colony," and in the division of the property Mr. Atwood took twenty acres, building a house and there residing until his death.

Moses Atwood, Sr. married, in New Castle, Henry county, Ky., Harriet Jones, daughter of the Rev. John Jones, a Presbyterian minister, in August, 1831. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter. Henry M., Frederick, and later Moses Atwood were engaged in business as members of the firm of Atwood & McCaffrey, founded in 1865 and in 1898 merged into the Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Company. Frederick and William were the two of the four sons who were in the Union army during the Civil War, and William was commissioned in the regular army as first lieutenant of the 21st Regiment of Infantry. He served as a staff officer in Mississippi during the reconstruction period, and then was a member of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke's staff, Department of the Lakes, meeting his death when the steamship "R. G. Coburn" foundered in Saginaw Bay, Oct. 15, 1871.

Moses Atwood, son of Moses Atwood, Sr. and Harriet (Jones) Atwood, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 14, 1848, and died there, March 17, 1905. His scholastic training was obtained in the Western University of Pennsylvania (University of Pittsburgh) and for a time he was employed in an auditor's office in Columbus, Ohio. Later, in partnership with his brothers, Henry M. and Frederick, he became a member of the firm of Atwood & McCaffrey, and in the consolidation of this concern into the Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Company he became vice-president and general manager of the new organization. He devoted himself to the affairs of this company as his main business interest, and until his death in 1905 was a potent factor in its continued prosperity and progressive development along vigorous, healthful lines. Mr. Atwood was a man of high repute in the business world, contributing earnest service toward the extension of Pittsburgh's commercial and industrial leadership, and wielded the influence of a successful business definitely committed to high standards. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, a patriotic ancestry gave him membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and his social organizations were the Duquesne and Allegheny Country clubs. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Moses Atwood married, in Washington, Pa., June 8, 1881, Jane Wilson Baird, born in Washington, Pa., daughter of John and Harriet (Clark) Baird. They were the parents of two sons: 1. John Baird, born April 25, 1882, was graduated from Princeton University, B. S., in 1905, taking his Master's degree in 1908. He then entered the service of the Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Company and was serving as assistant superintendent of that company in 1916, when, prior to the entry of the United States into the World War, he attended the Plattsburg Training Camp. He was commissioned captain at Governor's Island, and at the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in May, 1917, was given the rank of major. In August, 1917, he was assigned to duty at Camp Meade with the 316th Regiment of Infantry, 79th Division, and in June, 1918, left for overseas duty with the 3rd Battalion of this regiment. He was one of the first of Pittsburgh's sons to join the American Expeditionary Forces, and was killed in action in the Argonne, Sept. 28, 1918. The official records and the testimony of his fellow officers show him to have been a brave and fearless officer, an inspiring leader, and a commander whose courageous example won and held the respect and admiration of his men who followed without question where he led. 2. Frederick Harman, born July 19, 1891; was graduated from Princeton University, A. B., in 1913, and from the law school of the University of Pittsburgh, LL. B., in 1916. He married, Dec. 1, 1919, Alice Thompson, daughter of Charles E. Thompson, of Denver, Colo.

HENRY W. OLIVER—A picture painted in bold, strong strokes, a story told in terse, gripping sentences, a concerto composed in compelling chords—this was the life of Henry W. Oliver, one of the greatest industrialists produced in the history of a city whose fame as a manufacturing center is known round the world.

Son of Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) Oliver, Henry W. Oliver was born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, Feb. 25, 1840. He was a child of two years when his parents came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, and in the public schools of that city he obtained his early education. He began business life as a youth of thirteen years, entering the employ of the National Telegraph Company as messenger. Two years later he secured a position with Clarke & Thaw, pioneers in the forwarding business, and at the age of nineteen became shipping clerk in the iron firm of Graff, Bennet & Company. He was in the service of this concern at the outbreak of the Civil War, and he left them to join the first contingent that responded to the President's call for troops. He enlisted for three months, and in 1863 again served as an emergency volunteer in repelling the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee, when he participated in the battle of Gettysburg.

Upon his return to Pittsburgh, Mr. Oliver began his first independent operations in the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, a bolt and nut manufacturing house. From a small beginning this enterprise had developed, prior to 1880, into a large iron specialty house, and its remarkable expansion and growth were due, in a leading measure, to the influence of Mr. Oliver's direction. His energy was dynamic, communicated to all those associated with him, and his organization was noteworthy for its unity of purpose and closeness of coöperation. Nor was this spirit confined to its executives and department heads, for at one time when failure was imminent, and the meeting of the weekly pay-roll a matter of grave concern, their employes voluntarily worked for two

weeks without wages, thus relieving the pressure upon the company. This example stands out with especial significance in a period of industrial turmoil.

In 1880, Mr. Lewis retired from the firm, and, two brothers of Mr. Oliver having been admitted to partnership, its title was changed to Oliver Brothers & Phillips. In 1888 incorporation was made as the Oliver Iron and Steel Company. In addition to his controlling interest in this organization, Mr. Oliver was for many years president of the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, and heavily concerned financially in the Monongahela Tin Plate Company, now the property of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

It is characteristic of Mr. Oliver's operations that they were largely centered in basic propositions in lines serving as the source of great development. This held true in his faith in Pittsburgh's future and his appreciation of the value of railroad connections touching otherwise inaccessible districts. He was a projector and large stockholder of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, and for many years was a director and for five years president of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad. He was a leader in securing better railroad facilities and service between Pittsburgh and Chicago by promoting the Akron and Chicago junction connection of the Pittsburgh & Western with the Baltimore & Ohio. He followed the various lines of industry in which he was interested in all of their departments, and was one of the earliest advocates of the use of pressed steel cars, for which purpose vast amounts of steel are now used. The pressed steel car ranks with the air brake in promoting the safety of railroad travel. Mr. Oliver was also the founder of the Oliver Wire Company, which was later merged with the American Steel and Wire Company. His mining interests formed one of Mr. Oliver's most important fields of endeavor, and included holdings in Pennsylvania coal lands, Arizona copper and Minnesota iron properties. His entrance into the Minnesota ore production was accidental, and is an especially interesting incident in a career filled with dramatic possibilities. In 1892 he was elected delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, and while in that city he heard for the first time of the discovery of iron ore in the Mesaba range. At Duluth, whither he hastened to investigate the truth of the reports he had heard, he found the town crowded with prospectors. Hotel accommodations were impossible to secure, and he was obliged to sleep on a billiard table. On the following morning he bought a horse, rode through the wilderness to the new ore mines, and at the camp of the Merritt brothers was shown property out of which ore could be dug like sand. He leased a large mine from the Merritts, and it is a matter of record that this project, embarked upon at the spur of opportunity, realized a profit of thirteen million dollars. He organized the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and because of the magnitude of the enterprise secured financial support of the Carnegie Steel Company in the development of the Lake Superior property. Andrew Carnegie, speaking of this combination of interests, said: "Harry Oliver was a man who saw far ahead. He could not carry all the game he had captured, and he appealed to the Carnegie Company to join him. It did, and carried the treasure safely through with its money and credit."

It would be instructive in the highest degree and valuable to future generations if it were possible to analyze accurately the exact source of such remarkable success as Mr. Oliver achieved. Power of decision, sturdy self-reliance, and unbending integrity that won universal confidence, were certainly potent factors. How much this last-named quality contributed to Mr. Oliver's success is demonstrated by the fact that when financial difficulties arose, as they inevitably do in large affairs, people who were already his creditors were among the first to offer him further assistance. His ability to bear the strain and responsibility of enterprises of such magnitude as those upon which he embarked permitted him to remain in active control of vast interests throughout many years, and many branches of industry and large numbers of individuals profited by his powerful leadership.

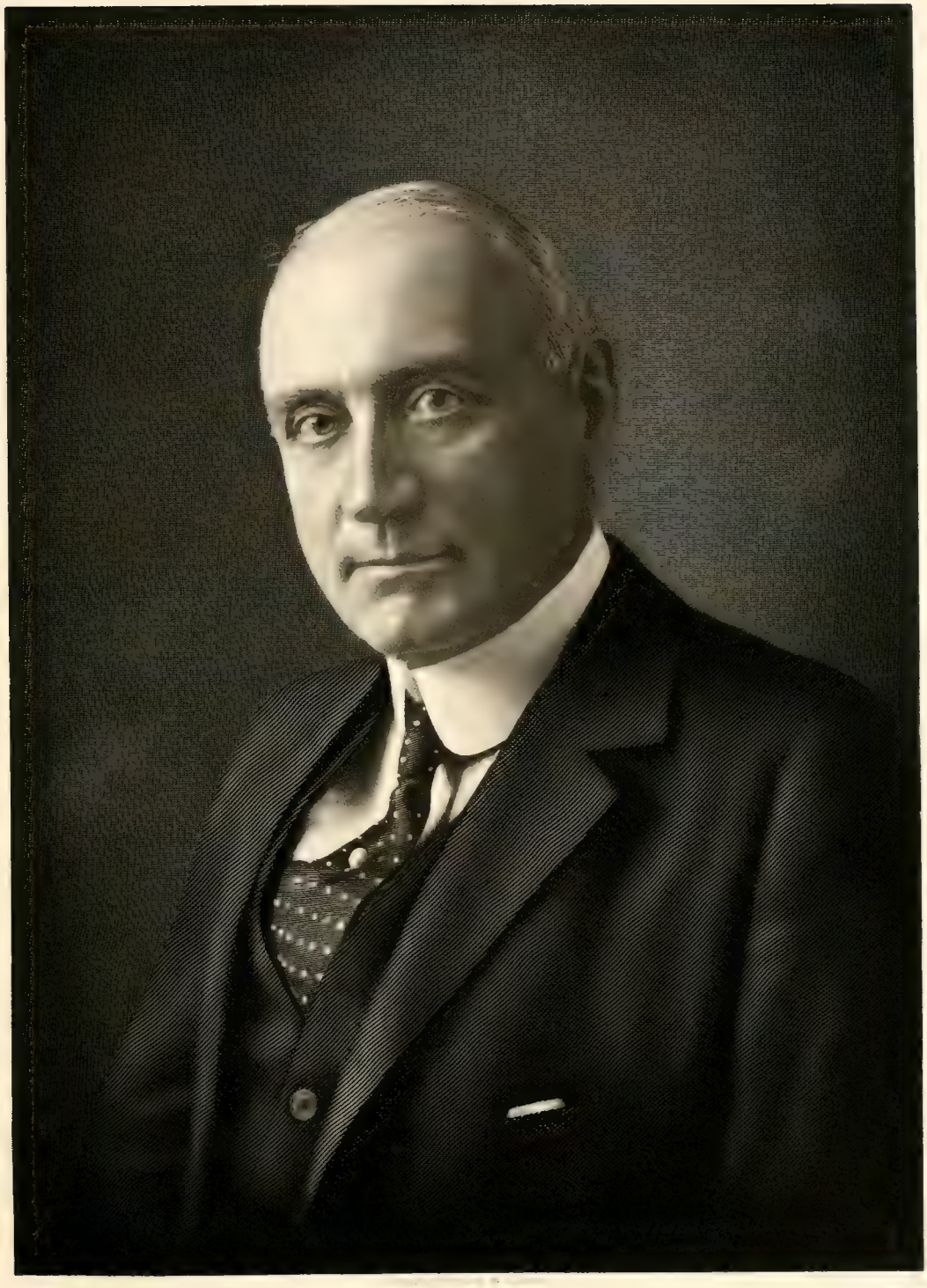
Mr. Oliver's public spirit led him to devote much of his time and large shares of his wealth to the well-being of Pittsburgh, his home. He had large investments in city real estate, improved and unimproved, and the Henry W. Oliver building on Smithfield street, the largest office building in the city, erected by his estate, is an imposing monument to one who contributed so largely to Pittsburgh's greatness. He was charitable in the extreme, but disliked publicity in connection with his benefactions, and while great good was accomplished through the medium of his wealth, its exact extent will probably never be recorded.

Mr. Oliver was unusually well informed on current affairs, and in matters affecting national policy he was especially decided in his opinions. In local affairs he was practically non-partisan, and in State politics he was always an important factor. As a young man he was elected to the Common Council, and for three years he presided over this body with diligent concern for the public welfare. He was chosen a delegate to four National Republican conventions, 1872, 1875, 1888, and 1892, and it was a tribute to his standing in party councils that in each convention he served as a member of the platform committee. In 1882, when tariff revision was under consideration, he was appointed by President Arthur a member of the commission of experts as the representative of the iron and steel interests of the country. In January, 1881, he received the nomination of the Republican legislative caucus for the United States Senate, but division in the party brought about his defeat.

Mr. Oliver married, in 1862, Edith A. Cassidy, of Pittsburgh, and their one child, Edith, married Henry R. Rea, of Pittsburgh (q. v.).

Henry W. Oliver died Feb. 8, 1904. His loss was felt not as the sorrow of any one circle, but as the loss of a community. His record stands as one of the greatest individual achievements of a generation; his character shines forth with inspiring and guiding strength.

HENRY R. REA—Educated in leading institutions of the East and in a famous university of Germany, Henry R. Rea entered business life in the engineering department of the Robinson-Rea Manufacturing Com-



Henry R. Rea

pany, of which his father was a founder, and became a leading official of that organization. Subsequently heavy responsibilities fell upon him in the administration of the estate of his father-in-law, Henry W. Oliver, of which he was a trustee, and the exacting duties of this charge, in addition to his private connections, made his business life strenuous. The record of his life adds a chapter of merit to the history of his family, and in every relation of life measured up to high standards of manhood and citizenship. The wars of this country, to which country his great-grandfather, Samuel Rea, came in 1754-55, have ever found representatives of the family in service, and the World War gave Henry R. Rea his opportunity to perpetuate a family tradition, existing from the Revolutionary War, in his service at Washington as a "dollar-a-year-man," as he and his associates were popularly and proudly designated.

Henry R. Rea was a son of William Rea, grandson of Gen. John Rea, and great-grandson of Samuel Rea, of Scotch parentage, founder of the American line. Gen. John Rea gained the rank of captain in the Revolutionary army, and that of major-general in active service in the War of 1812. He was as distinguished in peace as in war, and represented his district in both the State Legislature and the National Congress.

Henry R. Rea was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29, 1863, son of William and Matilda Anne (Robinson) Rea. After attending private schools in his native city and the Western University of Pennsylvania, he entered Stevens Institute of Technology. He was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and subsequently pursued post-graduate study at the University of Göttingen, Germany.

Upon returning home from his foreign study, Mr. Rea entered the engineering department of the Robinson-Rea Manufacturing Company. He gained a familiarity with the operations and policy of the company and was elevated to the vice-presidency, an office in which he served until the merger of the Robinson-Rea interests with the Mesta Machine Company. Upon the death of Henry W. Oliver, in 1904, Mr. Rea was appointed trustee of Mr. Oliver's estate, and its vast and intricate connections occupied him during the remainder of his life. Among the many varied interests with which he was associated, and which he served in advisory and executive capacity, were: The Mellon National Bank, Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company, Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, Pittsburgh Coal Company, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Union Savings Bank, Union Trust Company, Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, and the New Cornelia Copper Company. He was trustee of the Peoples Savings Bank, and president of the Morris County Traction Company, and Morris Railroad Company, both of New Jersey.

Mr. Rea was a member of the board of directors of the Allegheny General Hospital and ever ready to aid with his influence or his means any movement of progress or improvement in his city, a course in which he had the example of his honored father. Despite the important place he held in the city's industrial, financial and commercial circles, Mr. Rea disliked public notice, and avoided a conspicuous place as far as was in his power. His technical training and executive ability were qualifications that made him valuable in the government service during the World War, and for more than a year he served without remuneration at Washington, D. C., on the committee on production of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Rea was president of the Pittsburgh Club, vice-president of the Allegheny Country Club, a member of the Pittsburgh Golf, Duquesne, and Oakmont Country clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association of Pittsburgh; he was also a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, and Brook clubs of New York.

Mr. Rea married, April 23, 1889, Edith Oliver, daughter of Henry W. and Edith A. (Cassidy) Oliver (q. v.), their children: Edith Ann and Henry Oliver.

Henry R. Rea died in New York City, Dec. 19, 1919. Those who knew him carry the refreshing memory of a courteous gentleman of forceful personality. Of his business career it can be best said that he proved himself the master of every difficult situation that confronted him, and that he bore with ability beyond criticism the weighty responsibilities that devolved upon him.

JOHN S. WELLER—Pittsburgh's supremacy among the steel cities of the world is based primarily upon her superior brain-power, not upon her muscle or her coal, and the great reservoir of that brain-power has always been found in the strength of her bench and bar. That strength has steadily grown with the lapse of years, and among those counsellors whose learning and ability most worthily maintain at the present day the prestige of the legal profession is John S. Weller, a leader of the bar of the Steel City and ex-State Senator from the Thirty-sixth District. Mr. Weller has been for nearly thirteen years a resident of Pittsburgh, and is prominent in her legal, financial and political circles.

John S. Weller was born Nov. 1, 1867, in Somerset county, Pa., and is a son of the late Dr. Frederick S. and Mary A. (Hammer) Weller. His preparatory education was received in the public schools of Bedford county, Pa., and by private tuition, and later he entered the Pennsylvania State College, where he graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1889. Subsequently he was employed on the staff of the United States Geodetic Survey, making a record which showed that his prospects of success as a civil engineer were good. It was, however, to the legal profession that Mr. Weller's talents and inclinations predominantly drew him, and it was not long before he began to study in the offices of Russell & Longenecker, prominent attorneys of Bedford county. In September, 1891, he was admitted to the Bedford county bar and immediately began practice. From 1894 to 1897 he served as district attorney for Bedford county, administering the office in a creditable manner. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, representing the Thirty-sixth District, and made a good record. In the autumn of 1901 Mr. Weller removed to Pittsburgh, where he is a member of all courts and has a large clientele. He was a member of the Pittsburgh City Planning Commission,

having been appointed in 1912 by Mayor William A. Magee. In politics he is and always has been a Republican. He affiliates with Hyndman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Bedford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, Oakmont Country Club, Longacre Country Club, Seaview Country Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Beta Theta Phi college fraternity.

JOHN PETER OBER—To write of John Peter Ober as a manufacturer and man of important affairs is to record a career of commendable and richly productive activity, while the recital of his work for the public welfare and for the furtherance of philanthropic enterprises in Pittsburgh might well be the story of a man who devoted himself almost exclusively to such interests. Blended in the character and personality of Mr. Ober were the qualities of the vigorous business man, and the kindly philanthropist, of the successful manufacturer and the industrial welfare worker, of the capitalist and of the social reformer, all combining to make the man Pittsburgh knew and loved—the friend of all his fellows.

John P. Ober was born in Allegheny City (Pittsburgh, North Side), Aug. 21, 1848, the son of George and Mary (Vogel) Ober, his father of German descent and a prominent brewer of the city. Mr. Ober attended the public schools, and as a youth of fifteen years entered his father's employ, learning, in the seven years of his continuance there, all of the principles and details of the brewing business. As a young man of twenty-two years, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Eberhardt, and they founded a brewing establishment in Allegheny City. This enterprise was started in 1870, and in 1883 incorporation took place as the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company, at which time the plant of J. N. Straub & Company was absorbed. Mr. Ober was the guiding spirit in this organization, and his forceful methods and sound judgment brought it a liberal measure of success and prosperity. In 1889 the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company and the Pittsburgh Brewing Company became allied, and consolidation with the latter concern was eventually made. Of the resulting enterprise, Mr. Ober was elected treasurer, and he discharged the duties of this office with outstanding ability until his death. He was ever a determining factor in the formation of the company policy, and his interests extended into all departments of the business. His close personal supervision resulted in systematic order and efficiency, and his official acts were always marked by careful regard for his employees, and there was no Pittsburgh institution where faithful service was more promptly rewarded with promotion and advancement. Due in large measure to his personal attitude, the organization was characterized by a high degree of intelligent coöperation, the intimate relation between the company's welfare and that of its employees a recognized fact. In other fields of endeavor, Mr. Ober had far-reaching connections; he was projector of the Troy Hill Street Railway, a director of the Columbia Malting Company of Chicago, the Standard Ice Company of Philadelphia, the German National Bank, the Safe Deposit Bank of Allegheny, and the Central Accident Insurance Company.

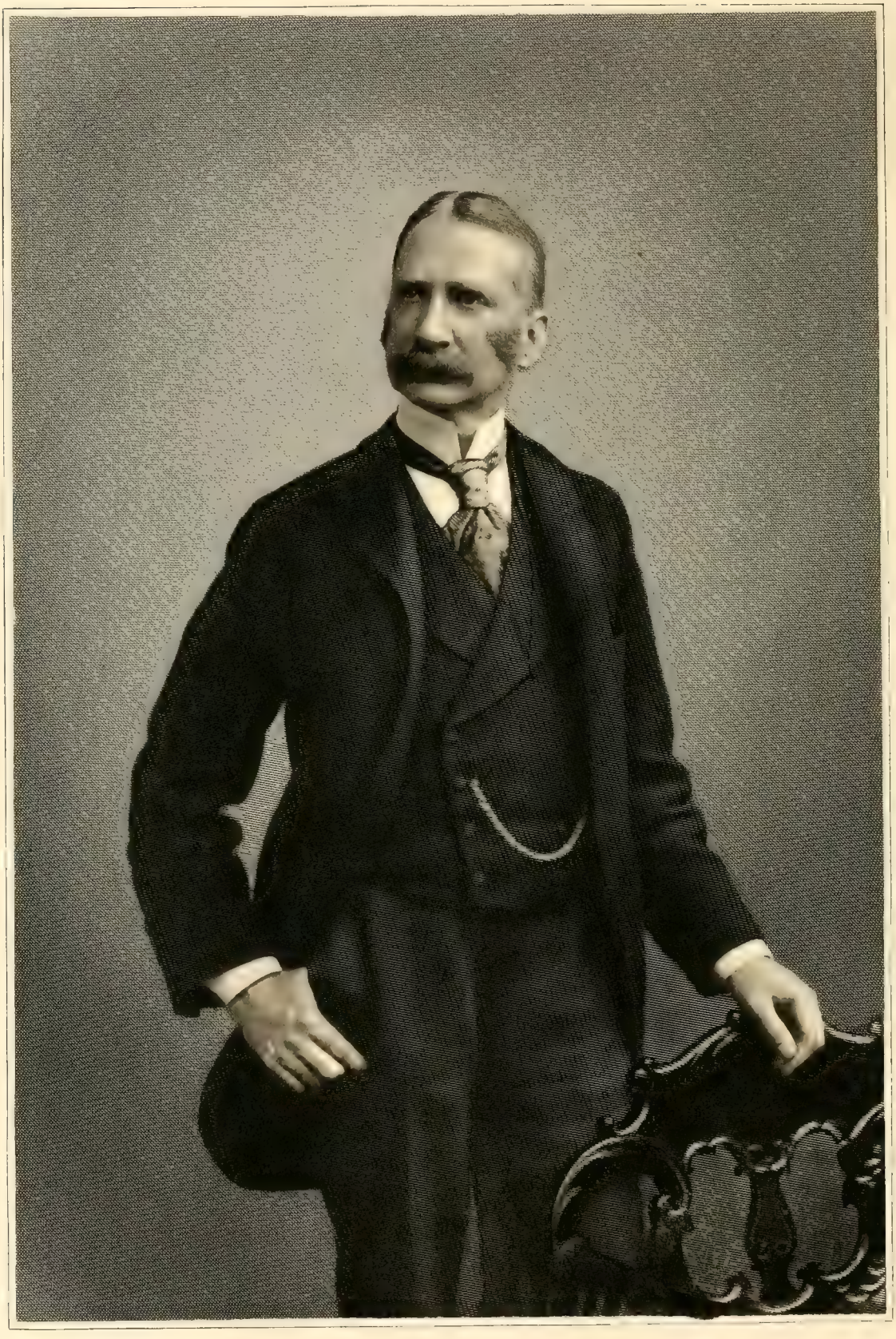
A Republican in politics, Mr. Ober for three terms filled a seat in the Select Council of old Allegheny, where he represented the Thirteenth Ward, and where, on leading committees and in the general work of the Council, he was tireless in his work for the public good. His public spirit was one of his most pronounced attributes, and one of his most conspicuous acts of public importance was the transformation of the unsightly old Haymarket Square at Federal, Diamond and Ohio streets into one of the beauty spots of the city. This old square had been one of the playgrounds of his boyhood, and he secured the aid of John R. Murphy and Samuel C. Greer in giving to the use of his and future times a more attractive and more healthful recreation place. A beautiful fountain, which was called the "Olivet Fountain," named for his granddaughter, Olive Ober (Straub) Miller, was one of his gifts to the city of Allegheny, and the charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city knew him as a generous and dependable friend. He gave his time and effort, as well as largely of his means, to the support of their work, and an institution which he took particular interest in was the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. Each Easter the little wards of the institution, about three hundred strong, were brought from their home to his residence across the street, and there they were given boxes of candy and Easter eggs. Another festival that was observed in the same manner was Hallowe'en, when their gifts were of nuts and confectionery.

Mr. Ober was of a congenial, social disposition, and this side of his nature found play in his membership in numerous clubs, among them the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the Lincoln Club, of Pittsburgh, the Americus Republican Club, the Automobile Club, Brunot's Island Club, the Motor Federation, the Schenley Racing Club, the Allegheny Turners, and the Teutonia Singing Club. In fraternal relations he affiliated with Jefferson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 339, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Ober married, Sept. 1, 1871, Salome Eberhardt, daughter of Conrad and Salome (Blesse) Eberhardt. Mrs. Ober was a woman of rare qualities, an accomplished homemaker, and, moreover, the possessor of excellent judgment, which enabled her to fill the role, not only of devoted wife, but of trusted confidante. She died Aug. 4, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Ober were the parents of one child, Wilhelmina, who married Edward H. Straub. Mrs. Straub married (second), March 15, 1921, Harry Winfield Scott. She is a member of the Women's Club, member of the Board of Pittsburgh's Home for Babies, and an active worker on behalf of many charities of Pittsburgh, to which she is a generous contributor. By her first husband she had three children, as follows: 1. Homer Ober, who served as a corporal in the Field Artillery of the United States Army during the World War; he married, Jan. 19, 1921, Zeralda De Chantal. 2. John Ober, served in the United States Ma-



John P. Altgeld



Jno B Jackson

rine Corps during the World War, now associated with his brother, Homer Ober, in the firm of Straub Brothers, garage owners, on Forbes street. 3. Olive Ober, married Hartje Miller, of Pittsburgh, and has two children, Calvin and Melissa.

John P. Ober died in Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1909. His place is secure in Pittsburgh's history, for he identified himself with the best of her institutions, served his day and time wherever opportunity offered, and received the approval and benediction of all who knew him. One of his biographers, concluding a review of his life with a mention of the fountain that he erected in Allegheny Park, wrote as follows: "And there it stands unto this day, massive and graceful, surrounded by flowers, adorning Allegheny Park, delighting with its beauty every beholder, and speaking to all of the large and beneficent nature which found expression in such a gift, while its spray, ascending heavenward, typifies the grateful thoughts of the multitudes whose hearts were made happier and whose lives were brightened by John P. Ober, who loved his fellow-men."

WILLIAM GLYDE WILKINS—To Pittsburgh William G. Wilkins stood in the relation of a native son, who, after training and experience in circumstances unrelated to his old home, returned there for the greater part of his life work, and who, in its brilliant performance, brought attention and honor to the city that proudly named him as hers. As head of the W. G. Wilkins Company, architects and engineers, he was widely known professionally, and it was said of him that he planned and directed the construction of more coke plants than any other engineer. In addition to prominent professional position, Mr. Wilkins was a litterateur of wide reputation, and was particularly noted for his studies in the works of Charles Dickens. Public service of merit and value was another phase of his busy life, and all of his associations were productive of good to his city.

William G. Wilkins was born on the present site of the Stock Exchange on Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, April 16, 1854. He was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with the degree of Civil Engineer, and from 1874 to 1876 he was a member of the engineering department of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. One of his first independent professional assignments was on the government surveys of the Mississippi river from 1879 to 1880, and from 1880 to 1887 he was assistant engineer of construction of the Pennsylvania railroad. In this latter year he opened an office as a consulting engineer in Pittsburgh, and in 1890 was joined in professional activity by George S. Davison, under the firm name of Wilkins & Davison, with offices in the Westinghouse building. This firm was dissolved in 1900, but the business was continued by Mr. Wilkins at the same location under the name of the W. G. Wilkins Company.

Mr. Wilkins made a specialty of professional work connected with bituminous collieries and coke works, and throughout his long career he designed and built many notable industrial plants in Pennsylvania and adjoining states, and without doubt had constructed the largest number of coke plants credited to any single engineer. Mr. Wilkins had many business affiliations not connected with the W. G. Wilkins Company. He was a trustee of the Thaw coke interests. At one time he served as a member of the Flood Commission, which was seeking to prevent the disaster resulting from the rivers overflowing their banks each year, and was chairman of the sub-committee on flood prevention at that time. He was identified with the leading professional and technical associations of this and other countries, and held memberships in the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, of which he was a president; the American Society of Civil Engineers, which he served as director; and the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Mining Congress, the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and the Coal Mining Institute of America.

On June 5, 1911, Mr. Wilkins was one of the original nine councilmen appointed by Governor Tener. This term of appointment was followed by election for a second term, and Mr. Wilkins held a seat in council until the end of 1915, giving himself enthusiastically and devotedly to the duties of his office, and gaining reputation in Pittsburgh as a public servant of constructive, progressive ability. Mr. Wilkins possessed one of the largest private collections of books in the city, and was internationally recognized as being without peer as a student of Dickens' works. He wrote a number of critical and appreciative essays on subjects bearing upon Dickens and his writings, and at the time of his death there was in the hands of his publisher, the Bibliophile Society of America, a volume written by him, entitled "Dickens in Cartoon and Caricature." Mr. Wilkins was a member of the Dickens' fellowship. He was also a member of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and the Duquesne Club. He was a member of the North Presbyterian Church, and was held in universal honor and respect as a gentleman of high attainments, whose life work had been directed in paths of distinguished usefulness.

William G. Wilkins married, in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1880, Sarah R. Simmons, by whom he is survived. He died April 12, 1921. He was appreciated in Pittsburgh for the many splendid qualities that distinguished him and for the good citizenship that was a characteristic attribute.

JOHN BEARD JACKSON—A very close friend of John Beard Jackson wrote on the night of his passing:

> We knew him to be wise in counsel, to be faithful to every duty assumed or laid upon him, to be thoughtful of others and respectful of their rights, to be liberal and considerate with those who differed with him in opinion, to be at all times the courteous gentleman. We knew him to be broad, generous, and silent in his charities and we know how we learned to rely upon and greatly defer to his judgment.

Said his brethren of the church:

> His loss will be felt throughout the whole church; from all parts of the country, as well as the diocese his help was sought, and it was freely given. He regarded himself not as the owner but as the trustee of his wealth and he endeavored so to administer the

trust as to be ready to give a just account of his stewardship.

His devotion to his native city, Pittsburgh, is thus attested by his associates of the Chamber of Commerce:

He stayed here in Pittsburgh and denied himself the travel he loved because of his appreciation of the life of Pittsburgh and his wish to serve his city.

From another source came this eulogy:

He was a type of the very best American citizenship, a lover of nature, an advocate of everything that tends to the betterment of humanity, a far-seeing man of business, a devoted friend, one of God's noblemen.

Conservative to the degree of eschewing rash experiments, his life was ordered along progressive lines and his success was due to careful planning enforced by vigorous action. His industry in business and in all charitable endeavors was proverbial. His wise counsel was eagerly sought by those about to embark in new enterprises and in more than one season of financial depression he rendered substantial aid toward restoring public confidence.

There was for him no subtle distinction between personal honor and business practice. He was the same courteous high-minded gentleman, splendidly upright, personally, in the counting house and directors' room as in the home; and no one ever doubted the purity of his motives whether in public affairs or private. Men of this sort are modest, plain, outwardly matter of fact, unpretending as well as unassuming. But to live as they do in the very thick of the market place, in the din of dollars, and the turmoil of traffic, without ever a thought of taking advantage of their neighbors or stooping to do the base thing because others perchance do it—this is the mark of true chivalry. And such a soul and such a life was John B. Jackson's.

Such were the words of men who knew John B. Jackson well, knew him in his youth and all through his busy, useful life and watched his rise to great prominence in the financial world, and knew him under every circumstance of life. And his is "one figure which looms commandingly through the mist of the receding years and shines with a lustre all its own—the lustre of a noble, stainless life."

The Jackson ancestry is traced through the Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, branch, a family which bore arms thus described:

Arms—Per pale gules and ermine cotised argent, between three shovelers (virds) of the last, a cross crosslet between two annulets of the field.

Another Jackson coat-of-arms:

Arms—Gules, three shovelers tufted on head and breast argent. Each charged with trefoil vert.
Crest—A shoveler as in arms.
Motto—Malo mori quam foedari.

The line is traced in the Doncaster branch to James Jackson, who was born April 24, 1642, in Fairburn, in the parish of Ledsham, Yorkshire, England, the family seat for several generations, the parish registers bearing the name as early as 1542. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Jackson, born in Fairburn in 1711, who married Jane Booth. Their son, Charles Jackson, born in 1739, was in Roscrea, County Tipperary, Ireland, as early as 1757. The line from Charles Jackson and his wife Mary is traced through their eldest son, John Jackson, the first of this branch to come to the United States. He was the father of George Whitten Jackson, and grandfather of John Beard Jackson, and all three men won for themselves honorable position in Pittsburgh annals.

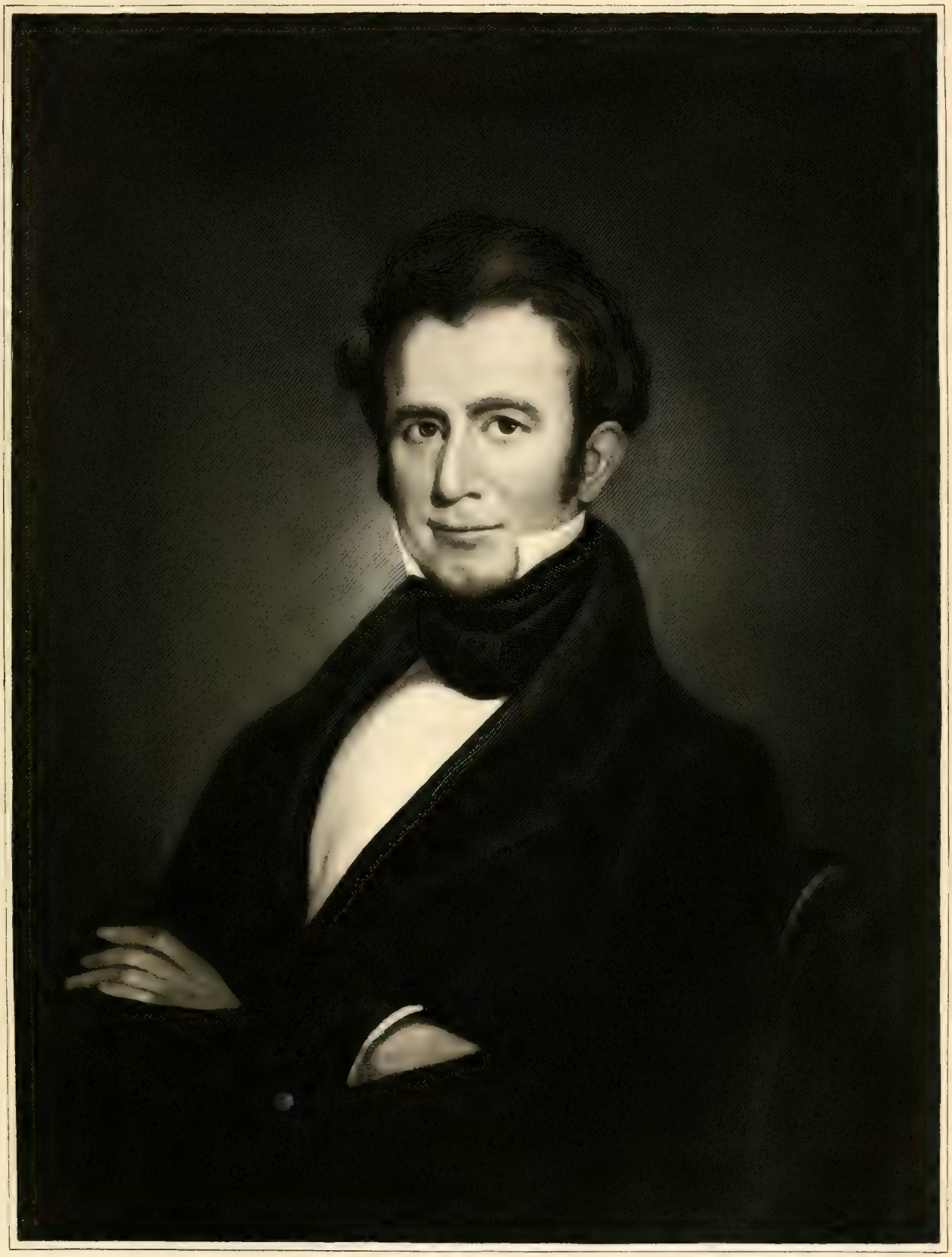
John Jackson was born in Roscrea, Ireland, in 1766, and died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 16, 1826. At the age of forty years he came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1806, engaging in business as a manufacturer and meeting with a fair degree of success. He was a man of education, and gave his children the best educational advantages. Strong in body and character, he won high standing for his manly virtues and devotion to his church. He married, in Ireland, Margaret Davis, and they were the parents of three daughters and a son, the youngest child born in the United States, the others in Ireland.

George Whitten Jackson, the only son of John Jackson, the founder, was born in Roscrea, Ireland, and there spent the first five years of his life. He died in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 19, 1862. In 1806 his life in Pittsburgh began, and after school years were over he began business life as a grocer's clerk. Later he was admitted to a partnership with his employer, John Albree, the firm Albree & Jackson continuing until December, 1826, when the junior partner sold out to assume the management of the manufacturing plant left without a head by the death of John Jackson. The business established by his father did not suit the young man and was disposed of. His next connection was with the pork packing business, a venture which brought him fortune. In 1845, in association with R. W. Cunningham, Mr. Jackson added a mercantile line to his packing business, and later dealt heavily in grain and in iron, steel and glass of Pittsburgh manufacture. New Castle, Pa., was made the seat of this business, the firm also operating there a foundry and machine shop. In 1849 Mr. Jackson secured an interest in the Anchor Cotton Mills, one of the first cotton mills established in Pittsburgh. These allied interests, all of importance, gave him unusual prominence and he was in fact one of the leading business men of Western Pennsylvania.

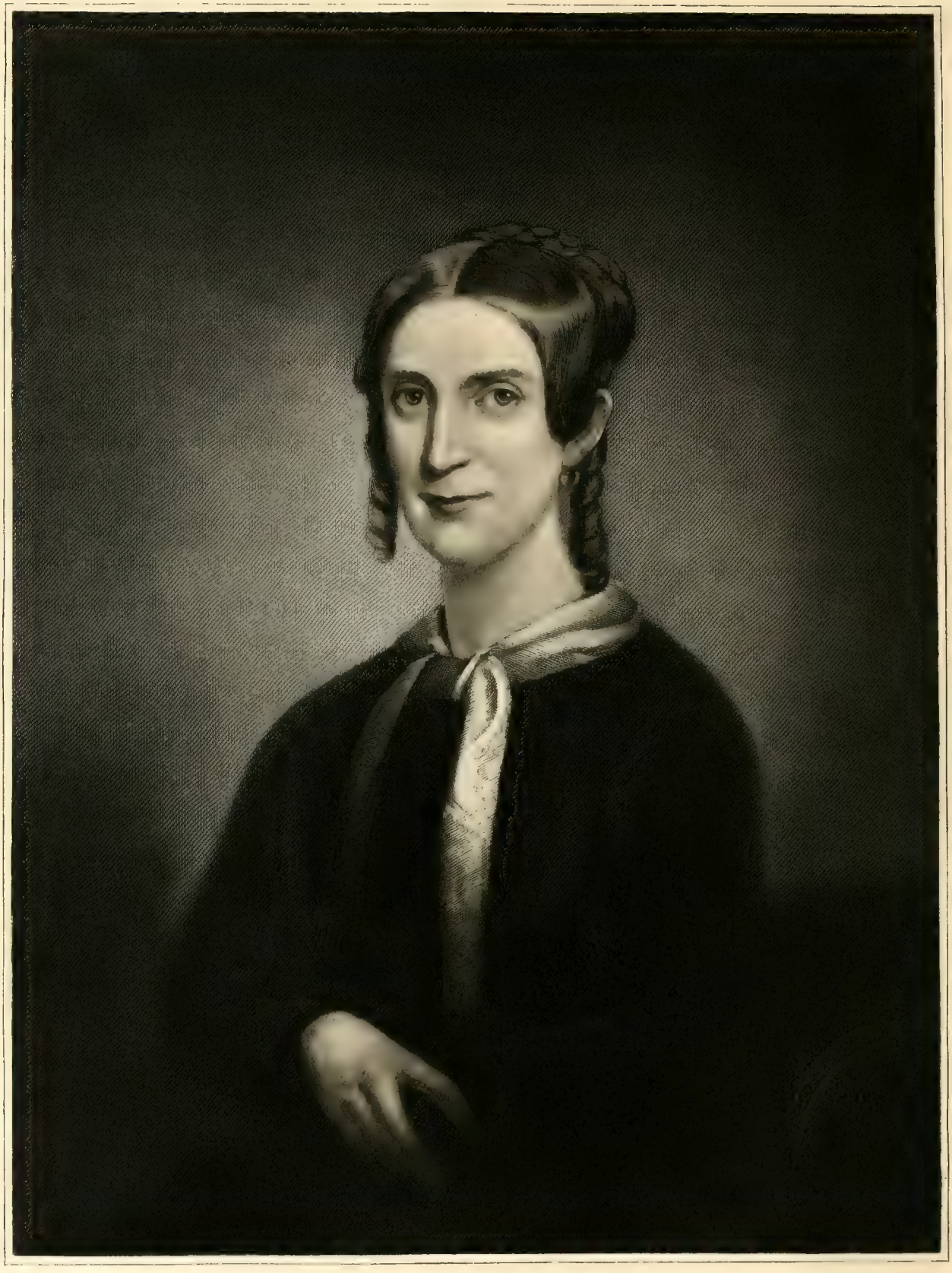
He was a director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, elected in 1837, and in 1857 was chosen a director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which he aided to promote. He served two years, resigning on account of his health in 1859. He was a member of the Smithfield Street Bridge Board, a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, member of Common Council, president of Select Council, and after the great fire of 1845 served on the relief committee charged with distributing the funds contributed by outside communities.

Originally a Democrat, he was strongly anti-slavery and joined with the movement which resulted in the forming of the Republican party. He sat as a delegate in the convention of that party which nominated John C. Fremont as its first candidate for president in 1856, and was actively interested in the colonization project which resulted in the Kansas conflict and hastened war between the states. He was very charitable and gave largely to philanthropic causes, and a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

George W. Jackson married, in 1836, Mary Beard, daughter of Peter and Ann (Coffey) Beard, paternal granddaughter of Edward and Mary (Coleman) Beard, of West Hyde, Hertfordshire, England, and maternal granddaughter of Cornelius and Matilda (Montgomery)



Respectfully Yours
Ben. W. McCulloch



Mary B. Jackson.

Coffey. George W. and Mary (Beard) Jackson were the parents of two daughters: Anna Margaret, married Francis Semple Bissell; and Mary Louise. Their only son, John Beard Jackson, is the principal figure of this review. Mrs. Mary (Beard) Jackson was a woman of high character and lovely in face and mind, Saxon in her type of beauty, tall and most gracious in her manner. Mr. Jackson was devoted to his home and there spent his happiest hours. He was most hospitable and with his gracious wife delighted in entertaining friends. Mrs. Jackson survived her husband until June 9, 1879.

John Beard Jackson was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17, 1845, and there met accidental death through a fall from his horse, Oct. 31, 1908. He was educated in private schools, University of Western Pennsylvania, and ill health prevented graduation, but he was in later years a trustee of Kenyon College and received from the University the degree of Master of Arts. His first connection with the business world was in settling his father's estate and in closing up the affairs of the Anchor Cotton Mills. In time he succeeded to directorship in those corporations which the father had served, notably the Western Insurance Company, the Bank of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cemetery. From March, 1882, until his passing he was a director of the St. Clair, now Sixth street bridge, and on Dec. 12, 1887, was elected president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, an office he held for nearly twenty-one years. Perhaps this was the business institution nearest his heart and into it he fairly "builded his life." Between president and company, officials and employees, the most cordial relations existed and they were to him his "boys." The annual dinner he gave them at the Duquesne Club was an event, and one of his treasures was a silver loving cup from "The Fidelity Boys" presented at the annual dinner, Nov. 10, 1906.

For twenty years Mr. Jackson was a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and on Dec. 18, 1903, was elected its vice-president. He was vice-president of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, and held directorships in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, Union Switch and Signal Company, Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, Pittsburgh Stove & Range Company, Garland Corporation, Pittsburgh Steel Foundry, Allegheny Cemetery Association.

As president of the Cemetery Association, which he had served many years as director, he was given the privilege of riding through the grounds on horseback, his favorite recreation. When a boy he was taken by his father to witness the laying of the cornerstone of Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmount, and his interest in that institution ceased only with his death. For a third of a century he served the Deaf and Dumb Institution as trustee, and he was equally interested in St. Margaret's Deaf Mute Mission and in Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf. For a short time he was a trustee of the Carnegie Library, but resigned and later became a trustee of Carnegie Institute, holding this until his death. He was for a number of years president of the Institute of America in Pittsburgh, took a deep interest in the Carnegie Technical Schools, was always present at Founders Day ceremonies of the Institute and used his influence to aid in carrying forward the plans of these institutions.

For many years Mr. Jackson was a director of the School of Design and a member of the Art Society. He gave an oil painting to the permanent collection in the Carnegie Galleries, his the first gift from a resident of the city to that exhibit. He was one of the original guarantors of Pittsburgh Orchestra, and until the strain of business deprived him of the pleasure, always attended the concerts. He was a student and lover of literature, delighting in travel, and in earlier years toured both the United States and Europe. His first tour of Europe began in 1869 and covered a period of fifteen months. He spent the summer of 1872 abroad, and in September, 1880, made a tour of the world beginning at San Francisco, the tour ending in November, 1881. After becoming president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company he seldom left the city except on business or for needed rest.

Like his honored father, Mr. Jackson was a member of Saint Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, a teacher in the Sunday school, and for a quarter of a century its superintendent. He served the church as vestryman, warden and delegate to diocesan conventions, but in 1893 his remote residence compelled his withdrawal from the parish, although his interest was never withdrawn. He acted as a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of Calvary Episcopal Church, contributed liberally to the building fund, and with his sister gave to the church its fine organ.

Mr. Jackson was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, the Union League, Duquesne Club, University Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Church Club, several shooting and fishing clubs. His membership in the Winons Point Shooting Club of Sandusky Bay was given up, like his travel tours, as it interferred with his duties as president of the Trust Company. The amount of work Mr. Jackson accomplished was possible only through the regularity with which he ordered his life. He rose at six, spent the following two and one-half hours in his library, at the breakfast table and in going to his office in the Fidelity, reaching there at half past eight. Each portion of the day was apportioned in a similar way, and this explains what was always a marvel to his friends. He was a man of strikingly attractive personality, his appearance a sure indicator of his character. He was an example of strong, pure, manly living, and an upholder of generous, noble and patriotic standards. He never married, but lived with his unmarried sister at the home in which his parents died, and in which he was born, until forced to remove through changes which made a move imperative. They then built a new house in a desirable location and "Pennham" was the family home until the passing of Mr. Jackson left the sister with her wonderful memories of a devoted brother. The mutual love and devotion existing between him and his sisters was unusual, and his life with Mary Louise Jackson, the presiding genius of his home, was one of rare beauty. United in thought, feeling and purpose, companions in travel and in the seclu-

sion of home, the communion of brother and sister was interrupted only by death. Returning from his usual weekly horseback ride into the country, Oct. 31, 1908, Mr. Jackson was thrown suddenly from his horse, death resulting. The mourning was general and all felt the keenest sorrow as expressed by the different tributes with which this review opened. Pittsburgh yet holds in love and honor the memory of John Beard Jackson, but her pride in him as financier, philanthropist, citizen, is surpassed by her glory that in each of these characters he was stainless and above reproach. His record is unclouded. His fame is whiter than it is brilliant.

AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS BURGWIN—For the past two decades Mr. Burgwin's professional work, until his appointment as Special Assistant United States Attorney for this district, was an assistant general counsel of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, and in this connection he was widely known to his legal associates. He entered the Federal service as a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department during the World War, and shortly after his return to civil life entered upon the duties of his present important post.

Mr. Burgwin is the youngest son of Hill and Mary (Phillips) Burgwin, his father for many years an eminent lawyer, and a great-grandson of John Burgwin, of "The Hermitage," near Wilmington, N. C., for a time treasurer of the colony of North Carolina. He is also a great-grandson of Abner Nash, second governor of North Carolina and member of the Continental Congress, 1782-86. Mary (Phillips) Burgwin, his mother, was a daughter of Maj. Asher Phillips, U. S. A., of Lawrenceville, N. J., a granddaughter of Oliver Ormsby, and a great-granddaughter of Maj. John Ormsby, who was a graduate of the University of Dublin and an officer in the expeditionary force under General Forbes which made its entry into Fort Duquesne in 1758. Maj. John Ormsby was one of the earliest of Pittsburghers, and his tombstone with its quaint inscription has for over a century stood in the old Trinity Churchyard on Sixth avenue.

Augustus Phillips Burgwin was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1, 1860, and his early life was spent at Hasell Hill, the old family home in Hazelwood. He attended the Episcopal Academy in Pittsburgh, and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., being graduated later with honors from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., with the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county and soon afterward entered the office of D. T. Watson, the noted Pittsburgh lawyer, subsequently becoming associated with his brother, George C. Burgwin, in the law firm of H. & G. C. Burgwin. In 1901 Mr. Burgwin became assistant general counsel of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, and was engaged with the work of his department until the entry of the United States into the World War. Early in the conflict, Mr. Burgwin was commissioned major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department, reporting first for duty at Camp Sam Houston, Tex., where he was a member of the staff of Major-General Holbrook. Later Major Burgwin was assigned to duty at Camp Greene and at Camp Zachary Taylor, and was honorably discharged in October, 1919.

In October, 1919, Mr. Burgwin was appointed special assistant United States attorney, and his work in this office has conformed to the high standard of his former activity as corporation counsel. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme courts of the United States and Pennsylvania, and of the Allegheny County, Pa., and American Bar associations.

Mr. Burgwin has many relations to the life of his city outside his profession. He is a member of the Art Society of Pittsburgh, and was at one time president of the Tuesday Night Club, the well known dramatic club of its day. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf, Junta, and Church clubs, having been president of the last-named organization for four years, and is also a member of the University Club of New York, Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Cape Fear Club, of Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Burgwin married, April 26, 1893, Mildred Carlisle, daughter of James Mandeville Carlisle, of Washington, D. C., for many years a distinguished member of the bar of the Supreme Court. She was a great-granddaughter of Gen. Pierce Butler, one of the five famous fighting Butlers of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Their son, Lieut. Pierce Butler Carlisle Burgwin, served during the World War with the British Royal Flying Corps. Mrs. Burgwin died in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23, 1919.

J. GUY McCANDLESS, M. D.—Pittsburgh's present greatness is but the sum of the earnest efforts of its leading citizens of bygone years, and to them, even more than to its leaders of to-day, is honor due. To acknowledge this debt, to pay the tribute of the present to the past, and to honor the memory of J. Guy McCandless, physician, public official, and exemplary citizen, this record is printed.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless was born at Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1839, son of Dr. Alexander G. and Margaret A. (Guy) McCandless. His great-grandfather, Witham McCandless, a farmer by occupation, who emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland, and thence to America, died in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

The son of Witham McCandless, Archibald McCandless, who was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1756, removed to Illinois, and died in Macomb, McDonough county, of that State. Of a retiring disposition and an earnest Christian, Archibald McCandless was for nearly fifty years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth McCandless, who died Feb. 25, 1838. She joined the Presbyterian church at the age of fifteen years, and all her life was a devout church worker.

Dr. Alexander G. McCandless, one of the thirteen children of Archibald McCandless, was born Jan. 15, 1816, in Allegheny county, Pa. He had practiced medicine for many years before removing to Pittsburgh, in 1849. There he owned real estate and built several houses upon Center avenue. He died Feb. 24, 1874. He married, Feb. 15, 1838, Margaret A. Guy. The Guys were settlers of Allegheny county while the hostile In-

dians infested the district, and often compelled them and their neighbors to seek refuge in the old fort. The father of Mrs. Margaret A. McCandless was a farmer and a staunch Presbyterian, being for many years an elder in the church. Of his nine children one died in infancy. The children of Dr. Alexander G. and Margaret A. (Guy) McCandless were: Josiah Guy (J. Guy), of whom further; Elizabeth Jane, widow of Phineas R. Gray; Dr. Alexander.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, after receiving a common school education in Pittsburgh, attended the Cleveland Medical College for a year, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1863, with the degree of Medical Doctor. He at once entered the army as surgeon of the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for two years in the war. At the battle of Gettysburg a cotton factory was turned into a hospital for the wounded, and he remained in charge of it for a year. After the close of the war he settled in Pittsburgh, where he built up a very large medical practice.

Dr. McCandless was a highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination; of great eloquence and always spoke to the point. His being possessed of a thorough classical and medical education, in combination with his innate talents, explains also why he attained the prominent place in medical circles which was his. He loved science for science's sake, was a hard student, and was ever enthusiastic in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of the medical profession. A man of action rather than words, of remarkable talents, Dr. McCandless demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements, and had a long and most creditable career in the public service. In politics he was a Republican. He served on the School Board as member, and also as president of the Franklin Board, and represented his ward in both the Common and Select councils of Pittsburgh, acting as president of each. In 1901 he was appointed director of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburgh, and to all trusts committed to his care he gave able and close attention. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was fourteen years surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard. He was a prominent member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder from 1875 until his death.

Dr. McCandless belonged to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. To all those interests which promoted culture in lines of art and which work for the Christianizing of the race he ever gave his influence, and to all charities he was a liberal giver. A man of distinguished bearing, his high-bred face and stately form made a striking impression on strangers, while all those who encountered him in social or professional circles felt the charm of his personality.

Dr. McCandless married, Sept. 14, 1876, Margaret E., daughter of John F. and Eliza (Evans) Cluley, of Pittsburgh, and had by this union three children: 1. Walter C., born June 16, 1877, died July 10, 1905. 2. Ida May, wife of Stephen Stone, of Pittsburgh, and mother of five children, Margaret, Natalie, Ellen, Marian and Stephen, Jr. 3. Alexander Wilson, born Oct. 9, 1883; educated in public schools of Pittsburgh, including its high school; Lafayette College, graduating 1906; University of Pittsburgh Law Department, graduating 1909; admitted to bar of Allegheny county, 1909, now a partner in law firm of Wright, Chalfant & McCandless; Republican; member of Sixth Presbyterian Church; member of University Club; Mason, member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576; married, Sept. 3, 1912, Pauline, daughter of ex-Congressman Joseph B. and Ellen M. (McKee) Showalter, of Pittsburgh.

On May 23, 1915, Dr. McCandless closed a life of enlightened endeavor and self-denying usefulness, a life which, as physician and citizen, had been governed by the noblest purposes and inspired by the truest spirit of devotion, a life consecrated to the service of humanity. Words of laudation coupled with the name of Dr. J. Guy McCandless are idle and superfluous. His character and work are their own eulogy.

JAMES ALFRED WAKEFIELD—James Alfred Wakefield is one of the lawyers now practicing at the Pittsburgh bar who can look back upon thirty-two years of successful and honorable endeavor. Mr. Wakefield has been active in the political life of his city and State, both as a lawyer and a citizen.

The Wakefield family is of ancient English origin, tracing lineal descent from Gilbert Wakefield, the author of a version of the Bible which is now numbered among the treasures of the British Museum. The original Tower—the Round Tower—of London, in which the crown jewels are kept, was named when built, and is still known as the Wakefield Tower. The branch of the family to which the Pennsylvania Wakefields belong is understood to have migrated from Yorkshire, England, to County Antrim, Ireland.

(I) Thomas Wakefield was born Oct. 2, 1757, in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, presumably during the Revolutionary War. He married, Sept. 25, 1779, Elizabeth, born March 5, 1760, daughter of Samuel Morton, who was a brother of John Morton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Wakefield served during the Revolution as a private in Capt. Noah Abraham's company, Cumberland county militia. This was in 1780, and shows that he was at that time a resident of Pennsylvania. The death of Thomas Wakefield occurred Nov. 20, 1844, in Indiana county, Pa., and his widow survived him but six months, passing away May 9, 1845.

(II) Samuel Wakefield, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morton) Wakefield, was born March 6, 1799, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the author of "Wakefield's Theology" and of many other works, religious, musical and literary. He also constructed the first pipe organ west of the Alleghenies, preached the gospel for seventy-five years, and at the time of his death was the oldest living Free Mason. Dr. Wakefield married, Aug. 21, 1821, Elizabeth Hough, born Aug. 22, 1803. Mrs. Wakefield died Sept. 29, 1894, and

her husband did not long survive the faithful companion of more than seventy years, dying Sept. 13, 1895, at the venerable age of ninety-six.

(III) David H. Wakefield, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hough) Wakefield, was born Aug. 16, 1822, and led the life of a country gentleman. He was noted for introducing many new fruits into Western Pennsylvania, and his conservatory of flowers was greatly admired by all who were privileged to behold it. Mr. Wakefield married, July 31, 1844, Mary Covert, and they were the parents of seven children among whom was James Alfred, mentioned below. Mr. Wakefield died April 4, 1900, and his widow passed away Dec. 11, 1902.

(IV) James Alfred, son of David H. and Mary (Covert) Wakefield, was born May 3, 1865, in Redstone, Fayette county, Pa., and received his elementary education in local public schools, afterward attending Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he took several oratorical prizes and successfully represented his college in the Intercollegiate Chautauquan Oratorial Contest. In 1889 Mr. Wakefield graduated and immediately thereafter began the study of law. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar and is now a member of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, also of the United States District and Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. After entering into practice, Mr. Wakefield rose steadily into prominence, proving that he possessed the essential qualities of a truly successful lawyer and winning the confidence of the profession and the public. He has been connected with many important cases and has devoted special attention to complicated insurance litigation, achieving some of his greatest successes in this department.

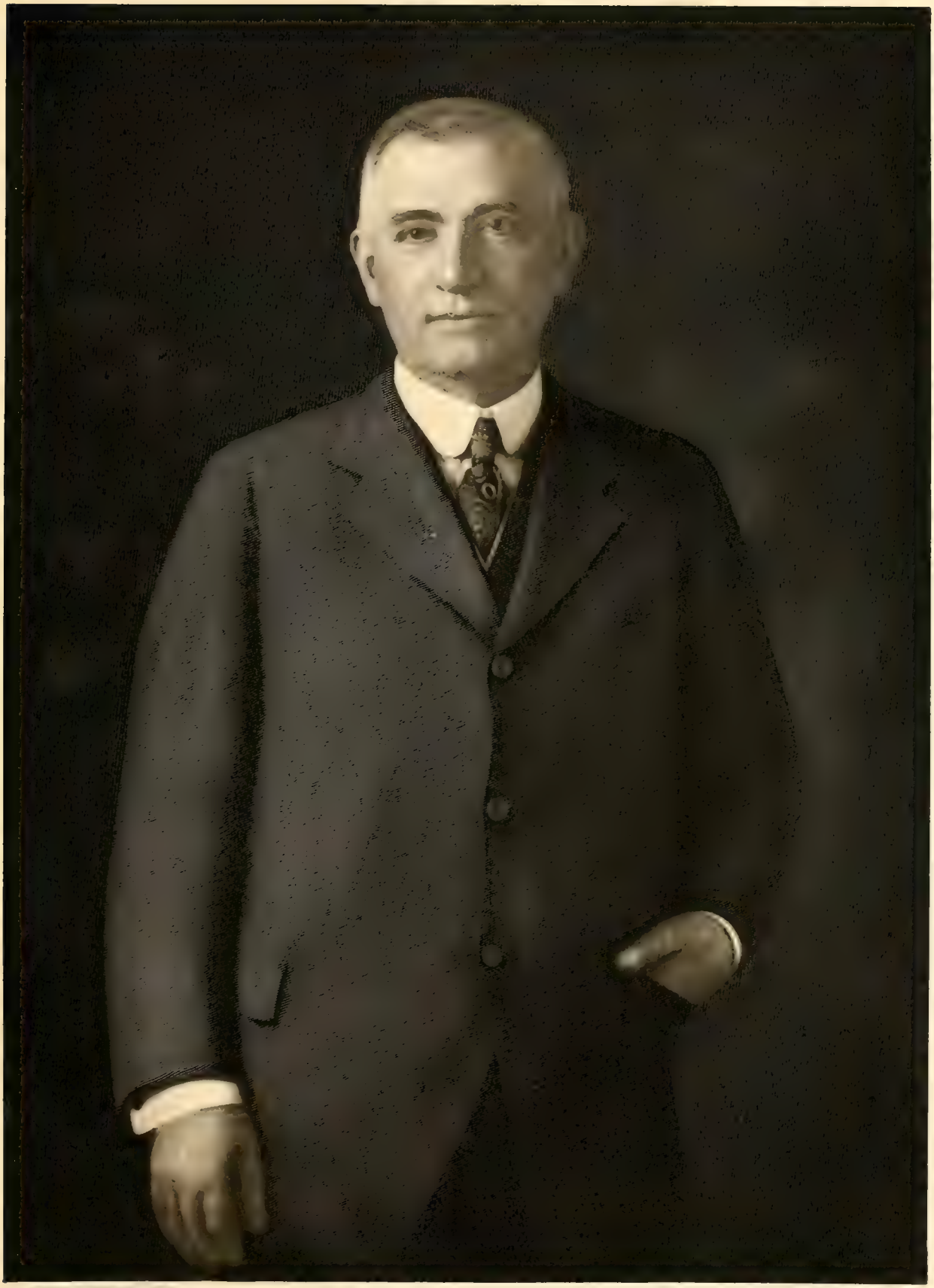
In politics Mr. Wakefield is an ardent Democrat, but has never allowed the attention he gave to public affairs to interfere with his legal practice. In 1910, in compliance with urgent entreaties, he allowed his name to appear as the candidate of his party for Congressman from the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, opposing John Dalzell, who was nominated by the Republicans; Mr. Wakefield was defeated, but made a highly creditable canvass against great odds, receiving the full party vote and adding to his already great popularity in his district.

Among the organizations in which Mr. Wakefield is enrolled are: The Sons of the Revolution, of which he is the president of the Pennsylvania State Society; the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the National Democratic Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Church Club of Pittsburgh, and the New York Club. He retains his membership in the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and is a past master of Hailman Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons.

James Alfred Wakefield will leave a record worthy of his race and name to be incorporated in the legal annals of his county and State.

JAMES SCOTT—Son of a father who spent his life in steel manufacture, James Scott found his way naturally into that field of work, and there he too spent his active years. There is no more efficient combination of qualities than the thorough training and knowledge of a European trade apprenticeship and American methods of organization and intense production, and this union occurred in Mr. Scott's mastery of the steel business. He left his Scotland home in young manhood, and in the Pittsburgh district became one of the early associates of Andrew Carnegie. Leaving to others the financial department of the business with its manipulation of company stocks, the organization of subsidiary concerns, the combatting of rival interests, and the like, he applied himself to the basic problems of production with all of his boundless energy and enthusiasm. He filled a distinctive place in the organization of the Carnegie Steel Company, for not only was he superintendent of the leading furnaces of the company until his retirement, named by Andrew Carnegie as the "Dean of the blast furnace corps of the world," but to have served under him in the mills was a badge of honor proudly worn by many executives who afterward directed the destinies of the company. His contributions to the Carnegie interests were those of faithful, long, and expert service, of many technical improvements in methods of manufacture, and of unceasingly loyal efforts toward high standards in every department of the mills under his supervision. His reward was the honor and respect of all of his associates for his tried and proved ability and the strong and sincere love of the many who were privileged to know him well.

James Scott was born in Dalkeith, Scotland, Dec. 8, 1850, son of James Murray and Jessie (Brown) Scott, his father a steel worker all of his life, filling for many years the position of foreman in Caddel's Steel Works, in Bridge Nest, Scotland. James Scott was educated in Lord Hopton's School near Edinburgh, and upon the completion of his education served a six years' apprenticeship in the steel industry in his native land, working under able masters of the steel-making art, and gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the methods and practices of the industry as then conducted. In 1872, a young man of twenty-two years, he came to the United States, and for five years was employed in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the end of that time coming to Pittsburgh, Pa., where the beginnings of the present gigantic steel business were then in progress. He became an early associate of Andrew Carnegie, whose name is deathlessly associated with steel manufacture, and was first with the Carnegie Company at the Lucy Furnaces. His term of service began January 1, 1877, and continued until his retirement, Dec. 31, 1912. His thirty-five years of activity in the affairs of the company witnessed his rise through various grades of service in connection with steel making to the office of general superintendent of the Lucy, Isabella, Edith and Naville furnaces, retiring as the oldest superintendent in point of years of service, his career amply justifying his title of dean of superintendents of the company, and Mr. Carnegie's broader phrase, "Dean of the blast furnace corps of the world." It was Mr. Scott's privilege to give to many young men in the course of their preparation for executive work the benefits of his long years of experience in brief periods spent under his instruction, condensing into small compass the exact knowledge in steel-making lore that he had gained through years at the furnaces and in the shops. Steel making was his life, and he devoted himself to it with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, contributing many valuable im-



James Scott.

provements in methods and in formula, and making possible higher production for his company and better quality in their product. Mr. Scott was the first man to build a thin lined blast furnace that proved successful in operation, and this furnace is in existence to-day. He also took important part in the introduction of the Scott bronze bosh plate and the pig casting machine, and the first practical application of the dry blast method originated by James Gayley was made at the Isabella Furnace of the Carnegie Steel Company under Mr. Scott's direction. It would be a mistake, however, to think of Mr. Scott as only interested in mechanical appliances and their improvement. Few men put more of the personal element into their work, and his many associates testify in loving consideration to his kindliness, his generosity, and his willingness to perform any possible service for his fellows. The employes in the department under his direction recognized in him a friend who would do all within his power to safeguard their interests, business and personal, and from them he received a degree of coöperation that made for harmony and efficiency in the Carnegie Company.

Mr. Scott was director of a number of corporations and financial institutions at one period of his life, but later withdrew from these connections. His political attitude was independent, but he leaned toward Republican sympathies. He was a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of the Carnegie Veterans' Association, composed of the early associates of Andrew Carnegie; the American Iron & Steel Institute, and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. His club was the Duquesne, and he was also a member of the St. Andrew's Society, and a trustee of the Homewood Cemetery. He held the thirty-second degree of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery, consistory, and shrine.

James Scott married, in Pittsburgh, June 20, 1876, Helen E. Johnston, who was born in India, Oct. 13, 1854, being brought to Scotland when she was a child. Her father, George Johnston, was a quartermaster in the British army, spending his entire active life in the service, and fighting through the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns. Children of James and Helen E. (Johnston) Scott: 1. Jessie Brown, married Alric Garland, of Pittsburgh, Pa. 2. Fanny Maxwell, married John K. Henry, of Pittsburgh, Pa. 3. Margaret Murray, married Edward Groetzinge, of Pittsburgh, Pa. 4. Helen E., married Frederick C. Fairbanks, of Pasadena, Cal. 5. Bessie Bryson, married J. Farley Walton, of Pittsburgh, Pa. 6. George J., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Scott died in Pittsburgh, May 19, 1920. His death closed a marriage relation of unusual happiness and sweetness that had continued for nearly forty-four years, took from his family a father whose parental care had been of the tenderest and kindest, and from the Pittsburgh community a citizen who had striven and attained worthily. Pittsburgh history has space to devote gladly to recognition and appreciation of men whose service carried so much of benefit and value to the community, and this memorial is dedicated in a spirit of earnest gratitude for his life and work.

JAMES WESLEY KINNEAR—Prominent among attorneys and business men of Pittsburgh is James W. Kinnear, head of the well known law firm of Kinnear, McCloskey & Best, who has been for more than a quarter of a century a resident of Pittsburgh, and is known not only as a leader of his profession, but also for his active identification with the essential interests of his home city.

(I) William Kinnear, grandfather of James W. Kinnear, was a pioneer of Venango county, Pa., removing in the early part of the nineteenth century from Juniata county, and purchasing from Cornplanter, the chief of the Seneca Indians, a tract of land now included within the limits of Oil City. At the mouth of Oil Creek, the present site of the business part of Oil City, he built the first furnace of that vicinity, and in other ways did much toward promoting the growth and advancement of the place. In the latter part of his life he removed to Tidioute, Warren county, Pa., where some of his descendants are still living.

(II) James Kinnear, son of William Kinnear, was born Jan. 22, 1814, in Juniata county, Pa. He married Jeanette Parshall, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Goucher) Parshall. James Kinnear was a millwright, lumberman and oil operator of Warren county, Pa.

(III) James Wesley Kinnear, son of James and Jeanette (Parshall) Kinnear, was born Aug. 2, 1859, in Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native village, passing thence to the high school and graduating in 1878. He then entered Allegheny College, receiving from that institution in 1882 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1885 that of Master of Arts. Subsequently he registered as a law student with the firm of Brown & Stone, of Warren, Pa., and after spending a year in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was admitted in 1885 to practice law in Warren. After spending two years in general practice, Mr. Kinnear came in 1887 to Pittsburgh, and rapidly built up an extensive civil practice in the County, State and Federal courts.

During the past ten or fifteen years Mr. Kinnear has devoted most of his time to a number of large manufacturing corporations which he represented as attorney. In this way he became identified with these companies, and now holds executive positions in a number of them, his career thus being diverted into industrial lines. He is president of the Wolf-Tongue Mining Company; president of the American Stainless Steel Company; vice-president of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, Washington, D. C.; vice-president of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company; vice-president of the Western Savings and Deposit Bank; a director of the Keystone National Bank; director of the Pittsburgh Cold Rolled Steel Company; director of the Chemical Products Company; and member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Kinnear ever manifests a deep and sincere interest, giving substantial aid to any project which he deems calculated to further good. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, but his professional

work and business enterprises have so occupied his time that he has ever refused to become a candidate for office, although frequently urged to do so.

While at college Mr. Kinnear was prominent in literary circles, and was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In 1894 he was appointed a trustee of his *alma mater*. He is an official member of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh. He has given much time and attention to the Sunday school work, and is now the teacher of an adult Bible class numbering over four hundred. He is also a member of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association, the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, and the Allegheny County Sunday School Association.

Mr. Kinnear married, May 12, 1886, Edith M. Rich, daughter of John S. and Hannah (Robertson) Rich, of Oil City, Pa., where Mr. Rich was a well known oil operator. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear are the parents of three children: Jeanette, Esther, and James Wesley, Jr.

James W. Kinnear is a man who has touched life at many points. By his career as a lawyer he has added to the prestige of the Pittsburgh bar, and his work as a manufacturer, financier and aggressive man of affairs is crystallized in the present prosperity of his city.

GEORGE MILLER SHILLITO, M. D.—For many years the medical profession of Western Pennsylvania knew Dr. George M. Shillito as a leading physician, a leader in learning, in practice, and in influence. For forty-eight years he engaged in professional work, the greater part of that time in Pittsburgh, in his seventy-seventh year called from his labors by death, the grim pursuer from whose too early grasp he had been able to release so many of his fellows.

Dr. Shillito was a descendant of Thomas Shillito, the Quaker missionary and philanthropist of Manchester, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1728, remaining in the province seven years. His grandfather was George Shillito, a native of Washington county, Pa., who settled in Beaver county, where he engaged in agriculture and there became a man of prominence. His son, George Shillito, father of Dr. George M. Shillito, was born on the family homestead, Dec. 2, 1799, and died in 1867. He was for many years an elder of the United Presbyterian church, having changed his allegiance in young manhood from the Associate Reformed church. His wife was Elizabeth Anderson, born in 1803, died Jan. 30, 1896, daughter of Benjamin Anderson, a farmer of Beaver county, of Scotch-Irish descent. They were the parents of five children.

Dr. George Miller Shillito was born on the Beaver county, Pa., homestead, Nov. 2, 1840, and obtained his academic education in the public schools and Beaver Academy, applying himself to his studies with the earnestness and fidelity that afterward marked his devotion to his profession. For two years after his graduation from the academy he taught school, although his aim, even at this time, was medicine, not pedagogy, and in the year that he attained his majority he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. M. D. Hill, of Washington county. He continued his preparation in the University of Michigan, subsequently enrolling in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, being graduated M. D. in the class of 1869. His first practice after being awarded his degree was in Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa., and soon afterward he established in Allegheny City (Pittsburgh, North Side), the scene of his future activity. He became a surgeon of skill and reputation, never specializing in this branch of his profession, but performing his operations upon his own patients in the great majority of cases. He followed closely the march of progress in his profession, and was an indefatigable student both along professional and scientific lines and in fields of general classical culture. His patients benefited daily from his broad and exact professional knowledge, and he combined with his commanding mastery of medical science the confidence-inspiring, strengthening personality that marks the ideal physician. The worthiest traditions of an honored profession were safe in his keeping, and his record adds lustre to the history of his calling in Western Pennsylvania.

His practice prevented his participation in public affairs as an office holder to any great extent, although for fourteen years he filled the post of school director from the Fourth Ward of Allegheny and was always ready for such service to the cause of progress and civic improvement as he could render. He was a director of the Real Estate Savings and Trust Company. Until his death he was a member of the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church, in whose work his life has long been active.

Dr. Shillito married, Sept. 17, 1891, Kate J., daughter of William Penn and Rebecca (Roup) Baum, granddaughter of Christian Baum, a native of Adams county, Pa., and a Revolutionary soldier who became a prominent contractor and builder of Baltimore, Md., and Margaret (Darr) Baum, of a Virginia family, his wife.

William Penn Baum was born in Baltimore, Md., June 6, 1800, and died Jan. 30, 1867. He came to Pittsburgh at the age of twelve years with a friend of his father, Charles Volz, educating himself by evening study while working, and became a merchant of the city, conducting a toy business on a large scale. He occupied important place in the Pittsburgh business world, connected with several financial institutions and executed many trusts during his lifetime, serving as financial agent for the Economite Society. He was one of the directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank during the active years of his life. He was active in the formation of the Republican party, and was an ardent Abolitionist all his life, championing this cause at a time when it was most unpopular and when the heritage of its supporters was ostracism, contumely, and often violence. Mr. Baum was a founder of the East End Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, which he served as a vestryman. He lived in a day that was replete with pressing problems of staggering national importance, and labored for the sure founding of Pittsburgh commercial and industrial greatness at a time when its sure beginnings were made through the efforts of men of his high type of citizenship. His death came soon after the close of the Civil War and the triumph of the cause of freedom he so zealously espoused,

a consummation that brought him deep gratitude and sincere happiness. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of John and Kitty (Winebiddle) Roup, the Roup family old in Lancaster county, Pa., the Winebiddle line founded by John Conrad Winebiddle, a native of Germany, who gave his name to a Pittsburgh avenue, the Roups distinguished in the same manner. Of the nine sons and one daughter of William Penn and Rebecca (Roup) Baum three sons, William W., Jonas H., and George R. W., survived, also the daughter, Mrs. Shillito.

Dr. George M. Shillito died Feb. 14, 1917. The places that knew him still hear the respectful, loving mention of his name, and it will not be until the younger generation to whom he ministered has followed him that a written memorial and tribute will be needed. To preserve the record of his work, to perpetuate the worthiness of his achievement, this chronicle is dedicated.

WILLIAM THOMAS TREDWAY—The bar of Pittsburgh is of ancient origin and honorable record. Older than our independence, its annals form part of our Colonial, Revolutionary and National history. With each decade it has acquired new lustre and to-day stands unrivalled in all that makes for the best in jurisprudence, practice and culture. Conspicuous among those who now maintain its ancient prestige is William Thomas Tredway, for a score of years a leader in his profession, actively associated with the political interests of the "Iron City" and intimately identified with the best elements of its life and progress.

William Thomas Tredway was born Feb. 12, 1862, near Warsaw, Coshocton county, Ohio, and is a son of Crispen and Melvina (James) Tredway. His ancestors were farmers, owning and cultivating large tracts of land, and on the paternal side were of English origin, the maternal lineage being German. The boy was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the public and private schools and being prepared for college at Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pa. The training which he received at this institution would, however, have availed him nothing had he not possessed a strength of purpose which refused to recognize obstacles. By teaching a country school and studying much at night he was enabled to enter Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1886. He was class poet and business manager of the "Washington Jeffersonian," the college publication. On Sept. 17, 1886, he registered as a law student and read law with the firm of Weir & Garrison, being admitted, Dec. 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr., to the Allegheny county bar.

Until April, 1892, Mr. Tredway practiced in connection with the firm of Weir & Garrison, then became associated with Stone & Potter, with which firm and its successors he remained for a considerable period. Mr. Tredway now conducts a general and corporation practice, standing high in the esteem of his professional brethren and of the public-at-large. Possessing that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, his arguments are ever logical, forcible and clear, and his utterances carry conviction with them. He is noted for his quick appreciation of the points counsel are endeavoring to establish, and for his invariable success in getting to the root of the matter by questions during arguments. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all subjects that come before him, and an unusual facility in penetrating to the bottom of every contention submitted. He organized and was counsel for the East End Savings and Trust Company for more than twenty years; also the Ohio Valley Trust Company, the Coraopolis National Bank, Pittsburgh Factory Site Company, Modern Savings & Trust Company, Vilsock Land Company, and various other corporations. He is a director in the Potter Title & Trust Company, Ohio Valley Trust Company, and Coraopolis National Bank, and is counsel for many financial institutions. In 1904 he prepared and published "The Law of Banks and Trust Companies in Pennsylvania."

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Tredway stands in the front rank. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1906 was elected vice-chairman of the county committee, succeeding William A. Magee. At a noted meeting of the committee that was called together afterward, Mr. Tredway was reëlected. He has been many times a delegate to the Republican conventions, but notwithstanding the active interest which he has always taken in politics has steadily concentrated his energies on his professional duties. No plan for the betterment of Pittsburgh finds him unresponsive and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain. He is the owner of much real estate and is a fine judge of landed property, being quick to detect its dormant possibilities.

During the World War, the government availed itself of the services of Mr. Tredway as a public speaker in putting over the various Liberty and Victory loans, and the continuous drives for United War Work and betterment of the soldiers in the camps at home and in France. More than eight hundred times was he called upon to address audiences in all large theatres, moving picture houses, churches and lodge rooms. In the Third Liberty Loan, he was selected by the President of the United States as one of eight who covered the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Federal Bank District, on the "Trophy train" which covered thirty-two of the large municipalities in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and after the signing of the armistice, was chosen by the government, under the Department of Labor, to deliver addresses all over Pennsylvania to the various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the large cities, urging the immediate launching of the vast public and private improvements and enterprises to give employment to the returning soldiers. In the recent campaign headed by Herbert Hoover for relief of the three million five hundred thousand suffering children of Central Europe he was again called upon and rendered valuable services in raising the thirty-five million dollars sent to their relief by the people of the United States.

In appearance no less than character and temperament, Mr. Tredway is a perfect type of the able, aggressive lawyer and earnest public-spirited citizen. Tall and fine-looking, with strong, incisive face, dark hair and mus-

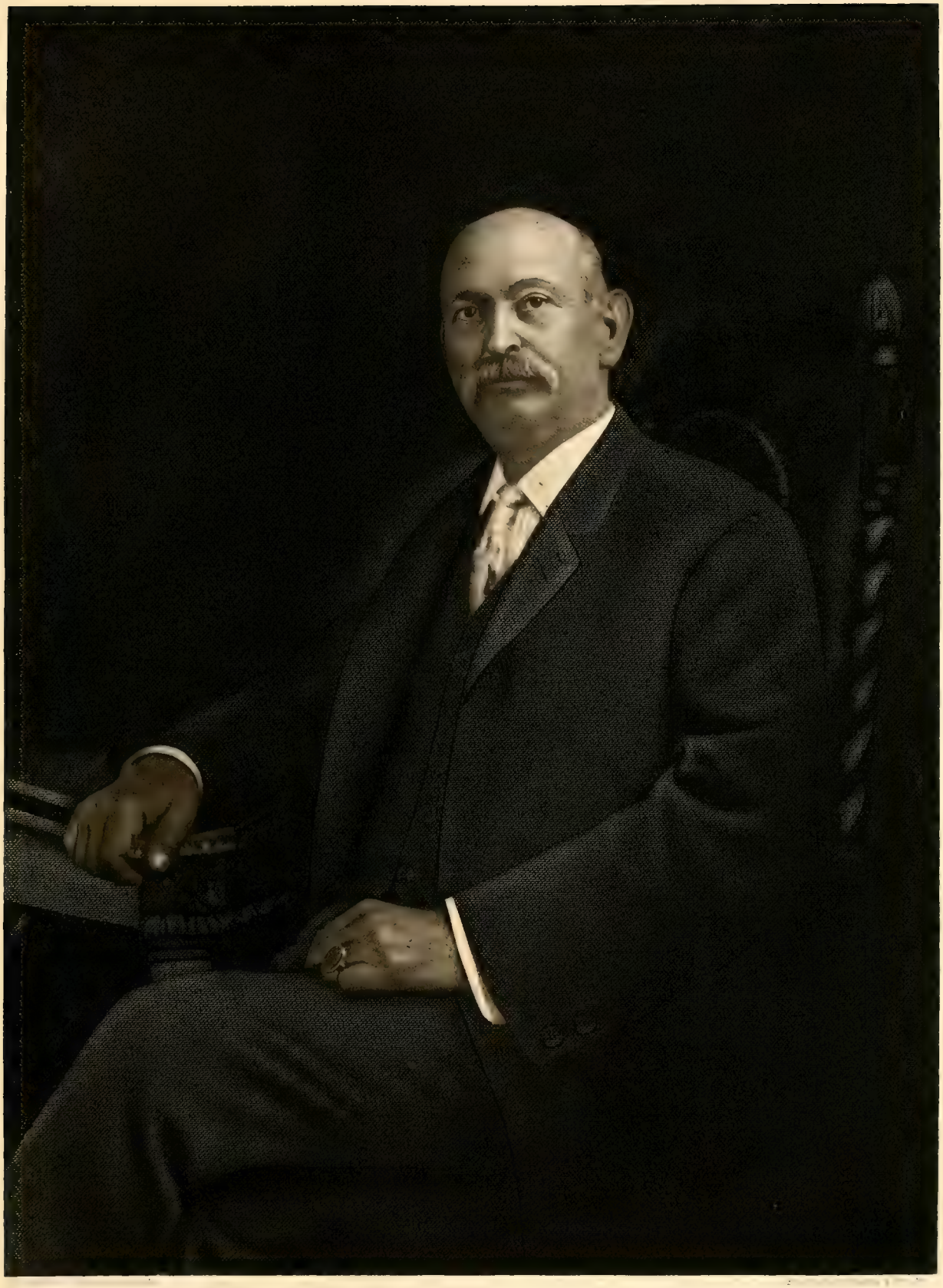
tache, dark, penetrating eyes which, with all their keenness, hold in their depths the glint of humor, dignified and at the same time alert in bearing, his presence carries with it the suggestion of intense individuality. One of his most conspicuous traits is his fidelity. To whatever he undertakes he gives his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. In all his relations to the bar, he is essentially courteous and affable, but always dignified. In private life he is one of the most genial and companionable of men. Loyal and warmhearted, the number of his friends is legion.

Mr. Tredway married, March 14, 1894, Cora Alice Watson, daughter of Thomas F. and Mary A. (Moore) Watson, of Coraopolis, Pa., and they are the parents of two children: Jean and William T. Mrs. Tredway, a woman of charming personality, is admirably fitted by mental endowments, thorough education and innate grace and refinement for her position as one of the potent factors of Pittsburgh society, and is withal a most accomplished home-maker, causing her husband to find his fireside a never-failing refuge from the cares and excitements of a peculiarly strenuous professional life. Mr. Tredway is a man to whom the ties of family and friendship are sacred, and his happiest hours are passed in the home circle. One of his greatest pleasures consists in the exercise of hospitality.

The professional career of Mr. Tredway has thus far been rich in results, but before predicting its future it is necessary to remember that the years between forty and sixty have been said to be the most brilliant and fruitful period in the lives of men of distinguished ability; also that the nation has called to serve her, in positions of exalted responsibility, members of the Pittsburgh bar, and that those whom she has thus honored have been men of the type of William Thomas Tredway.

DAVID P. REIGHARD—The development of the oil industry of Pennsylvania from an obscure experimental enterprise to one of the world's richest fields of business brought into the public view many interesting personalities, some holding public attention and notice for personal qualities of strength and leadership, others through commanding ability in organization, and still others through some successful coup that brought fame and fortune. David P. Reighard, for many years an outstanding figure in this industry, won the public admiration and regard by a courageous, resourceful, and determined opposition to monopolistic interests in the refining field throughout a long period, only heeding friendly overtures when it was apparent that he had won his fight and that his own best interests would be served through combination. The outline of his life follows:

David P. Reighard, born in St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pa., in 1839, was a son of Thomas Reighard, who drove a stage between Hollidaysburg and Bedford, Pa. He attended the public schools and a business school at Waynesboro, Pa., and as a young man of twenty years became employed in Hollidaysburg by Lloyd Henry & Company in the capacity of clerk. This company operated the largest mills in Western Pennsylvania at that time, and although the connection with the firm was a desirable one, Mr. Reighard was ambitious to locate in a large city. Accordingly he came to Pittsburgh and, entirely without resources, accepted the first business opening that offered, which was as a clerk in a store on Water street. Later he was employed as clerk in the St. Claire Hotel, where his cordial address and sincere, tactful manner were reflected in the increased patronage of that hostelry. Shortly afterward his first important business opportunity presented itself, and he resigned from the employ of the hotel to enter into association with a number of the leading oil operators of the Pittsburgh district. His department was the handling of the crude oil, and until 1864 he continued in this relation, gaining an experience and an insight into the industry that served as the foundation upon which he built his future great success. In 1864 he leased the tract of land at the Allegheny river and the Allegheny Valley railroad, erected the Empire Refinery, and directed its affairs throughout its prosperous existence. The following decade witnessed the absorption by the Standard Oil Company of practically every feature of the oil industry, its methods those of ruinous competition or purchase at exhorbitant valuation, depending on the nature of the opposition encountered. Numerous propositions were made to Mr. Reighard, all of which were steadfastly refused, and the great boom in the oil industry in and around Pittsburgh enabled the Empire Refinery, one of the few independent concerns surviving, to transact an enormous business, and to keep its large plant in operation day and night for many months on end. The counsel of his friends and associates all tended toward Mr. Reighard's surrender to the vested interests, but his plan of campaign, incomprehensible to business men less shrewd and less far-sighted, was clear in his mind, and results proved the soundness of his reasoning and the stability of his business structure. The years 1877 and 1878 were particularly fruitful financially despite his long-drawn out battle with the monopoly. It was about this time that the Standard's interests discovered that the lease on the land on which the Empire plant was located expired in about six months, and it was thought that an effective means of securing his retirement from the field had been found. The ground was leased to the Standard Oil Company at a large figure, but Mr. Reighard had anticipated this move of his resourceful enemy, and in the meanwhile had procured a tract of ten acres in the nineteenth ward. Here he erected a larger plant and opened the Globe Refinery when compelled to move from his old location. Not only did he continue a defensive fight, but he carried the action into the enemy's territory by allying with him P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, capitalists, whose names were forces to conjure with in the financial world. A charter was obtained, plants were opened in Philadelphia, and another charter was obtained for the Atlantic & Western Pipe Lines for the transportation of crude oil. Docks were built on the Delaware river, and Mr. Reighard gained control of a pipe line through the oil section of Washington county, these steps indicating the vigor of the new enterprise and their fearless attitude toward all the straining influences in the industry. The thousands of miles of pipe lines tributary to the Globe Refinery, its oil tanks on all the



L. O. Richard

railroads, and the immense amount of its exports both in barrel and bulk, constituted the most formidable opposition encountered by the Standard Oil Company, and all of the field interests were directed by Mr. Reighard as general manager, while he was also a cogent force in the dictation of the policy of the independent company. Finally when its independent status and success had been fully demonstrated, as well as its ability to fairly contend with any monopoly of whatever magnitude, its owners, Mr. Reighard and his associates, entered the Standard combination, and became heavily interested in this controlling company. Their admission into the combination was on their own terms, for in the field of open competition they had gained standing as rivals whose influence was not to be ignored, and whose holdings constituted a serious obstacle to Standard domination in the oil field.

Mr. Reighard, in addition to his vast oil holdings, was interested in numerous financial, industrial, and commercial institutions of Pittsburgh, among them the Duquesne Light Company, of which he was vice-president, the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company, and president of the Central Bank.

David P. Reighard was a member of the Lutheran church, a man whose private and business conduct was beyond reproach. Throughout the years of his active life he was a power in his particular field of business, won the high position he occupied through the force of sterling ability, untiring energy, and keen business instinct. In all of his operations, whether they were small or extended into the millions, his word was the equivalent of his signature on a document, and his reputation for integrity and uprightness was known wherever his business interests reached. He was a member of the Masonic bodies, including St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and a member of the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Reighard married, at Connellsville, Pa., in 1877, Isabel Lytle, of Newhaven, Pa., daughter of J. Milton Lytle, for many years a justice of the peace at Connellsville. Mr. and Mrs. Reighard occupied a handsome residence at Stanton and Highland avenues, Pittsburgh. No children were born to this union.

Mr. Reighard's death, Dec. 9, 1913, at Pittsburgh, marked the passing of one of the conspicuous figures of the oil industry, a man whose drama of life was well played, a man who bore in death, as in life, the respect and regard of all who knew the excellency of his life work.

FRANK CHEW OSBURN—Mr. Osburn, member of Pittsburgh's legal fraternity since 1881, is a descendant of numerous families of long and honorable lineage and record. Through his mother he is a direct descendant from Gov. John Haynes and Gov. George Wyllys, both early governors of Connecticut; John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, of Roxbury and Boston, Mass.; Daniel Warner, son of William Warner, of Ipswich, Mass., 1637; Matthew Griswold, of Saybrook and Lyme, Conn.; Capt. James Avery and Capt. George Denison, both of New London, Conn., both of whom served through the King Philip Indian War; Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Mass.; and several other noted New England families. Through his father he is a direct descendant from Col. Samuel Chew, of Herrington, Anne Arundel county, Md., and of John Osburn, one of the early settlers of Loudoun county, Va.

Franklin Osburn, father of Frank Chew Osburn, was a son of Benjamin B. Osburn, born May 2, 1792, died Aug. 23, 1861, and his wife, Mary (Chew) Osburn, born Sept. 4, 1799, died Nov. 4, 1868, daughter of John Chew, of Alexandria and Loudoun counties, Va. Franklin Osburn was a Virginia planter in his early life and moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1865, there entering the lumber and cotton business. He also had business interests in Steubenville, Ohio. He married Henrietta Williams Warner.

Frank Chew Osburn, son of Franklin and Henrietta Williams (Warner) Osburn, was born in the home of his maternal grandparents, Griswold Eliot and Maria (Sheffield) Warner, on North Canal street, Allegheny City, Pa., Dec. 20, 1854. He attended private schools in Jefferson county, W. Va., and in Sewickley, Pa., and subsequently entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1874. From 1876 to 1879 he read law with John C. McCombs and James W. Over, and from 1880 to 1881 attended lectures at Columbia Law School, New York City. In the latter year he began professional practice in Pittsburgh and there has continued in legal work. In 1908 Mr. Osburn served as vice-president of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and in 1909 and 1910 was president of that body. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania and American Bar associations.

Long a Democrat, Mr. Osburn was on numerous occasions the candidate of this party for office. In 1888 he was a candidate for the State Senate, in 1892 ran for Congress, and in 1893 had the nomination for State Treasurer. In 1892 he was a member of the National Democratic Committee. Since 1896 he has been a Republican. Mr. Osburn's professional interests have absorbed him almost entirely, although he was a director of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh prior to its consolidation with the First-Second National Bank. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Osburn married, in Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1906, Virginia Claire Hays, daughter of Henry Blake and Mary (Howard) Hays, her father a member of the firm of J. H. Hays Coal Company, and a prominent figure in Pittsburgh coal operations for many years.

JOHN McLEOD—A graduate Mechanical Engineer, and thoroughly experienced by practical contact with engineering and managerial problems, Mr. McLeod now holds the responsible post of assistant to the president of the Carnegie Steel Company. At the age of fifty he retired from that same post and spent five years in leisurely contentment, greatly improving his game of golf and his health, for that healthful out-of-doors sport was his principal occupation. Five years, however, was all he could stand of a retired life and he "came back," finding his old position ready and waiting for him. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a descendant of John McLeod, who settled in Scotch Plains, N. J., and is a son of

Alexander and Sarah Ann (Mather) McLeod, his father a former secretary of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, of Wilmington, Del.

John McLeod was born in Wilmington, Del., May 30, 1855, and there completed the public school course, and prepared for college in the W. A. Reynolds School. He obtained his technical education at the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, there receiving his degree M. E., class of 1875. His first position was with the Edgemere Iron Works, now a part of the American Bridge Company, and, later he served as an inspector of bridges. He was next an inspector of bridges and building materials for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., and later he filled the position of inspector of materials with other railroads, serving the Baltimore & Ohio for three years in that capacity.

Mr. McLeod first settled in Pittsburgh, in 1892, joining the engineering corps of the Carnegie Steel Corporation as an assistant engineer of tests. Shortly afterward he was made chief engineer of tests, and still later, assistant to the president, a position he filled until 1905, when he retired. In 1910 he returned to the same position, assistant to the president of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, and still continues as such (1920).

In politics Mr. McLeod is a Republican, and in church relation, a member of Shadyside Presbyterian Church. His clubs are the Pittsburgh Country, the University, and the Duquesne. He is affiliated with lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, his chapter, Delta, of Wilmington, his lodge, Fellowship, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McLeod married, in Wilmington, Del., Lily Josephine Chandler, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Carpenter) Chandler. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are the parents of three sons: Norman Chandler, born in 1887; Donald Mathers, born in 1888; Ralph Carpenter, born in 1900.

S. JARVIS ADAMS—Nature has its course when a man lives well his life and after his death passes shortly from the memory of all but those bound to him by the ties of relationship. Equally true does she have her course when a citizen of prominence passes from his accustomed places, and, because men have benefited in large measure from the fruits of his talent and genius, he is held in grateful remembrance even by those who were not privileged to know him well. To the latter class belonged S. Jarvis Adams, whose long and useful career is reviewed in the following paragraphs, and whose death, July 5, 1918, took from Pittsburgh's community a citizen whose influence touched industrial, philanthropic, fraternal, social, and religious circles, and whose contributions to each were worthy and valued.

S. Jarvis Adams, son of Calvin and Cynthia (Gifford) Adams, was born at Oak Hill, Greene county, N. Y., April 21, 1837. He was one year old when his parents removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and still but a child when they located in Pittsburgh. His father, Calvin Adams, was a manufacturer, and enjoyed the distinction due to a pioneer in the manufacture of malleable iron in the United States, which he first manufactured in New York State. Later he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., seeking a larger and better field. Little time was required to convince him that he had not chosen the best location, and, since Pittsburgh was to be the metropolis of all that region and was likewise the center of the coal and iron production, he removed to that city, where he established the first malleable iron plant west of the Allegheny Mountains. As he was a man of foresight and unusual intelligence, his mind was open to liberal and progressive ideas. He planned broadly, making wise use of the means and opportunities for the successful accomplishment of his plans. Therefore, he found in Pittsburgh all the advantages of material and the means of transportation, together with the additional advantage of being the very center of coal and iron, as stored by nature. He organized the Pittsburgh Novelty Works and built up a prosperous business. He combined the genius of the inventor with the practical qualifications of a manufacturer and business man. Among his inventions were the hand coffee mill, which came into general use, and the Janus-faced lock. He also invented the spring snap, now universally used on watch chains, harness and in numberless other ways. In 1872 Mr. Adams sold his business, together with his manufactory. He was a man of ability and sterling integrity, a director in some of the strong financial institutions. He was a member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and very active in its building, being chairman of the building committee, giving his entire time to it, as well as contributing largely to the funds necessary for its erection. For many years he was active in Sunday school work, and in this relation was devoted to the welfare of the young. Later, Mr. Adams was vestryman and warden of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

S. Jarvis Adams was reared in Pittsburgh and educated in the public schools of the city and at Burlington College, under Bishop Doane, at this latter institution. The trend of his mind was in the direction of the industry established by his father. Arriving at his majority, he was associated with his father in the works that had been established by his father and of which the latter was head. In 1870 he established the business of an iron founder on his own account, which ultimately became the firm of S. Jarvis Adams & Company. He was endowed with original ability and independence, but at the same time inherited the talent or genius for invention for which his father was noted. His training qualified him for carrying on a large business enterprise in the same line of industry, and his close application to the business for which his firm was organized gave him remarkable success. The industry which he built up was of great value in itself and of relative importance in the industrial development and permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh. A man of singularly strong personality, he exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates, and toward the later in particular his conduct was ever marked by a degree of kindness and consideration which won for him their loyal support and hearty coöperation. Force and resolution, combined with a genial disposition, were depicted in his countenance, and his simple, dignified and affable manners attracted all who were brought into contact with him. He was one of the men who number friends in all classes of society.



J. L. Neeb

Mr. Adams' inventions were more numerous than those of his father, and all of them apply to the line of manufacturing established by himself and to kindred industries. He patented over one hundred of his inventions, the most notable of these being the Adams' Patent Jarring Machine, which revolutionized the method of moulding. The old way of moulding was to tamp the sand around the pattern, and, of course, the pressure could not be applied evenly, and the heavy metal when poured in pressed out in the weak places. In the Adams' jarring method the sand is packed properly by jarring the whole mould, causing the sand to settle evenly and compactly, and gives results which could not be obtained by any other method. Notably among the articles manufactured by this method were the balls manufactured by Mr. Adams and used in the manufacture of pipes and tubing. These were so superior to any other that could be made that Mr. Adams' firm manufactured practically all that were used in the United States. They also manufactured about ninety per cent. of the wagon boxes made in the United States. When Mr. Adams first went into business, one moulder was only able to turn out sixty moulds, or one hundred and twenty pieces a day, and when he retired from active business, by his new moulding process one moulder was turning out five hundred moulds, or four thousand pieces per day. All of Mr. Adams' inventions contributed to the development of his own factory, and at the same time came into general use throughout the country. In 1899 Mr. Adams retired from active business, but he retained financial interests in numerous enterprises until his death.

All movements tending toward civic betterment and municipal reform received from Mr. Adams active interest and energetic coöperation. He was a Republican in politics, but as far as possible removed from office-seeking, concentrating his energies on business and financial matters, though never failing to give due attention to public affairs and to cast his vote for the candidate of his party. In charitable and religious work he always took an earnest interest. He was an active member of Calvary Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman for several years. For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, a line of work that always specially appealed to him. He was one of the executive board of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and the board of managers of the Allegheny Cemetery. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order in both the Ancient York and Scottish Rite. In the former he was a Knight Templar, and in the latter he attained the thirty-second degree. His ancestry entitled him to membership in the Mayflower Society, and Sons of the American Revolution, and with both of these societies he was connected.

Mr. Adams married, Nov. 17, 1862, Emma Virginia Anshutz, daughter of Alfred P. and Eliza Jane (Holmes) Anshutz. Her great-grandfather, George Anshutz, is said to have built the first blast furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains. Her maternal grandfather, Shepley Ross Holmes, M. D., was a noted physician, and one of the first in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Adams has combined in admirable manner her social, religious and philanthropic duties, and the making of an ideal home for her husband and children, the three surviving children all married. The more than half century of their married life was marred in its perfect companionship and happiness only by the loss of two of their children. On Nov. 17, 1912, they celebrated their Golden Wedding. Mrs. Adams is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, vice-president of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Homoeopathic Hospital, vice-president and treasurer of the Free Kindergarten Association, and vice-president of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor. She is on the board of management of the Home for Aged Couples, the Home for Epileptics, and a member of the Pittsburgh Art Society. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and treasurer of the Block House Association, that society which preserved for posterity the historic "Block House" at the "Point," as well as numberless other deeds of patriotism. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Maj. Obadiah Holmes, who served in the militia and acted as a scout between Fort Pitt and Wheeling, Va. He was with the Colonel Crawford expedition in 1782 that resulted so disastrously and cost Colonel Crawford his life. He received a grant of land from the government for his Revolutionary service.

Children of S. Jarvis and Emma V. (Anshutz) Adams: 1. Ida Janette, married John Lake Garner, and resides in Los Angeles, Cal.; children: i. Emma Virginia, married Alfred B. Hastings; ii. Janette Adams, married Kenneth Carothers Grant; child, John Garner; iii. John Lake, Jr., married Celeste Dorr; child, Fred Dorr. 2. Calvin Jarvis, deceased. 3. Alfred Holmes, deceased. 4. Marcellin Cote, married Ida E. Bright, of New Haven, Conn.; child, Emma Virginia. 5. Stephen Jarvis, Jr., married Margaret W. Jones.

These are the outstanding facts in S. Jarvis Adams' life, and this article stands as a memorial to a man of vision and mental brilliance, whose keen practicality was blended with a softer, finer nature that added a genuine love and tender regard to the admiration felt for the industrial leader.

JOHN LOUIS NEEB—To recall the lives of some men a space of twenty-five years is a long stride into the shadows of oblivion, but to turn back the hands of time more than a quarter of a century to the lifetime of John Louis Neeb is only to take a step to yesterday. This is because the influence of his active, useful life survives in a journalistic institution to which he devoted his best talents and efforts, and since the work of his manhood was worthy in the highest degree, a part of his reward is to live, first in the hearts of those who knew him, and second in the continued service to the community of the "Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund," of which he was for almost half a century joint owner under the title "Freiheits Freund."

The family of Neeb is of German ancestry, and Rietstap designates it as of Leyden, Holland, and Tiral, with arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, a heart gules, surmounted by a trefoil vert and pierced fesswise by an arrow azure, feathered gules; the point to the sinister.
Crest—A sun in splendor or, between two buffalo horns gules and argent.

John L. Neeb, son of Casper and Catharine (Paulin) Neeb, was born in Naumheim, near Giessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 10, 1819. His father was a cooper in calling, and in 1832 brought his children to the United States, the mother of the family having died in Germany. They landed in Baltimore, Md., later moved to Chambersburg, Pa., and after five years went to Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, where Casper Neeb died about 1870. John Louis Neeb became an apprentice in the office of the "Freiheits Freund," a German newspaper of Chambersburg, when sixteen years of age. In 1837 this paper was moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., by its owner, Victor Scriba, at the solicitation of the German residents of the latter place. Mr. Scriba brought with him John Louis Neeb and his cousin, William Neeb, who were his assistants in the printing office. The paper prospered greatly in its new home, and John Louis Neeb, retaining his connection with the journal, advanced through positions of increasing responsibility to a half ownership. He gained this interest, Jan. 1, 1848, and on July 1, 1850, his cousin, William Neeb, returned to Pittsburgh after a two years' absence in Boston, Mass., and purchased the other half, Mr. Scriba retiring from its management. Mr. Neeb had played an important part in the upbuilding of the paper's prestige to the point at which it then stood, and with the coöperation of his cousin the "Freiheits Freund" was lifted to an even higher plane of journalistic standing. The paper was noted for its liberal and enlightened views, its sturdy championship of the right, and its elevated moral standing. The careers of John Louis and William Neeb were intimately interwoven with the record of the "Freiheits Freund," and through its pages they wielded a far-reaching influence upon the life of the city.

Mr. Neeb was first a Whig and later a Republican in political faith, and while he took a fearless and uncompromising stand in public matters that merited attention, he steadfastly refused to enter the race for political office. All philanthropic and charitable enterprises knew his helpful interest, and his private charities were practiced to an extent that few knew, but which were productive of wide-spread good. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a member of several German fraternal orders, and officially connected with numerous institutions of the city.

John Louis Neeb married, in November, 1848, Amanda Malvina Allison, daughter of Richard Allison. Children: Harry Adolph, a sketch of whom follows; Albert and Otto, died in infancy; Amelia Mary, Frank Casper, and Alfred Rudolph, all deceased.

John Louis Neeb died July 15, 1896. Pittsburgh journalism sustained a heavy loss. The wide circle of friends who were bound to him by his many graces and virtues of mind and heart felt the keenest loss, while in the circle of his home there came a sorrow brightened only by the precious memories left behind him. The mother of the family survived her husband eighteen years, her death occurring July 26, 1914. This record closes with a brief quotation from the many columns written concerning his life by contemporary editors. "A life of great business ability was ended by the death of John Louis Neeb. His was a life of high ambition. He was a man of many friends, and his death is deeply regretted by all those who were fortunate enough to possess his friendship."

HARRY ADOLPH NEEB—In connection in presiding capacity with a Pittsburgh journal eighty-five years old in the city, Mr. Neeb has his Pittsburgh affiliations rooted deep in the past, while he is also officially identified with organizations and institutions that represent the most modern and progressive industrial achievement of the day. His relations to the life of his native city are manifold, and he has met the obligations of citizenship with public-spirited, willing service. The name of Neeb has in his career gained representation and influence in fields of vital importance to the welfare of Pittsburgh.

Son of John Louis and Amanda Malvina (Allison) Neeb, Harry Adolph Neeb was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1850. He first attended the public schools of his native city, and pursued advanced studies in the University of Western Pennsylvania. His business career began in his father's newspaper office, where he learned the details of all departments of journalism. He has never left the field in which the family has gained such eminence, and is now president of the Neeb-Hirsch Publishing Company, publishers of the "Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund." In lines far removed from journalism, Mr. Neeb has acquired important connections. He is treasurer and director of the American Vanadium Company, director and treasurer of the Standard Chemical Company, and director and treasurer of the Rosanoff Process Company. The Standard Chemical Company is among the pioneer and largest producers of radium in the world, the first concern to produce commercially this valuable product. Steel manufacture has known no more revolutionizing innovation than the introduction into general use of vanadium, and in the development of the Peruvian fields, the largest known deposits of vanadium in the world, and in the invasion of industry with this remarkable metal, Mr. Neeb has borne full share of responsibility, his contributions those of initiative and mature judgment.

Mr. Neeb is a Republican in political faith, a supporter of all movements for civic improvement, and a loyal friend of good government. He is a member of the board of managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, and is a life member of the Humane Society. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, the Academy of Science and Arts, the Duquesne, Lincoln Press, and Automobile clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Travel Club of America.

Mr. Neeb married, Aug. 22, 1904, Ida M. (Ingham) Neeb, daughter of John B. and Catherine (Neeb) Ingham, of Allegheny, Pa., and widow of Frank Casper Neeb, whom she married, Nov. 6, 1884; he died Feb. 1, 1902. Mrs. Neeb, like her husband, is active in philanthropic work, and is well known socially. She was educated in public and private schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. She is a member of several clubs, among them the Tuesday Musical Club. She is a member of

Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Neeb's father, John B. Ingham, was one of the pioneer contractors of Allegheny, and was prominent in the affairs of his city for many years.

JOHN H. STRAUB—Pittsburgh has furnished the field of endeavor for three generations of the family of Straub, founded in this city in 1830 by John N. Straub. John N. Straub was succeeded by his son, John H. Straub, whose death occurred in 1901, and the present day representative of the line in Pittsburgh business is Walter S. Straub, grandson of the founder. John N. Straub came from Baltimore, Md., to Pittsburgh, making the journey on foot at a time when the metropolis of to-day was but a town, and in 1832 opening a brewery that prospered in large degree and was operated under the name of John N. Straub & Company. In 1883 a merger was made with the Eberhardt & Ober Company, and the business that he had inaugurated and guided in such prosperous paths lost its distinctive identity. John N. Straub married Elizabeth Lang, who died April 23, 1888, and he survived her until Nov. 18, 1891.

John H. Straub, son of John N. and Elizabeth (Lang) Straub, was born in Allegheny City (Pittsburgh), Pa., Dec. 19, 1851. He attended the schools of his native city and the Western University, and upon the completion of his studies in these institutions went to Darmstadt, Germany, where he supplemented his general scholastic training with courses in chemistry and music. Upon his return to the United States he became associated with his father in the affairs of the Straub Brewing Company, and for many years held the office of treasurer of that firmly founded, substantial concern. In the organization of this company he was a potent force, his wise business judgment aiding largely in the determination of its policy, and his fair-mindedness, democratic nature, and friendly good will contributing in generous measure to the maintenance of cordial and satisfactory relations in the plant. Mr. Straub was a Republican in political faith, never an office holder, yet a believer in the principles of his party and a worker for its success. He was a member of the Masonic order and a communicant of Grace Reformed Church.

John H. Straub married, April 26, 1877, Caroline E., daughter of Carl John and Louise (Hatry) Schultz. Carl John Schultz was the founder and principal owner of the Schultz Bridge and Iron Company, of McKees Rocks, Pa., now a part of the organization of the American Bridge Company. He was a native of Germany, there educated for the profession of architecture, and after coming to the United States was for a time engaged in professional and technical pursuits prior to the establishment of the company bearing his name, as the head of which he became prominent in bridge building circles, first in the construction of wooden and then of iron bridges. He was a resident of East Birmingham, public spiritedly active in public affairs, and filled a position of responsibility and importance in his community. He served for fourteen years on the Central Board of Education, presented the South Side schools with a library, was one of the staunchest friends of education, and served as burgess of South Side. His wife died Feb. 21, 1900, and his death occurred a little more than a year later, April 13, 1901.

John H. and Caroline E. (Schultz) Straub had children, Walter S., of whom further; and Louise Emilie, who married Henry Oliver Evans, an attorney of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of Oliver and Louise.

Walter S. Straub was educated in the Bethlehem Preparatory School and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He is now associated with the Vacuum Oil Company. Mr. Straub has a long and honorable military record, including almost two years of service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He attended the 1916 officers' training camp at Plattsburg and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps. In that capacity he was ordered to the first officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, at its close being assigned to the 304th Supply Train at Camp Meade, where he became adjutant to the train commander. He was ordered overseas, Dec. 6, 1917, and in France was stationed at La Pallice as motor transportation officer, where he established the first American works at what later became Base No. 5, one of the largest motor bases in France, being the first American officer assigned to that area. On March 12, 1918, he was located at Meaux, France, to receive convoy instructions from the French, and there was granted a license as convoy pilot, being assigned to duty with a French supply unit. On May 30, he was transferred to Marseilles, later becoming convoy pilot of the 309th Supply Train of the 84th Division, serving with that division until after the armistice. He was for a time at the headquarters of the 79th Division at Verdun, before sailing for the United States, where he received an honorable discharge.

He has continued active in military affairs in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and has been given the rank of captain in the 18th Regiment. It is interesting to note that this is the same organization in which, under the name of the Duquesne Greys, his father held the rank of major, serving on the staff of Governor Hartranft. Major Straub was in active service during the riots of 1877, when he was placed in charge of the commissary, charged with rationing the Philadelphia troops.

Captain Straub married Rachel McClintock, daughter of J. R. and Elizabeth (Arbathnot) McClintock. They are the parents of four children: Walter S., Elizabeth A., Graham, and Rachel Graham.

ALBERT HENRY CHILDS—Albert H. Childs, who was long identified with the iron business in Pittsburgh, was born in old Allegheny, Nov. 29, 1839, and is a son of Harvey and Jane (Lowrie) Childs, the former named for many years having been a leading shoe merchant in Pittsburgh. Jane Lowrie was a sister of Judge Walter Lowrie, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Receiving his early education in the private schools of Pittsburgh, Mr. Childs entered Yale University in September, 1857, and was graduated in the class of 1861. He began his career in the manufacture of cotton, and was associated with the Hope Cotton Mills, of Pittsburgh, until 1869, when the plant was completely destroyed by fire. Thereafter he entered the iron commis-

sion business, and for thirty-six years continued in this field of activity. Retiring from business in 1905, he has since devoted his time to personal interests, and to his duties as director in various financial institutions, business enterprises and charitable organizations, namely: Citizens' Traction Company, Exchange National Bank, Fidelity Title Trust Company, Monongahela Inclined Plane Company, Standard Underground Cable Company. He has also spent much time in travel. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Homoeopathic Hospital, member of the board of trustees of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Childs has been a member of the University Club, of New York City, since 1884, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Golf Club of Pittsburgh, the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, and Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1864 Mr. Childs married Nannie McDowell Price, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Starling Winston, resides in New York City, where he is a member of Boabright & Company, Inc., bonds; married Jennie Coffin, of Lynn, Mass.; children: Starling Winston, Jr., Edward Coffin, Richard Storrs, Barbara Winston. 2. Clara Courtney, became the wife of Winfield K. Shiras, of Pittsburgh; an attorney; children: Winfield K., Jr., Yale College, class of 1923; Anne McDowell, Bryn Mawr College, class of 1924.

Mr. Childs' brother, Col. James H. Childs, was killed in action during the Civil War at the battle of Antietam.

J. CHARLES WILSON—This record touches upon the lives of three generations of the line of Wilson—Samuel Wilson, founder alike of this American branch of the family and of the business that has been held in the name for almost three-quarters of a century; J. Charles Wilson, president of the A. & S. Wilson Company, and prominent Pittsburgh citizen; and the sons of J. Charles Wilson, who are their father's associates in business and who achieved meritorious military record in the World War. Through the activity of these representatives of the family the name of Wilson has become inseparably associated with substantial achievement and progress in Pittsburgh, its long time home.

Samuel Wilson was born March 19, 1825, in County Down, Ireland, son of Adam and Agnes (Moreland) Wilson. He was educated in his native land and there grew to manhood, coming in 1850 to the United States, and joining his brothers, Alexander and Joseph, in Pittsburgh. In 1852 they formed the partnership of A. & S. Wilson, contractors and builders, a firm which has ever since, through all the changes of time, circumstances and reorganization, maintained and strengthened the commanding position to which, in the early years of its existence, it rapidly attained. This success was very largely due to the industry and energy, the courage and fidelity to principle which, throughout his career, were Samuel Wilson's predominant characteristics. As a true citizen Mr. Wilson willingly gave his influence and support to the furtherance of all good measures that conserved the interest of good government. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was quietly but unostentatiously charitable. He was a member of the Third United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilson was one of the early directors of the Union National Bank, and continued as director until his death. He was one of the board of directors of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in which position he was succeeded by his son, J. Charles Wilson. He was a man of mature judgment, ready to meet every obligation of life with the confidence and courage born of conscious personal ability and an habitual regard for what is right and best in the sphere of human activities.

Mr. Wilson married Eliza Mitchell, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Johnston)Mitchell, and they became the parents of the following children: Adam, died Dec. 17, 1912; J. Charles, of whom further; Mary Johnston, died Sept. 13, 1912; Howard Mitchell; Victor Grant, died in May, 1920; Clara Jane; Emma Eliza; Agnes Mitchell; James Ingram Moreland; Harry, and Oscar.

Mr. Wilson was most domestic in his tastes, and was never so happy as at his own fireside. His death, which occurred April 13, 1891, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her sterling citizens who in every relation of life had stood as an upright, honorable man.

J. Charles Wilson, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Mitchell) Wilson, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1857. He obtained his education in the old Second Ward schools, at the Pittsburgh High School, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He then learned the carpenter's trade under his father, and worked under him for some years, acquiring all details of the business. On Feb. 9, 1887, he became a member of the firm of A. & S. Wilson, and upon the death of his father, in 1891, Mr. Wilson, together with his brother, Adam Wilson, took over the business. Incorporation was made in 1902 as A. & S. Wilson Company, and it thus continued until the death of Adam Wilson in 1912, since which time J. Charles Wilson has been president of the company. Mr. Wilson is first vice-president of the Builders' Exchange of Pittsburgh, and is a leader in the business in which his life has been passed.

Mr. Wilson has important philanthropic connections, and is as well known in civic and fraternal circles as in the business world. He is president of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, having succeeded the late John B. Jackson in this office. He was formerly a director of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary. Politically he is a Republican, but has never accepted office. His club is the Union, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wilson holds the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, in the Masonic order, and is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Wilson married, April 8, 1891, Nellie Blanche Allen, daughter of Adam R. and Alice (Read) Allen, of Pittsburgh, and they have the following children: 1. Fauline Elizabeth, educated in Pittsburgh schools and St. Margaret's School; married John Nesbit McDonald, of McDonald, Pa., and has children: John N., Jr., Ann, and Joseph. 2. Joseph Charles, Jr., born June 20, 1893; educated in Pittsburgh schools and Carnegie Technical



Chas. Wilson

Institute. He enlisted in the American army for service on the Mexican border during 1915 and 1916, and was a member of Troop H, First Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. In August, 1917, he enlisted in the Royal Air Forces, at Toronto, Canada, and was commissioned second lieutenant before going over seas. In January, 1918, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was seriously wounded in air combat, July 19, 1918. He was awarded the distinguished flying service cross and other recognitions of valor. He returned to Pittsburgh after being honorably discharged from the service, and is now vice-president of the A. & S. Wilson Company, of Pittsburgh. He married Mary McKee, daughter of D. F. McKee, of Oakmont, Pa. 3. Lawrence Allen, born in July, 1895, educated in Pittsburgh schools and Chamberlain Military Academy of New York, enlisted in the Royal Air Forces at Toronto, Canada, in January, 1918. He went over seas in June, 1918, attained the rank of first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged at the end of the war. Returning to Pittsburgh, he became associated with the A. & S. Wilson Company, of which he is now a director. He married Marian King, of Pittsburgh. 4. Maitland Alexander, born Nov. 28, 1900.

ALFRED V. D. WATTERSON—It was given to Alfred V. D. Watterson to attain eminence in his profession, the law, and at the same time to come to fill a place of such diverse usefulness in his community that at his death his loss could not be named the misfortune of any group of men, but the sorrow of an entire community. He took much time from his legal and business interests for movements more broadly affecting the public good, and in the course of a life that was cut short in its prime he proved himself a loyal friend of the cause of education and his church. Pittsburgh was proud to number him among her sons, though he held that place but by adoption, and in devoted, useful service he proved himself worthy of the name.

Mr. Watterson was the youngest of the eleven children of John Sylvester and Sarah (McAfee) Watterson, and was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., Oct. 4, 1855. After attending the parochial school of his birthplace he entered Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md., and was graduated from that institution June 27, 1875. Ten years later the college honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Soon after his graduation he came to Pittsburgh, studying law in the office of the late Major Mercer Brown, father of Judge Marshall Brown, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar Dec. 21, 1879. In 1892 Mr. Watterson formed a partnership with Ambrose B. Reid under the firm name of Watterson and Reid, an association that endured until Mr. Reid's election in 1911, to the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

Mr. Watterson confined his legal activities to civil law, and in the course of his practice achieved statewide reputation as an attorney of learning and ability, energetic and successful in the prosecution of litigation, trustworthy and dependable in the administration of the many important financial obligations committed to his care. He was a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, respected for his ability and attainments by his professional brethren and the laity alike. He was associated with a number of the leading business institutions of the city in professional and advisory capacity, and at his death was attorney and director of the Real Estate Trust Company, offices he held for about seventeen years. He was also attorney and director of the City Insurance Company of the city of Pittsburgh, director of the Devillier Land Company, and a former director of the Anchor Savings Bank, which he served for ten years.

Mr. Watterson's political sympathies were Democratic, and although he believed firmly in the principles of his party he was ever ready to lay aside factional prejudices and differences and to work on a non-partisan basis for the welfare and advancement of his city. For ten years he was president of the board of managers of the St. Francis Hospital, and was also a member of the advisory board of Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, and chairman of the advisory board of Mount St. Mary's College, of Emmitsburg, Md. His interest in his college and his devotion to her service endured throughout his entire life, and for twenty-six years he was president of the National Alumni Association of Mount St. Mary's College, his enthusiastic leadership rallying her sons in constant, practical support of their *alma mater.*

In the affairs of his church, the Roman Catholic, both local and national, Mr. Watterson took responsible and prominent part. He was an organizer and charter member, in the Pittsburgh district, of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Columbus Club, of Pittsburgh, of which he was for seven years president, the Catholic Club, of New York, and the Apollo Club, of which he was president for two years. For more than thirty years he was a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, of Pittsburgh, for the greater part of this time a member of the church committee, tireless in his efforts in the extension of its work.

Mr. Watterson married (first) Mary Augusta Jeffords, of Altoona, Pa. He married (second) Caroline Grace Gloninger, born July 15, 1864, daughter of John Ringold and Mary (Ledlie) Gloninger. Children, all of his second marriage: 1. Alfred, deceased. 2. Florence Agnes, married Wesley Haines, who served in the World War in Headquarters' Company, One Hundred and Seventh Field Artillery, Twenty-eighth Division, with the rank of corporal, participating without injury in many important actions in which his regiment was engaged. 3. Hubert Sebastian, served in France with Company K, Three Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, and was severely wounded during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Oct. 11, 1918, spending ten months in the hospital and being honorably discharged from the service in August, 1919. He is a student in the Carnegie Institute of Technology. 4. Hilary D., a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, now an architect, served in the United States Aviation Corps during the war. 5. Raymond S., deceased. 6. Bertrand G., educated in Mount St. Mary's College and Reno Hall College, of Pittsburgh, now employed with the American Steel Com-

pany. There was one child of Mr. Watterson's first marriage, Alice Augusta, who married Cyril J. McCann, of Pittsburgh.

Alfred V. D. Watterson died Feb. 20, 1918. Expressions of regret, spoken and written, personal and formal, came from the many spheres of his activity to the family that had been his joy and pride and the inspiration of much of his best work. At the annual reunion of the National Alumni Association of Mount St. Mary's College in June, following his death, memorial resolutions were adopted, eloquent tributes of esteem were paid by his former co-workers, and it was ordered that a bronze tablet be placed in his honor in the College Chapel. The resolutions said, in part:

> Were we to sum up in one word the life of him whose memory we honor to-day, it would be that he lived his years wearing beautiful tapestries of virtue. In our generation the "Mount" has had no more devoted servant than he. He was never ungenerous or forgetful in the busy and active years of his professional career in that service. His personal life, lived under the scrutiny of men, shines out clear and unimpeached. Success in his profession came to him early in life and he possessed the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Length of years might well have been expected by Mr. Watterson, but additional time was not necessary for him to realize high ideals of service, commendable standards of practical accomplishment, and the fulfillment of his every duty. He wasted no opportunity, and his life was complete in every element and relation.

ALAN W. WOOD—Receiving traditions of industrial usefulness from three generations of his name who preceded him in iron and steel manufacture, Alan W. Wood, a Pittsburgher of two decades ago, became in his time one of the foremost representatives of an industry that is a rich source of the greatness of the city of to-day. Dedicated to his memory not alone for sterling achievements in the world of business, this record is penned in tribute to a man who aspired and attained to high aims in the ordinary relations of life, and who carried constantly with him an atmosphere of strength and cheer.

Alan W. Wood was a son of W. Dewees and Rosalind (Gilpin) Wood, descendant of an old Pennsylvania family long resident in Philadelphia. Alan W. Wood was born in Philadelphia in 1850, and in the following year was brought by his parents to Pittsburgh, where his education was obtained. Early in young manhood he became associated with the great steel manufacturing industry founded by his father, and was elected secretary and treasurer of the McKeesport plant of the W. Dewees Wood Company. As advancing years and failing strength made his administrative burdens too heavy for the elder Wood, Alan W. Wood assumed an increasing share of executive responsibility in the organization, and was the virtual head of the noted company. After the death of W. Dewees Wood, the founder, his three sons, Alan W., Thomas D. and Richard G., were associated in the ownership and management of the business. In 1901 the plant was purchased by the United States Steel Corporation for a sum said to be the largest ever paid for a sheet steel mill. Not long after his retirement from the business, Mr. Wood moved to New York, and for the remainder of his life made his home in that city.

Standing out above his eminence as a powerful man of industry is the interest that attaches to Mr. Wood's personal relation to the organization of which he was a head. During his connection with the company he was acquainted with everyone of its employes, knew their domestic needs and circumstances, and came to their aid with advice and financial assistance when the recipient of his kindness was unaware that his plight was known. Modern industrial methods include, as far as possible, such welfare work among plant personnel, but Mr. Wood's activity along this line antedated such organized effort and sprang solely from a warmly sympathetic nature and a generous heart. Mr. Wood was a Republican in political faith, but was independent in his support of such men or measures as he deemed able and just. Among his memberships were those in the Republican and Pittsburgh clubs.

Alan W. Wood married (first) Nannie Knox, daughter of David Smith and Rebecca (Page) Knox, and sister of Philander C. Knox. They were the parents of one child, W. Dewees, who died unmarried, April 18, 1916, at San Diego, Cal., where he had resided for a number of years. Mr. Wood married (second) Frances Alberta Carrier, and their children were: 1. Parke Carrier, deceased; married Edna Rolfe, of Pittsburgh, deceased. They resided in Pittsburgh for sometime, Parke C. Wood being employed in the W. Dewees Wood Mills at McKeesport, then lived for many years at Hayden, Colo. Their children were: Elizabeth, married John Snook, of Pueblo, Colo.; Alan W., Alberta, Parke C., Jr., Edward Rolfe, and Louise. 2. Rosalind, married Walter Duff, of Craig, Colo.; they have one child, Walter Wood Duff. 3. Roland G., a sketch of whom follows. 4. Anita, married William H. Hays, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and they have four children: William H., 3rd, Alan, Crossan, and Anita. 5. Alberta, married Crosby C. McLean, and they are the parents of: Crosby C., Jr., Rosalind, and Charles B. 6. Laura Gilpin, married Edward H. Jennings, Jr., of Pittsburgh. and they have three children: Edward H., 3rd, Jane, and Evans. 7. Helen Foster, married Robert Addison Lyne, of Pittsburgh, and they are parents of one child, Helen.

Mr. Wood died in New York City, Aug. 13, 1905, in his sixty-fifth year. The news of his passing was received in Pittsburgh with emotions of sincerest respect and sorrow. At the McKeesport Mills, although it had been four years since he had official connection with the business, associates of former days gathered in the midst of silent machinery and bore witness of their regard for their friend and benefactor. His record stands as an honorable monument to a man who lived nobly and unselfishly in the unwavering esteem of all who knew him.

ROLAND G. WOOD—A native son of Pittsburgh, Roland G. Wood has won honorable position among the younger business men of his city as a member of the firm of Wood & Pugh, investment securities. He is one of Pittsburgh's sons who were missed from their places



Steele H. Roberts

during the World War, and who returned from the work of war to the work of peace. He is a son of Alan W. and Frances Alberta (Carrier) Wood (q. v.).

Roland G. Wood was born in Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1888. He was educated in Brennan's private school, Pittsburgh, and St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass. He left school in 1908, and at once secured a clerical position with the National Tube Company, remaining with that company until 1913. He was variously engaged during the following three years, and in 1916 established the firm, Wood & Pugh, investment brokers and dealers in investment securities, the business of the firm being with investors. They are members of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, and are well known in financial circles.

On April 4, 1918, Mr. Wood enlisted as a private in the United States Army Aviation Service. He enlisted at Fort Slocum and was sent to Curtiss Field, Buffalo, N. Y., for training. He was in the service fifteen months, and was honorably discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. Mr. Wood is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Country Club.

Mr. Wood married, in Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1910, Louise McKinney, daughter of William S. McKinney (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of two sons: Roland G. (2), and W. Grant Wood. The family attend the Episcopal Church of the Ascension. The family home is at No. 4724 Wallingford street, Pittsburgh, East End.

STEELE FOSTER ROBERTS—During the period of life of the associates of the active years of Steele Foster Roberts there will be no need for the Roberts Memorial Fund except as it shall foster and further work in which he would have been actively engaged had his span of life been longer, for in the hearts of his wide circle of friends and associates is his most intimate memorial and the assurance of his greatest appreciation. This record, preserved in the history of the city of his birth and the scene of his labors, shall confine itself to the outline of his career, and quotations from the pens of those who were his close associates.

Mr. Roberts was a son of John Marks and Elizabeth Porter (Steele) Roberts, and grandson of Joseph H. Roberts, a native of Manchester, England, who came to the United States with his wife, Sarah (Whitaker) Roberts, in 1830, settling in Pittsburgh. John Marks Roberts was a well known jeweler of Pittsburgh, and in 1848 established the firm which afterward became E. P. Roberts & Sons.

Steele Foster Roberts was born in Pittsburgh, June 11, 1850, attended the public schools of his native city and the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he entered his father's business and, the death of the founder occurring that year, continued in the establishment under his uncle, the Hon. Thomas H. Steele who conducted its affairs until 1875. In that year the firm became E. P. Roberts & Sons, the members Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Roberts, Steele F. Roberts, C. W. Roberts, and John M. Roberts, Jr. In 1906 the business was incorporated, with Mr. Roberts as president. Few men in the jewelry trade were so widely known as he. His reputation was national, and he exerted a powerful influence in organizing the trade, standardizing its methods, strengthening its credit, and increasing its prestige in the public eye. He organized the Jewelers' 24 Karat Club of Pittsburgh, and he was a member of the executive committee of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association, both of which he served as president. The following appeared in a trade journal at the time of his death:

> The accession of Mr. Roberts to the ranks of the organized trade inaugurated, in a sense, a new epoch in association history. Previous to that time there were those who claimed that the different associations were but poorly representative of the trade at large, inasmuch as their membership did not comprise the large jewelry houses of high standing. For this reason, the organization leaders regarded with special gratification the accession of Mr. Roberts to their ranks, but they did not then realize to the full the extraordinary enthusiasm, energy, ability, and unselfishness of their new acquisition. It is to the credit of the organized trade that these qualities * * * were given prompt recognition in his elevation to the presidency of the National Association, his efficient work in this position entitling him to the honor of a second term, which was appreciatively recorded. It is a trite saying that if you wish to know a man thoroughly you should question his neighbors, and the fact that the members of the Pittsburgh 24-Karat Club elected and reëlected him their president is his neighbors' tribute to his fine character, broad mind, and amiable personality. If it be true that his enthusiasm in the cause may have hastened his death, the fact will add still further to the sorrow which his host of friends in the trade will feel on hearing the sad news of his sudden passing away.

In recognition of Mr. Roberts' valuable services to the jewelry trade a Roberts' Memorial Fund was established to be invested and controlled by the American Retail Jewelers' Association for the advancement of association work and general trade betterment. In addition to his connection with the organizations previously mentioned, Mr. Roberts was a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Pennsylvania Jewelers' Association. He was a life member of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was a member of the Oakmont, Country, and Pennwood clubs, a governor of the last named. His political belief was Republican. In religion he was a Methodist, a trustee of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

Steele Foster Roberts married (first), April 29, 1880, Martha Jane, daughter of Dennis and Jane Leonard, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of three children, of whom one survives, Jeane Elizabeth. He married (second), Sept. 17, 1904, Jeannette B., daughter of Washington and Sophia (Gray) Bartley, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Roberts died Feb. 9, 1913. No concluding sentence could be more fitting than the heartfelt remark of a friend:

> Steele F. Roberts was first of all a man and a gentleman, with all the virtues that term implies, chief of which is a love for one's fellows, and this virtue was truly exemplified in his life.

CHARLES HARRY BRACKEN, LL. B.—In the group of professional men who are holding the city of Pittsburgh in the front line of progress, Charles Henry Bracken, LL. B., is a prominent figure.

Mr. Bracken comes of one of the very earliest families who located in Western Pennsylvania. Rev. Reid Bracken came to this section in 1778. He was the pioneer minister who founded the historic Mt. Nebo Church in Butler county, and his devoted labors did much to cheer and encourage the early settlers whose lives were, at best, full of hardship. Reid Bracken, Second, was the son of this pioneer divine, and the next in line is Charles Covert Bracken, who married Jennie Martin. Both were born in Butler county, Pa., and they now reside in the Carrick district of Pittsburgh.

Charles Harry Bracken, LL. B., is a son of Charles Covert and Jennie (Martin) Bracken. He was born in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., April 7, 1886. The family removing to Pittsburgh in the eighth year of his age, the boy attended the public schools of this city, and was graduated from the Central High School in the class of 1905. For his higher education he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the class of 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered upon his career immediately, returning to Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in the following year. Subsequently he was admitted to the higher courts, both of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the United States.

During the twelve years in which Mr. Bracken has continued the practice of law, he has handled largely corporation and municipal practice. He has attained more than ordinary eminence in the profession, and has won a position of dignity among his colleagues. He is a director of the Carrick Bank, also a director of the Bletcher-Anchors Company.

Mr. Bracken's name is identified with civic progress in various ways. He was a corporator of Brentwood Borough, and has served since its organization as Borough Counsel. He has also served upon the school board of the borough as secretary. Politically, he supports the principles of the Republican party.

In fraternal circles Mr. Bracken is well known. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, is a member of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; of Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and also of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a popular member of the South Hills Country Club.

On July 12, 1911, Mr. Bracken married Olive May, daughter of William R., and Margaret (Hawks) McShane. Mrs. Bracken is a graduate of the California State Normal School, of California, Pa., and for some time taught in the public schools of Pittsburgh. She is now active in many civic interests, and is identified with several of the leading women's clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Bracken have three children: William Charles; Harry Oliver; and Jean Mildred.

The family are members of the Spencer Methodist Episcopal Church, of Carrick, in which Mr. Bracken is a member of the board of trustees.

BRICE WALTER LEMMON—Brice Walter Lemmon, president of the B. W. Lemmon Company, of Pittsburgh, is a man of broad business experience in the automobile world, and is placing his company in the forefront of progress in this section.

Mr. Lemmon is a son of Walter Reed and Mary Elizabeth (May) Lemmon. The elder Mr. Lemmon was secretary of the Lemmon, Arnold & Hamilton Casket Company, now the National Casket Company, of Pittsburgh.

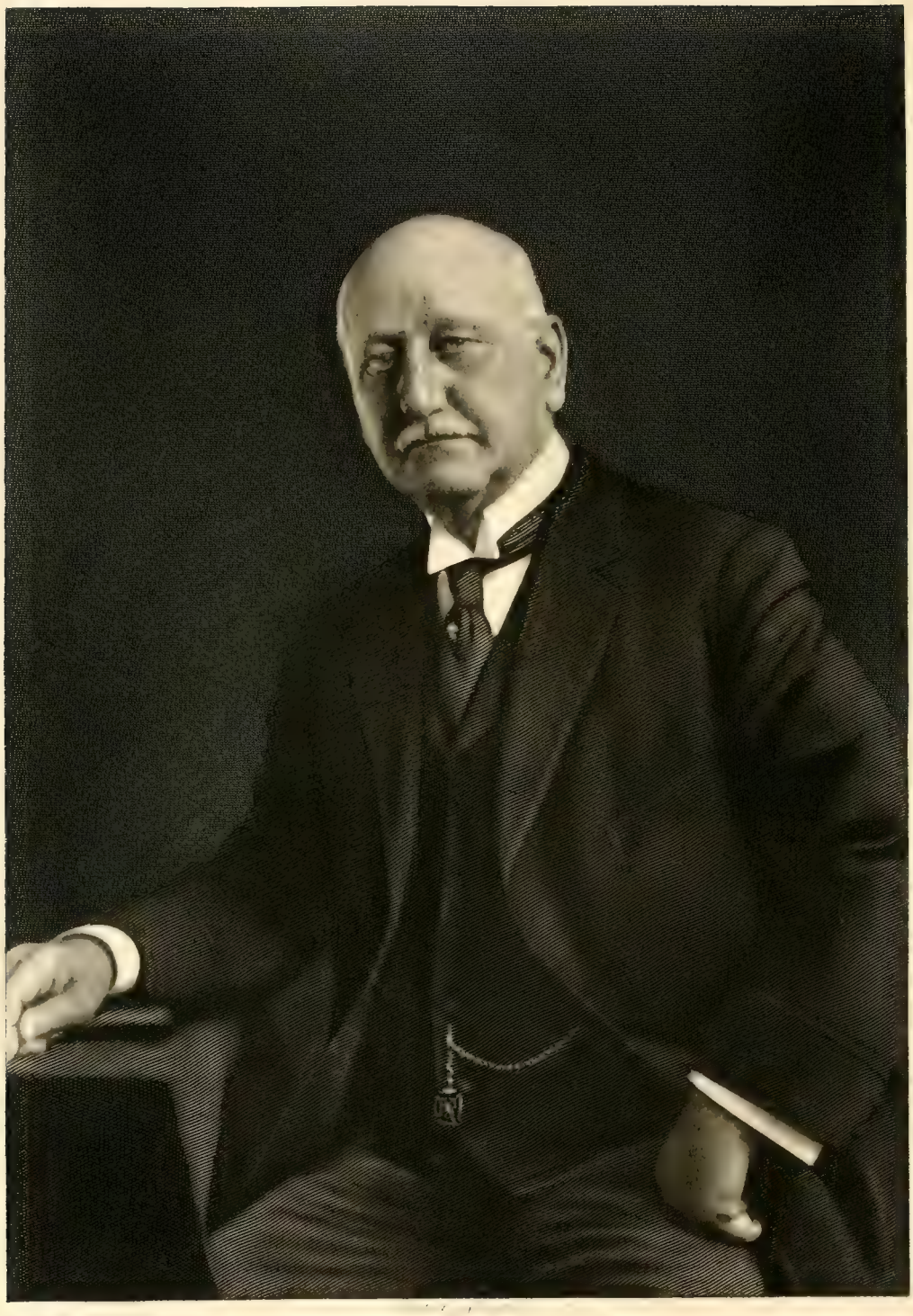
Receiving his early education at the Hill School, of Pottstown, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1907, Mr. Lemmon entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He at once entered the business world, starting as salesman for the Oldsmobile Company of Pittsburgh. His ability was apparent from the first, and he was recognized as a young man who would not long remain in a subordinate position. He was made assistant manager of the company early in 1914, then in August of that year, in association with G. S. Morrow, Mr. Lemmon took over the interests of the local Oldsmobile Company. On Aug. 1, 1916, he bought out the interest of Mr. Morrow and became the active president of the company. Beginning with about fifteen employees, he has developed the business of the company until now sixty-eight people are regularly required to handle the business. In 1920 the company discontinued handling the Oldsmobile cars, and became distributors in this district for the Cole Aero Eight cars. The business, already a leading automobile interest of Pittsburgh, is rapidly growing, and bids fair to outstrip many of its competitors.

Mr. Lemmon, like so many other young men of the day, dropped the business in which he was making such excellent headway to follow the colors overseas. He served as lieutenant in the Air Service, enlisting in the fall of 1917 and serving until January, 1919, at the General Air Service headquarters in Paris. He was mustered out at Garden City, Long Island.

Socially Mr. Lemmon is very popular. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Automobile Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Field Club, the Country Club, University Club, and the Kiwanis Club. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious convictions place his membership in the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and also of the West Penn Cot Club. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Lemmon is fond of out-of-door sports, especially golf and tennis.

Mr. Lemmon married, Dec. 15, 1915, in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh, Harriet DeForest Haskell, daughter of Ledyard S. and Jean Rider (DeForest) Haskell, of this city, and they have two children: Jean Elizabeth and Harriet Haskell Lemmon. Mr. Lemmon's city residence is at No. 6429 Bartlett street, and his summer home at Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio.

FERDINAND G. AFFELDT—Ferdinand G. Affeldt, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the B. W. Lemmon Company, of Pittsburgh, is widely known in automobile circles, both here and in Michigan.



Geo. L. Peabody

Mr. Affeldt was born in Lansing, Mich., in 1887, and is a son of John M. and Rose V. (Bauman) Affeldt, his father being a merchant of that city. The boy received his education in the grammar and high schools of Lansing, then took one year at business college. A business career was the future that appealed to him, and the business of the day was automobiles. For several years he traveled for the Oldsmobile Company in their Lansing district, with ever increasing success. In August, 1915, he became associated with the Oldsmobile Company of Pittsburgh, then, in 1916, was made secretary-treasurer and general manager of the B. W. Lemmon Company, who are now distributors of the Cole Aero Eight cars. This company is one of the leading automobile firms of Pittsburgh. Mr. Affeldt is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Pittsburgh Automobile Club; he attends the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church. Golf and motoring are his favorite recreations.

Mr. Affeldt married, in Pittsburgh, in 1917, Elda V. Eckert, daughter of Oscar J. and Harriet (Gass) Eckert, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Affeldt reside at No. 6757 Thomas boulevard.

GEORGE L. WALTER—Nominally retired from business since 1915, George L. Walter retains numerous financial and advisory connections with interests in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh and Sharpsburg, Pa., the latter place his home since 1879. Mr. Walter's associations have not been confined to business and industry, for he has found time to devote generously to the public service, and, by the votes of his fellows, has been placed in practically every borough office within their gift. His identification with Pittsburgh and its environs dates from his birth, and he has contributed substantially to the development of its resources, the outline of his life and work contained in the following paragraphs.

George L. Walter is a son of Peter and Anna B. (Niderhauser) Walter, his father having come to Pittsburgh in 1831 and here marrying in 1833, his wife a native of Switzerland. Peter Walter was a shoemaker and conducted a retail shoe store on Market street, until his death about 1860. Mrs. Walter then moved the family home to the Fourth Ward of Allegheny, and here George L. Walter's schooling began in the old Fourth Ward School. He was one of ten children, three boys and seven girls, of whom he is one of three survivors, two of his sisters residing in Denver, Colo. His brother, Peter Walter, Jr., was long active in political affairs in Allegheny.

As a youth of fifteen years, George L. Walter entered the Western University, and attended this institution for six months, leaving at the end of this time to begin the business of life. The Workingman's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, was organized at this time, and he became a bank messenger, continuing in the employ of this institution until 1879, and rising through the various grades of service, including bookkeeper and teller, to the office of cashier. He was the youngest man to hold the office of cashier in a Pennsylvania bank. In 1879 Mr. Walter severed his connection with The Workingman's Savings Bank and came to Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where, with Messrs. Darragh and Yerkins, he organized the firm of Walter, Yerkins & Company. This company built a saw and planing mill at the foot of Thirteenth street. They bought their lumber at the camps at the headwaters of the Allegheny river, rafted it to the mill, which had a daily output of twelve thousand feet, and retailed the manufactured product. For three years this mill enjoyed a prosperous career, but the establishment of mills further up the river, and nearer the source of supply, made heavy inroads into their business, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Walter later was an organizer of the lumber firm of Walter & Saint, which later became Geo. L. Walter & Company. This business increased to such magnitude as to make incorporation imperative, so the George L. Walter Lumber Company was formed, of which Mr. Walter was president, Fred W. Pilgrim, vice-president, and Charles C. Brenner, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Walter remained at the head of this enterprise until his retirement in 1915, and his wise direction resulted in the upbuilding of a business of such large dimensions, that its operations were widespread throughout the surrounding territory. Its physical properties were extensive, and numerous buildings were constructed from time to time, and new yards opened to accommodate its rapid development and steady progress. The company had a branch yard at Dehaven, Pa., from which center the country trade was supplied. In 1915 Mr. Walter transferred his interests, and retired from the company.

One of Mr. Walter's most successful and profitable single operations in the lumber trade was the organization, in 1884, of the Sewickley Oak Lumber Company, which purchased the old McCain property and twenty-six hundred acres near Leetsdale and Sewickley. He erected a portable saw mill and cleared this area of valuable hard wood. In 1889, in association with Henry Warner, Henry J. Heinz, L. H. Smith and A. P. Kirtland, Mr. Walter was organizer of the Aspinwall Land Company and became secretary and treasurer of this concern, which plotted and sold the town site of the present borough of Aspinwall. The founders of this most successful enterprise are, with the exception of Mr. Walter, all deceased, and he has become the owner of the holdings of the original incorporators.

Among Mr. Walter's interests unconnected with the lumber trade are: his presidency of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, an office he has held for ten years, having been a director for a much longer period; and his directorship of the Ward Baking Company, in which he is a large stockholder. Mr. Walter's political faith is Republican, and he has filled almost every office in the borough of Sharpsburg, including member of the Borough Council, and school board, and burgess. He is also a director of Thorn Hill School. Since 1876 he has fraternized with the Masonic order, and his memberships are in Stuckrath Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, North Side; Allegheny Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has given liberally of his time and effort for the welfare and ad-

vancement of his community, and Sharpsburg acknowledges a heavy debt to his energetic, progressive, public spirit. Mr. Walter has a multitude of friends, made in business and in civic connection, and holds their confidence and respect for straightforward and dependable qualities of citizenship and manhood.

Mr. Walter married, in 1884, Bella S. Kelly, of Saltsburg, Pa. There were two sons of this marriage: George L. Walter, Jr., and Howard K. Walter.

George L. Walter, Jr., was born in Sharpsburg, Pa., prepared for college in the Sharpsburg schools and at Kiskiminetas, and was graduated from Cornell University. He studied law in the Pittsburgh Law School; was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Pittsburgh for three years. He married Marie, daughter of Charles S. Fagan. When the United States entered the World War he enlisted and was sent to the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he received a lieutenant's commission, and was ordered overseas to join the American Expeditionary Forces in August, 1918, attached to the 34th Regiment of United States Infantry. He died in France, Jan. 23, 1919, having just prior to his death been recommended for a captaincy. His death, no less a part of the national sacrifice than had it occurred on the field of battle, came with particular shock and sadness, because the signing of the armistice had brought relief to his family from the anxiety of the days of warfare.

Howard K. Walter, the second son, was born in Sharpsburg, attended school at Sharpsburg and Kiskiminetas, and was graduated from Harvard Law School. He enlisted in the United States army at the outbreak of war, was commissioned lieutenant at Plattsburg Training Camp, served in the American Expeditionary Forces, and upon his return took up the practice of law in Pittsburgh with the firm of Patterson, Crawford, Miller & Arensberg.

WILLIAM ALBERT CHALLENER—Rarely does the profession of the law give to any city a more brilliant group of men than that in which Pittsburgh takes just pride, and the reputation of William Albert Challener for extensive knowledge of and successful practice in his profession, is more than a local one.

Mr. Challener's family is of English origin, and both his parents were born in England, coming to America in their youth. William H. Challener, Mr. Challener's father, was a pioneer coal miner of the Pittsburgh district; later he engaged in farming in Washington county, whence he removed to McKeesport, Pa., where he conducted a general store. He was born Jan. 8, 1837, and died May 4, 1905. He married Jane Clasper, who came to America in her thirteenth year, with her family. She was born in 1831, and is still living.

William Albert Challener was born in Monongahela City, Pa., Dec. 24, 1866, and is a son of William H. and Jane (Clasper) Challener. He received his early education in the public schools near his home, then was employed on the farm until his twentieth year. At this time he set out to realize a long-cherished ambition, undaunted by the long period of exacting preparation intervening between him and his goal. He entered the old Newell Institute, then an academy of high standing, to prepare himself for the study of the law. Completing the usual three years' course in one year of intensive study, the young man entered the law offices of J. Scott Ferguson, where he read law. He continued here for one year, then while employed with a real estate firm, pursued his studies during the evening, finishing the prescribed course in a period of two years.

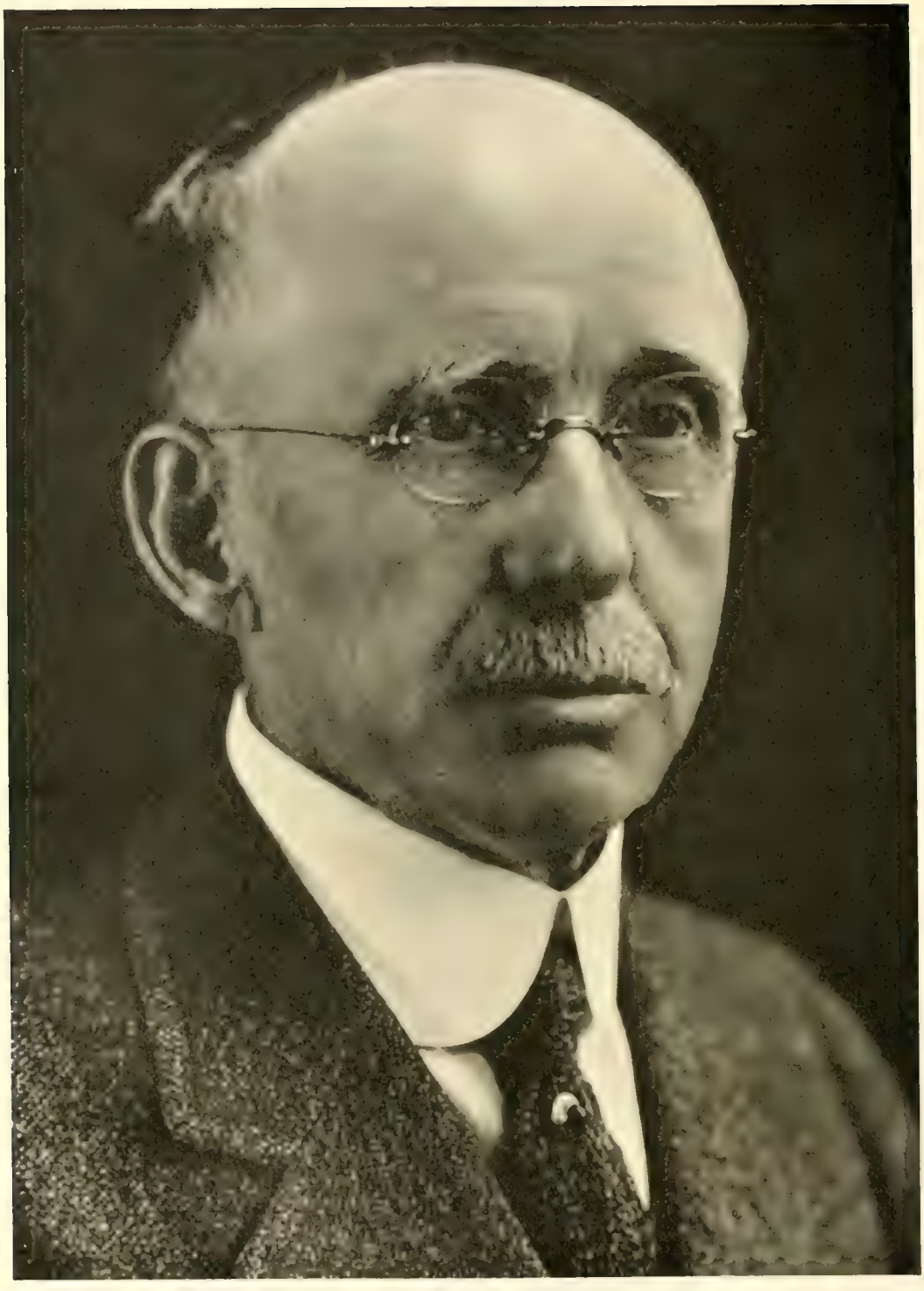
On March 17, 1890, Mr. Challener was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar, and subsequently was admitted to the State Supreme Court, and to the Federal Courts of the United States. He entered upon his professional career with the courage and determination which are the forerunners of high achievement. During more than thirty years of active practice he has distinguished himself in more than one direction. As counsel for various medical societies, it is believed that he has handled more medico-legal cases than any other member of the Allegheny County Bar. He has had a large volume of general railway practice, and for many years has been chief trial attorney of the Pittsburgh Street Railway Company. From the early years of his practice he has specialized in negligence litigation, and has handled an enormous number of cases of this character. Some of his early work along this line attracted wide attention, and he is constantly sought for such services, now being considered one of the best authorities on this branch of the law. He has also conducted considerable litigation arising out of bank receiverships. During all these years Mr. Challener has continued to devote many hours to a painstaking study of the law in all its phases, keeping intimately informed of its constant development and tendencies. He is an omnivorous reader, history and science being his favorite subjects, and possesses a memory of great tenacity and extreme precision. His private library contains the best works of all times on themes pertaining to the law.

Mr. Challener's success is the natural return won by interminable application from an exacting profession. He stands very high, both in the legal world and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He lived for many years in McKeesport, where he was very active in all civic progress. The multiplicity of his professional interests induced him to change his residence to the city of Pittsburgh, in order to facilitate his reaching his office.

Mr. Challener is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and is a member of the Library Committee of the Allegheny County Law Library. Politically, he reserves his right to personal decision, and has always consistently declined to interest himself in partisan politics.

Fraternally, Mr. Challener is a member of Friendship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious convictions have long since placed his membership with the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. For relaxation from the exacting duties of his profession, Mr. Challener gets out into the open, spending a few hours, whenever possible, on the links at the Stanton Heights Golf Club, of which he is a member.

On June 12, 1894, Mr. Challener married Elsie May Dietz, daughter of Mrs. Amanda Dietz, of McKeesport,



Emil W. Black

Pa. Mrs. Challener died Sept. 20, 1919, and left two children: Dorothy E., a graduate of Winchester School, and the Ogontz School of Philadelphia; and William Albert, 2nd, a student at Allegheny College, class of 1922.

SAMUEL WYLIE BLACK—As head of the real estate company bearing his name, Mr. Black is one of the leading operators in this field in Pittsburgh. He is active in civic affairs and interested in many movements affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Black is descended paternally and maternally from families of long Pittsburgh residence. He is a son of Dr. Alexander Black, and grandson of Rev. John Black, D. D. Rev. John Black was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in County Antrim, Ireland, coming to the United States in 1798, and soon afterward locating in Pittsburgh. Here he organized the congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) church, and he ministered with fidelity and fruitful effect to this body for fifty years. His son, Dr. Alexander Black, was for thirty years among the leading medical men of the city. He had been graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and from post-graduate courses in Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, Scotland, and was one of the highly educated and cultured men of his time in Pittsburgh. His death occurred in 1874. He married Margaret Watson, orphaned daughter of Alexander Watson, Jr., and granddaughter of Alexander Watson, who settled in Pittsburgh in 1784, and purchased an eighty-acre farm in what is now the Webster avenue district and extending from Sixth avenue to Elm street. Dr. Alexander and Margaret (Watson) Black were the parents of twelve children, of whom Samuel Wylie Black was the seventh child and third son.

Samuel Wylie Black was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 18, 1849, and attended the public schools. With part of his first year in high school his scholastic training ended, and he began his business career as errand boy in the furniture house of T. B. Young & Company. In the three years of his employment with this firm he rose to the position of salesman, and the three following years were passed as clerk with the old Pittsburgh Novelty Company. He left this latter company to become clerk in the cashier's office of the Duquesne freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and continued there for two years, when a threatened breakdown made outdoor life advisable. Mr. Black went to Texas and for one and a half years worked on a farm near Dallas, where favorable climate and healthful environment restored him to his former vigor. In 1878 he returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged in the real estate business that has occupied him to the present time. In the more than forty-two years that have elapsed since that time he has built up an organization that has handled a volume of valuable real estate, especially downtown Pittsburgh property, that is unsurpassed by any firm in the city. In 1904 incorporation was made as the S. W. Black Company, Mr. Black becoming president, in which capacity he now serves. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, of which he was an organizer, and in which he has held the offices of president and member of the board of governors. Mr. Black is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and was a director for some years.

Matters of general interest in Pittsburgh have known his hearty coöperation and support at all times, and he is a member of the Citizens' Committee on Civic Plans of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Civic Society of Pittsburgh. In addition he is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and of the Art Society of Pittsburgh. There is no single institution to which Mr. Black has given more time and more earnest, careful thought than The George Junior Republic, of Western Pennsylvania, of which he is vice-president. The Republic was established at Grove City, Pa., Dec. 1, 1909, for the purpose of reclaiming to useful citizenship and society, wayward boys and girls. It is a development of the idea of William R. George, founder of the first Junior Republic in the United States, at Freeville, N. Y., and due in a measure to the unselfish, whole-hearted interest of Mr. Black and his associates at the head of the institution. The George Junior Republic of Western Pennsylvania has enjoyed uninterrupted success and usefulness from the time of its foundation.

Mr. Black's residence is in Edgeworth, Sewickley Valley. At his place in Edgeworth he has ample opportunity for the indulgence of his fondness for floriculture, and his gardens are rich in many rare and beautiful specimens of the art.

ROBERT MAURICE TRIMBLE—Mr. Trimble is a native of this district, in which the major part of his professional work has been accomplished and with whose history the families from which he descends have been so intimately identified. The founder of the Trimble line was Thomas Trimble, his great-grandfather, who came to this country from County Down, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1790, settling first in Cumberland county, Pa., at Shippensburg. In 1807 he moved to Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., where he died in 1837. He married a Miss Patterson and had four daughters and one son, Samuel.

(II) Samuel Trimble, son of Thomas Trimble, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., about 1797, and accompanied his parents to Butler county in 1807, there growing to manhood and spending his lifetime. His death occurred about 1855. His first wife was Ellen Beery, by whom he had two sons, Robert and William Foster; after her death he married Elizabeth Love, of the pioneer Butler county family of that name, and of this marriage John Harvey Trimble was the first of four children, the others being: James, Thomas and Margaret.

(III) John Harvey Trimble, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Love) Trimble, was born on the homestead in 1841. After attending the public schools he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade with Samuel Purvis in Butler, later coming to Allegheny City, where he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E of the 123rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Clarke. After his honorable discharge from the army he returned to Allegheny City,

and in 1871 engaged in business as a general contractor as a member of the firm of Trimble, McIntyre & Company. This concern later became Trimble & Company, and consisted of William F. and John H. Trimble. Upon the dissolution of this partnership in 1885 John H. Trimble continued in the same line independently. In 1891 his brother James became associated with him, and as John H. Trimble & Brother they were active in contracting and building operations until John H. Trimble's death in 1908. He was a prominent business man and citizen, served from 1892 to 1902 in the Allegheny City Council, and was for fifteen years a member of the Allegheny School Board, from 1876 to 1891, being its oldest member in length of service at the time of his resignation. He was an elder of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, and was held in respect and regard throughout the city. He married Elizabeth A. McAllister, who was born in Pittsburgh, the daughter of John and Lavinia D. (Jack) McAllister, and granddaughter of Lieut. James Jack, who served in the Revolutionary War with the Cumberland County Militia and was a member of General Washington's bodyguard. John McAllister was born in the Province of Ulster in the North of Ireland, in 1788, and died in Allegheny City in 1870, and his wife, Lavinia D. (Jack) McAllister, was a first cousin of Rev. Francis Herron, first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. John H. Trimble died in April, 1908, his wife's death having occurred in February, 1905. They were the parents of three children: Anna McAllister, Robert Maurice, of whom further, and Francis Herron.

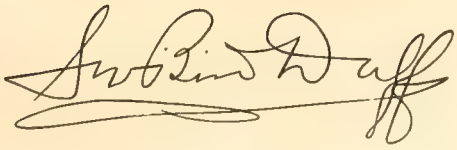
(IV) Robert Maurice Trimble, son of John Harvey and Elizabeth A. (McAllister) Trimble, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., May 15, 1871. He completed a course in the public schools with graduation from Allegheny High School in the class of 1887, after which he was for a time a student in the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He left school to join his father in business and in 1892 entered the office of a Pittsburgh architect, where he obtained his training in the profession that has since claimed him. In 1898 Mr. Trimble established an office in Pittsburgh, where he has become known as one of the city's leading architects. Many public buildings of his design have been erected in the city and surrounding territory, and he is the architect of many of the city's finest residences. The list of his work is imposing and shows devoted and energetic pursuit of his calling and a large measure of public preferment. Mr. Trimble is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; he has served the chapter at various times as director, secretary, and president. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. His church is the United Presbyterian of Emsworth, Pa., and he is a member of the Freedmen's Board of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Public service, not as an occupation but as a civic duty, has become a family tradition, and many years as a member of the Ben Avon Borough Council Mr. Trimble has continued it in his day.

Mr. Trimble married, Oct. 29, 1896, Sarah Latimer, daughter of William J. and Mary Hamill, of Allegheny, where her father was for many years a well known merchant. Mrs. Trimble is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women. She is a member of the College Club of Pittsburgh, the Women's Club, of Ben Avon, and is active in church work and allied charities. Children: 1. Robert Maurice, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, A. B., class of 1920, was one of Princeton's great all-round athletes, being a member of the 'varsity football, baseball and basketball teams; he was halfback on the football team of 1919 and in that year was chosen by many of the leading critics as one of the best backs in the country; he was captain of the 1920 baseball team; he enlisted in the United States Naval Aviation service in the World War, and was in training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ground school when the armistice was signed; he is now associated in business with his father. 2. Mary Hamill, a graduate of Ben Avon High School, and attended the Pennsylvania College for Women for over two years. 3. William Hamill, a graduate of Ben Avon High School, class of 1919; he attended Shadyside Academy in 1920, and is preparing for Princeton University. 4. John Harvey, 2nd, a student of Ben Avon High School, class of 1924. The family residence is at Ben Avon, one of the most beautiful residential sections of Western Pennsylvania.

COLONEL LEVI BIRD DUFF—Colonel Duff's long life of seventy-nine years was one of useful service, professional, civic, and military, and both as district attorney of Allegheny county and in private practice wrote his name high in the annals of the legal profession. He was long a distinguished member of the Pittsburgh community, resuming in 1865 the professional practice interrupted in 1861 by his enlistment in the Union army, in which he rose from the rank of private to lieutenant-colonel, his record marked by citations for gallantry on the field of action. Other wars since then have brought heroic officers and men, but Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, who offered a part of the battlefield of that conflict, stand ever ready to honor their sons whose services won such a glorious end in the Civil War.

Col. Levi Bird Duff, son of Samuel and Catherine (Eckeberger) Duff, both natives of Pennsylvania, was born in the village of Saulsbury, Barre township, Huntingdon county, Pa., Sept. 13, 1837. In 1841 the family moved to the borough of Clarion, and in 1845 to Pike Furnace, Clarion county, where Levi Bird Duff lived until 1853, there attending the public schools. He was then for a year a student in Elder's Ridge Academy, there preparing for study in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., whence he was graduated with first honors in the class of 1857. Taking up legal study under the tutorship of George S. Seldon, he was admitted to the bar April 1, 1860, at once establishing in practice in Pittsburgh. He had time for but a year of professional work when, May 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Pittsburgh Rifles, a volunteer company uniformed and armed with Sharp's rifles by a group of wealthy and patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh. His term





of enlistment was for three months and, the quota of the State having been filled, they went into camp and were subsequently mustered into the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, forming Company A, 9th Regiment, commanded by Col. C. F. Jackson. The company left Pittsburgh for Washington, July 23, 1861, and soon afterward Mr. Duff was enrolled in the United States service, appointed a corporal in Company A. He held this rank until discharged to join the 105th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he was commissioned captain May 20, 1862. During his service with the 9th Reserves he was in action in the battle of Drainsville, and was one of four members of Company A recommended by his commanding officer "for reward for gallant conduct." During 1861-62 he was engaged in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Kettle Run, Bull Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. On May 31, 1862, in the battle of Seven Pines, he was shot through the right lung while leading his company into action. Upon his recovery he rejoined his regiment and resumed command of his company at Harrison's Landing, Aug. 16, 1862, serving also as acting assistant inspector-general of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Army Corps, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Graham. During 1863 he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Auburn, and Kelly Ford. On May 4, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major "for meritorious conduct displayed on the field of battle" (Chancellorsville), and during the summer of 1863 served as acting assistant inspector-general of the 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Graham, and on the staff of Gen. D. B. Birney until Nov. 25, 1863. On this date he was placed in command of the 110th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and upon the reënlistment of the 105th Regiment and its return from veteran furlough he rejoined it at Brandy Station, Feb. 14, 1864. On April 9, 1864, he was appointed acting assistant inspector-general of the 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, on the staff of General Birney. His regiment was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Telepotamy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. The 63rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was added to his command and on May 18, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, continuing in command of the two regiments until June 18, 1864, when in front of Petersburg, he was wounded in the right thigh by a Minie ball so severely that amputation was necessary. Reporting for duty after his recovery in October, 1864, and having no post assigned him, he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged from the service Oct. 25, 1864.

He returned to the practice of his profession in January, 1865, with a determination and enthusiasm that physical disability could not quench, and in the fall of that year was elected district attorney of Allegheny county. The three years of his term of office showed him as faithful in the performance of his duty in the offices of peace as of war, and the public interests were ably safeguarded by his strong legal ability and his close application to his official responsibilities. From 1868 until his death he continued in active practice, appearing as counsel in much conspicuous litigation of the time and being accorded honored position among his brethren of the law. In the course of his long legal activity he delved deeply into the lore of his profession, and upon a firm foundation of exact knowledge built his successful career. He possessed eminent qualifications in the law, learning, eloquence, resourcefulness, and foresight, gifts and talents that served well the large clientele by whom he was retained. During the campaign of 1881 Colonel Duff was a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor on the Independent Republican ticket. From the time of Horace Greeley's campaign for the presidency he was a supporter of the Democratic party, was active in the organization of the party in Allegheny county, and was a Democratic candidate for a judgeship.

Colonel Duff was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and until his death, which occurred at Lansing, Mich., Jan. 21, 1916, was interested and active in the associations of Civil War veterans. He was prominent in the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Third Army Corps Union, and the Union Veteran Legion, of which he was national judge advocate-general for many years. There are few of his day and generation surviving, but he made his impress upon his city, and those whose weight of years is less, remember him as a gentleman of the old school, actuated in his daily life by high ideals, and adhering to lofty principles of professional and private honor.

Colonel Duff married, in 1862, Harriett Howard Nixon, daughter of Hezekiah Nixon (q. v.). She died in July, 1877, and he married (second), in 1881, Agnes Kaufman, of Pittsburgh, who died in July, 1913. Children, all of his first marriage: Levi Bird, who died in infancy; Samuel E., of whom further; Helen G., died in 1887; Edgar Lea, died in infancy; Hezekiah Nixon, a journalist, a resident of Lansing, Mich.

SAMUEL ECKEBERGER DUFF—Belonging to the Pittsburgh district by birth and educated in her institutions of learning, Samuel E. Duff has long been a member of the engineering fraternity of the city, although the first ten years of his active professional life were spent in the Northwest. Mr. Duff since 1908 has confined himself to engineering work in consultant capacity, and has an extensive clientele in the eastern half of the United States.

Samuel E. Duff was born in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 1, 1867, son if Col. Levi Bird Duff (q. v.). He attended the preparatory department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and then entered the University, being graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1889 receiving his Master's degree. For ten years after his graduation he was employed in railroad and bridge engineering and construction work in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. From 1887 to 1896 he occupied various positions with the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, of Portland, Ore., becoming chief engineer in 1893, serving until 1896, when he became associated with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of structural and plate steel construction. The first

four years of his connection with this concern were spent as designing and contracting engineer, and he was then for eight years manager of their plant, resigning in 1908 and opening offices as a consulting engineer. His work, in advisory and executive capacity, has reached into many fields of industry, and among the able and learned scientific and technical men in whose possession Pittsburgh is so fortunate he holds prominent place. Mr. Duff is a director of the Memphis Steel Construction Company, but has few business interests outside of his profession. He is a member of leading professional associations, and in 1916 was president of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Duff is a Mason in fraternal relation, holding membership in Bellevue Lodge, No. 530, Free and Accepted Masons, and the other local Masonic bodies. Through the military service of his father he is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, valuing highly his hereditary privileges in this patriotic order. He is an attendant of the United Presbyterian Church and a supporter of its work. Mr. Duff has never entered public life, but in the role of private citizen has served his city well. His club is the Duquesne.

Mr. Duff married, in Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1890, Agnes Eccles, daughter of Robert Eccles, of this city. They are the parents of: Levi Bird, and Catherine Duff.

HEZEKIAH NIXON—Many mayors have served this city since Hezekiah Nixon was mayor of Allegheny in 1844 and 1845 and another generation has come and gone, but in the list of men of the district who served their time faithfully and well his name stands prominently in view, well deserving of the memorial of these paragraphs.

Hezekiah Nixon was a son of Thomas Nixon, who came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey and settled on the farm that is now the site of the Leasdale station of the Chartiers Valley railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania railroad. Thomas Nixon married Jane Lea, daughter of Col. William Lea, a noted resident of that district. Hezekiah Nixon was born on the South Side, in Scott (formerly St. Clair) township, Allegheny county, Pa., May 21, 1802. His father's death occurred when he was a lad of nine years and he made his home with Robert Bell, a neighboring farmer, until old enough to choose and learn a trade, when he apprenticed himself to an uncle, Robert Lea, living in the Lea home. After becoming a journeyman in the carpenter's trade he was employed for several years in the rural districts, in 1824 settling in Allegheny, where he engaged in independent contracting operations. His first work was the building of the rolling mill of Cowan & Brown on the present site of the Fourth Ward school, and he next built the Blake & Anderson rolling mill on the bank of the Allegheny, between Darragh street and the outlet of the Pennsylvania canal. This was followed by the construction of the Hurd & Howard paper mill in Allegheny. Through these conspicuous operations he became well known in the trade and pursued a prosperous career. For a number of years he was associated with Richard Dewhurst under the firm name of Nixon & Dewhurst, and the work of the partnership, and his private business likewise, conformed to uniformly high standards of quality and satisfaction. Mr. Nixon built and for ten years operated a saw-mill that was known as the Outlet Saw-mill, which supplied him with much of the lumber used in his extensive operations. This mill was eventually destroyed by fire.

Hezekiah Nixon was one of the first councilmen elected in Allegheny, and proved to be such a useful and efficient member of that body that in 1842 he was elected president. His diligence in the public service and his high place in the general esteem led to his election to the office of mayor of Allegheny in 1844 and he was re-elected in the following year, his administrations marked by his capability in the execution of the general business of the office and his establishment of a police court presided over by the mayor. Upon his retirement from the chief magistracy he was again elected to the Select Council, in which he served for eight years. In 1848 he was elected recorder of deeds for Allegheny county and upon the expiration of his term became interested in the steamboat business on the Ohio river. In 1856 he was stricken with total blindness and relinquished all of his connections, business and public, his death occurring May 12, 1858.

As a young man Mr. Nixon was a member of a military company known as the Jackson Independent Volunteers and was elected its captain. In politics he was first a Federalist, then a Whig and Anti-Mason, and finally a Republican. He was a member of the first temperance organization in the county, was a strong abolitionist, and was ever on the side of right in the combating of moral and social evils. He was a humble and devout Christian, a lifelong member of the church, first the Associated Reformed and then the United Presbyterian, assisting in the organization and afterward becoming one of the elders of Rev. John T. Pressly's congregation, the First Associate Reformed Church, now the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny. In 1851 he was one of the organizers of the Second Associate Reformed Church, afterward the Third United Presbyterian.

Mr. Nixon married, March 3, 1831, Rose Anna Frew, daughter of Charles Frew, of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., and they were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those attaining mature years were: Harriett Howard, who married Col. Levi Bird Duff (q. v.); Mary C., married Rev. Hunter Corbett, who was a noted Presbyterian missionary at Che Foo, China, now both deceased; Cornelia C., deceased, married Samuel O. McKee, a resident of Seattle, Wash.; Agnes S., deceased, married Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, formerly of Allegheny; Thomas L., a surveyor and civil engineer, a long time resident of Tacoma, Wash., now deceased.

LEWIS Z. BIRMINGHAM, JR.—Since 1912 Mr. Birmingham has been engaged in general legal practice in Pittsburgh, and is active in the affairs of his city contemporaneously with his father, Lewis Z. Birmingham, vice-president of the Hazelwood Savings & Trust Company. Lewis Z. Birmingham, Sr. was formerly a

large coal mine operator in this district, and was an organizer of the Hazelwood Savings & Trust Company in 1901. He married Sarah Williams, whose grandfather, W. W. Williams, was widely known as the owner of many boats on the local rivers.

Lewis Z. Birmingham, Jr. was born May 13, 1887, and was educated in the public schools of California, Pa., and graduated from Pittsburgh High School, class of 1906, and Washington and Jefferson College. From this latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, following this with a course in the Pittsburgh Law School, being graduated in 1912. In the year of his graduation Mr. Birmingham was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and Pittsburgh has been the scene of his professional activity. His practice has been directed along general lines and he discharges the legal business of a large clientele. Mr. Birmingham is a loyal Democrat, active in behalf of his party. He fraternizes with the Masonic order, holding membership in Franklin Lodge, and his club is the University. Since his college years he has held membership in the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. His recreation is golf.

CHARLES O. GOULDING, M. D.—The honored professional reputation and the large private practice that Dr. Goulding enjoyed in Pittsburgh, the scene of his life's labors, was the inevitable result of a complete mastery of medical science and a personality embodying the kindly and reassuring characteristics so essential in general practice. Depth of knowledge and tested powers were the source of the confidence and reliance placed in him in his special field, diseases of the heart and lungs, in which he was called in consultation at home and abroad. His death, in the prime of life and at the height of his useful professional eminence, left a void in the medical field, and deprived humanity of a good and faithful servant.

Charles O. Goulding was born in Pamelia, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1859, son of Madison and Eliza P. (Huntington) Goulding. He attended public schools and obtained his preparatory education at Andover, Cazenovia, and Antwerp, of New York State, taking up the study of medicine in Bellevue Medical College, New York City. He was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1887, and after completing an interneship at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, began general practice in this city. With the exception of his hospital work (and he was a member of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital for a quarter of a century), Dr. Goulding passed his entire career in independent practice, specializing in cardiac and pulmonary diseases, and during his latter years holding an assistant professorship of clinical medicine in the University of Pittsburgh.

During the fall of 1898 and the spring of 1899 Dr. Goulding engaged in post-graduate work at the University of Berlin (Germany), specializing, in his study and research, in internal medicine. He became noted as a specialist of remarkable learning and skill, famed as a consultant, and was called to the principal cities of the United States and to London in cases of unusual gravity. His capacity for work and study was apparently boundless, his untiring application to his profession the source of his unquestioned genius

Dr. Goulding was a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, a charter member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, and a fellow of the American Medical Association. His clubs were the University and the Duquesne, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being a member of the Pittsburgh Consistory, and also holding membership in Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Goulding married, in Pittsburgh, in 1900, Helen M. Haven, daughter of Curtis S. and Mary E. Haven, and granddaughter of William S. Haven, one of the founders and incorporators of the Dollar Savings Bank and the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad. William S Haven was also a founder of the Dixmont Hospital, a man of power and influence in Pittsburgh business and civic life. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Goulding: Charles O., Jr., a student in high school; Haven Huntington; and Helen M.

Dr. Goulding died Nov. 27, 1917. His life had been guided by high ideals in paths where opportunities for service crowded close, and the sum of his devoted, able, high-minded endeavor was scattered over hundreds of lives made better and brighter by his ministrations. In the classroom, in the home, in the laboratory, in the hospital, everywhere he was the same, a talented, upright gentleman, striving toward a splendid goal, the cure of human ills.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH STEWART—The law firm of Brown and Stewart has been a Pittsburgh institution for forty years. This is the record in outline, of the activity and service of William G. Stewart, of that firm, a prominent figure in the legal fraternity and a citizen whose interest in civic affairs has been productive of widespread benefit. Mr. Stewart is a son of Galbraith and Phebe (McKeever) Stewart, of West Middletown, Washington county, Pa., his father a farmer and general merchant of Washington county.

William Galbraith Stewart was born Jan. 5, 1856, and prepared in the public schools of Washington county for Washington and Jefferson College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1877 with the degree of A. B. At the completion of his classical course he entered Harvard Law School, and in September, 1880, was admitted to the bar of Washington county. In the following year he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. This year, 1881, also saw the formation of his law partnership with Thomas S. Brown, an association that has continued in useful, distinguished and profitable service to the present time. The list of Pittsburgh law firms contains no name that has been given a more generous share of the public confidence and none whose legal record is more brilliant. Mr. Stewart is a director of the Wilkinsburg Real Estate Trust Company, and was for a time director of the Wilkinsburg schools, having long taken a constructive interest in educational affairs. Throughout the World

War he was in constant service in the many causes that made contribution to the successful prosecution of the war, and he gave himself unsparingly to their aims. Mr. Stewart is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg.

Mr. Stewart married, Oct. 16, 1890, Josephine Howard, of Wilkinsburg, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Potter) Howard. Andrew Howard was the organizer of the Phœnix Glass Company and, as its president until his death was a conspicuous figure in the glass trade. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of: Margaret Elizabeth, Andrew Howard, Phebe McKeever, William Galbraith, Jr., Josephine Howard, Thomas Howard, and Anne McKeever.

HENRY JOHN BAILEY—Succeeding his father in the plumbing business in Pittsburgh as a youth of eighteen years, Henry John Bailey, in manufacturing operations that extended far beyond the scope of the enterprise in which he began his career, gained reputation as one of Pittsburgh's leading men of industry and as the head of a concern of premier importance in its field. His record, as written in Pittsburgh's industrial annals, and a character sketch, as he was known to his associates of two decades ago, have place here as a memorial to him as a foremost citizen of his day.

Son of George and Sarah (Chantler) Bailey, Henry John Bailey was born in Pittsburgh, May 30, 1839. His early education was obtained in the old South School on Ross street, and in his youth he entered the plumbing business with his father. At the age of eighteen years he succeeded the elder Bailey, and a few years afterward admitted his brother-in-law, John Farrell, into partnership under the name of Bailey, Farrell & Company. In 1865 the firm withdrew from plumbing operations and entered the manufacture of lead pipe, sheet lead, and shot, as well as brass and iron work for plumbers and gas fitters and mechanical and engine builders' supplies. The concern was incorporated in 1891 as the Bailey-Farrell Manufacturing Company, and the development of its interests continued until the company became the largest and most widely known in its line west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Bailey remained the guiding force in this highly successful organization until his retirement from active affairs in April, 1903, and his controlling interest is now held by his children. Mr. Bailey's business connections outside the company bearing his name were largely confined to real estate operations. He owned a large amount of Pittsburgh property, the greater part of which is improved with a good class of buildings, and among his downtown holdings was the old homestead on Fourth avenue, opposite the post office, and adjoining the Columbia National Bank building, which was the birthplace of three of his children, and is now one of the most valuable properties of Pittsburgh.

One of Mr. Bailey's biographers, writing in the year following his death, gave this description of his personal attributes: "Mr. Bailey was a man of strong personality and intellect. His habit of close application and study upon any subject in which he became interested caused him to master quickly its every detail. His ability to acquire accurate knowledge was one of his chief characteristics. Among his earliest achievements was the development of machinery for working lead into sheet, pipe, and shot. His practical knowledge, united with his executive ability, placed his company in the highest rank. Mr. Bailey was an indefatigable reader and worker, his large library containing many scientific works. He was the author of several treatises on subjects of interest to the plumbing trade, writing from a practical standpoint. He was very methodical and exact in all his business transactions, and his honesty and integrity were never questioned. Cordial and friendly in his disposition, he was a good companion and sincere friend. He was a lover of horses, a keen sportsman, and a good shot, and made several trips to the far West for the purpose of hunting and recreation." He was a man of generously charitable instincts, and his liberal support was given in personal service and of his means to philanthropic and charitable work in the city. All of his gifts were made wisely and simply, for in this, as in his public-spirited activity in civic matters, his object was solely the advancement of the general good. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Baptist church, and he fraternized with the Masonic order. His political belief was Republican, and he held membership in the Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh Automobile Club. Mr. Bailey died Dec. 9, 1903.

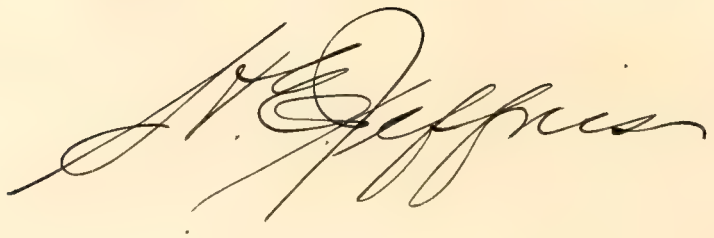
Henry John Bailey married, in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Aug. 15, 1865, Catherine Graydon McFaden. She was a daughter of John McFaden, of the firm of McFaden & Thaw, which partnership controlled the old "Reliance Line" in Pennsylvania Canal Transportation. At the time of his death in 1851, Mr. McFaden had been a vestryman and treasurer of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh for thirty years. There is a memorial window bearing his name in Trinity Church at the present time. Mrs. Bailey was educated in the public schools, Pittsburgh Female College, Dr. Varian's Seminary, and Miss Tallent's Private School at Meadville, Pa. The duties of home making absorbed Mrs. Bailey from the time of her marriage until her children attained mature years, but after that time she traveled extensively, and was able to devote time to her natural inclinations for charitable and philanthropic work, and participation in women's social, civic and patriotic organizations. Mrs. Bailey visited the principal points of scenic and historic interest in the United States; had been to Mexico, and her journeys abroad included trips to Russia, Japan, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Italy, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

Mrs. Bailey was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with which she had been identified almost from the time of its organization, and she was also a member of the United States Daughters of 1812, Colonial Dames, and Daughters of American Pioneers. Of the last named society, Mrs. Bailey was regent for several years, having been elected to that office upon the formation of the chapter. She was twice elected president of the Travelers' Club, and was also president of the Pittsburgh Sorosis. Her civic work was directed in the cause of vacation school playgrounds, the Soho Public



H. J. Bailey





Baths, and the Home for Babies, under the auspices of the Daughters of American Pioneers. Her contributions of her time and means extended over a long period of years, and she proved herself a kind and generous friend of all such enterprises in her city. Mrs. Bailey died Dec. 1, 1920. She is survived by five daughters, one son, twenty-one grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

HOWARD EATON JEFFRIES—From his fifteenth year Mr. Jeffries has been associated with the Carnegie interests, and the incumbency of the treasurership of the Carnegie Natural Gas Company and assistant treasurership of the Carnegie Steel Company and its various subsidiary corporations is his present station after thirty-four years of uninterrupted service with the company. Carnegie Steel and its officials require no presentation to the Pittsburgh public, for their connection with the city's major industry has been a part of leadership and premier importance known to all of Pittsburgh's citizens.

(I) Mr. Jeffries is a son of Capt. William Hindman Jeffries, and grandson of Aaron Jeffries, his grandfather a native of Ohio, born in 1803, died 1890. Aaron Jeffries settled in Circleville, Pa., about 1835, and was there a stone mason and building contractor. He built many of the fine old residences of Westmoreland county and a number of the county's early churches and other public buildings. He married, in 1838, Rachel Hindman, who was born in 1817, died in 1896, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom Captain William Hindman Jeffries was the fourth child and third son.

(II) Capt. William H. Jeffries was born in Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., April 2, 1843, and died April 2, 1906, on the sixty-third anniversary of his birth. When President Lincoln issued his call for troops he was among the first to respond and enlisted at Pittsburgh as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This was for three months' service, and he was discharged Aug. 5, 1861, his term of enlistment having expired. He immediately reenlisted in Company H, Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict, being honorably discharged in Lynchburg, Va., July 1, 1865. His military career is a record of steady promotion to the command of his company, and he proved himself an able, gallant leader. Among the battles in which he participated were the following: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, Petersville, Farmville, and Appomattox, all fought on Virginia soil. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and again at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. To the end of his life he retained a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, attending all the meetings, encampments and reunions at which it was in his power to be present.

At the close of the war he returned to Allegheny county, Pa., and for many years was engaged in the lumber business, his last operation in this line on the John Hommer tract in Cambria county. Upon the completion of this work Captain Jeffries located in Bellwood, Pa., building a residence on Boyles street, and making his home there until his death. For more than twenty years he represented a lumber firm of Chicago, and later, a company of Pittsburgh, and was widely known in the lumber trade. He was a vice-president of the First National Bank of Bellwood, and as a Republican filled numerous local offices, including those of councilman and school director. At his death he was serving as postmaster of Bellwood, appointed March 1, 1903. He was a citizen of enterprise and public spirit, popular with his fellows, and a dependable supporter of progress and improvement. He married, in 1867, Eliza Jane (McIntyre) Johnson, widow of Robert Johnson, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., member of a prominent Western Pennsylvania family, who was killed in battle in the Civil War. She was born in Saltsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1836, and died Nov. 11, 1910.

(III) Howard Eaton Jeffries, son of Capt. William H. and Eliza Jane (McIntyre-Johnson) Jeffries, was born in Circleville, Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 30, 1871. He attended the public schools of his birthplace and Bellwood, Blair county, Pa., and as a youth of fifteen years left home to begin active life. On Jan. 1, 1887, he became an office boy in the employ of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Ltd., soon afterward entering the treasury department and advancing through various grades to the position of assistant cashier. He served in this capacity until September, 1899, when he was appointed loan agent of the Carnegie Steel Company and treasurer of the Carnegie Natural Gas Company. During the succeeding years he became closely identified with the treasury department of the Carnegie Steel Company, and on Jan. 1, 1920, was appointed assistant treasurer of this parent company and all subsidiary concerns. His position of trust and responsibility has been won through tireless application to the duties assigned to him. Industry and finance offer few more attractive executive posts than official place in this leader among the industrial organizations of the world. Mr. Jeffries, as financier and administrator, has proved his qualifications for membership among the men upon whom rests the welfare of this great company, and is held in high regard by his associates. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, also holding membership in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Before moving to Pittsburgh his home was in Sheridan, Pa., and there he was an organizer and for a time a director of the First National Bank of Sheridan. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Mr. Jeffries married, Sept. 2, 1896, Margaret Haldane Young, daughter of John Gordon and Anna Malzena (Lindsay) Young, her father a native of Scotland. Mrs. Jeffries is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Female College and prominent in the affairs of its Alumnae Association. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United States Daughters of 1812, and the First Presbyterian Church, of Wilkinsburg, an active supporter of the work of the congregation. The family residence is at No. 6937 McPherson Boulevard, and their summer home at Coraopolis, Pa. At his Coraopolis home Mr. Jeffries indulges his love of floriculture and gardening. For many years he was a devotee of rowing and tennis and is a patron of all healthful out-of-door sports. He has always been in-

terested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a friend of social and charitable organizations. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries: Margaret Lindsay, born Aug. 11, 1901, died April 21, 1911; Jane Larimer, born April 23, 1905, a student in Peabody High School, class of 1923.

Anna Malzena (Lindsay) Young was a daughter of Samuel D. and Margaret Ann (Buhoup) Lindsay, her father born in 1823, died Sept. 22, 1906. Anna Malzena Lindsay, by her marriage with John Gordon Young, was the mother of three children, one of whom died young, the others being Margaret Haldane, previously mentioned; and John. Anna Malzena (Lindsay) Young married (second) John W. Williams, and had children, Homer Oliver and Robina M.

Margaret Ann (Buhoup) Lindsay, Mrs. Jeffries' maternal grandmother, was a descendant of John Buhoup, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. The original form of the name was Beauchoupt, which has been anglicized into the present spelling, Buhoup. In 1776, although only fifteen years of age, he was drafted into the army and was among the Hessians sold to the English and sent to America to assist in subduing the American colonists. Young Buhoup did not favor the English cause and soon deserted, but was captured and sentenced to death. By some oversight his name was not called. He again deserted, was caught, and a second time condemned to die, but on account of his extreme youth was pardoned. He deserted a third time, shooting an English officer in his escape, and arming himself with the sword of the slain man he made his way to the Continental army and joined its ranks, serving under General Washington until the close of the struggle for independence. He also took an active part in the War of 1812, enlisting from Shippensburg, Pa., and lost a leg in this war. He died in Lancaster, Pa., at the age of ninety-eight years. He married, about 1800, his wife's name unknown.

There was one child of this marriage, John Buhoup, who was born in Shippensburg, Pa., and died in 1866. He was a man of good education, well versed in both the English and German languages, and attained a position of influence and prominence in the community. He was a carpenter by trade, following that occupation throughout the greater part of his life, fulfilling many contracts. He migrated west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1837, coming to Pittsburgh and residing on Liberty street, near the present Union Station. In 1848 he moved to Duquesne Borough, which later became the Eighth Ward of Allegheny City, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served as burgess and was three times elected justice of the peace. He was also German interpreter at the Allegheny County Court. A man of strong religious conviction, he was a member of the Winebrennerian denomination. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was active in party councils. He married Anna M. Barlow, born in 1806, and died in 1881. She was a granddaughter of Nancy Frey, whose maiden name was Howard, and who was abducted when a child from her home in Bristol, England, by an English sea captain. He brought her to America and sold her into servitude in Philadelphia. She later married Michael Frey, of Philadelphia. Among the children of John and Anna M. (Barlow) Buhoup was Margaret Ann, born Aug. 1, 1830, died Feb. 2, 1905, wife of Samuel D. Lindsay.

GUIDO V. SBORIGI—The name of Sborigi has come to be a name of significance in more than one branch of human endeavor, and has long been a name of more than local eminence. Guido V. Sborigi, chief engineer of the A. M. Byers Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., stands at the head of his profession.

Andrea Sborigi, Mr. Sborigi's father, was a famous Italian artist, born in Rome, on Sept. 20, 1848. He was the head of the Academy of Fine Arts at Rome, and came to the United States to do the mural painting and decorating of the White House, at Washington, for General Grant. Thereafter he came to Pittsburgh to do the decorations for the Petroleum Exchange, and from that time on made this city his permanent residence. His studio was at the corner of Sixth street and Duquesne way. His death, on April 10, 1918, closed a long life devoted to the highest ideals of art.

Guido V. Sborigi was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 14, 1880. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, then covered the high school course. He entered the Pennsylvania State College, electing the engineering course. He was graduated from this institution in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he took a post-graduate course in chemistry in 1904, at the same college. In 1908 he received the advanced degree of Mechanical Engineering, an honorary degree conferred upon engineers.

The work upon which Mr. Sborigi entered at the beginning of his career, was that of instructor of mathematics at the Pittsburgh high schools, which position he filled for two years. He then entered the engineering field in the employ of the American Steel and Wire Company, as engineer, first in designing work, and later as an investigator in different plants. He was then made chief engineer of their largest Pittsburgh plant, the period of his connection with this corporation covering eleven years. During the World War Mr. Sborigi was engineer at the Neville Island ordnance plant, and continued there until the signing of the armistice. He then became chief engineer of the A. M. Byers Company, which office he now holds.

Mr. Sborigi is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at the Pennsylvania State College. He is a member, also, of Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons.

On June 5, 1913, Mr. Sborigi married, in Pittsburgh, Isabelle O. Griffiths, of this city, and they now reside at the King Edward apartments.

MARSHALL CHARLES RODGERS—A native son of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rodgers has from youthful manhood been connected with one of that city's great natural industries, the oil business, and has for about thirty years engaged in some department of that business. He has for the last decade been a promoter of producing oil and gas companies, and is the executive head of several corporations of the local oil field that have been very successful. There are few men in the management of producing companies whose knowledge



Francis D. Glover.

of the oil business is so intimate and of so practical a nature as his.

Marshall C. Rodgers is a son of Capt. David R. Rodgers, a veteran of the war between the States, 1861-65, and a pioneer oil operator. David R. Rodgers was born in Venango county, Pa., and died at his home, No. 102 East End avenue, Pittsburgh, at the age of seventy-nine. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, of the Erie (Pa.) Regiment, under Colonel McLean, and when his first short term of enlistment expired, reënlisted in Company A, Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Yorktown, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Jones' Cross Roads, the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, and Mine Run, finally triumphing with the hard fought but finally victorious army of the Potomac under all its commanders, from McClellan to Grant, being successively promoted to the rank of sergeant, lieutenant and captain for "gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle." From the close of the war until within ten days of his death Captain Rodgers was active in the oil business. He was a member of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion.

Captain Rodgers married Julia Porter, and was survived by his widow, two sons, William J., of Huntington, W. Va., and Marshall C., of Pittsburgh, and two daughters, M. La Verne, wife of S. E. Huselton, and Clara A. Rodgers, of Pittsburgh.

Marshall C. Rodgers was born in Pleasantville, Pa., Oct. 2, 1868. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Greenville, Pa., and in Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh, finishing with graduation, class of 1888. His father being a pioneer oil operator, the young man's business instincts developed in that direction, and at the age of twenty he entered the employ of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pa., his particular business the establishing of branch offices and supply stores throughout the oil fields in which that company operated. For five years he held that position, gained valuable experience, then transferred his service to the Woodland Oil Company. He was intimately connected with the production department of that company until 1911, when he resigned to become president of the National Oil and Gas Company, which he organized. He is yet president of that company, and of the Summit Oil and Gas Company, and the Chemical Oil and Gas Company. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh, and of the Masonic order.

Mr. Rodgers married, in January, 1892, Lillian Mulholland, of Sharpsburg, Pa., and they are the parents of two sons, David R., and Grayson K., the latter a marine in the United States Navy during the World War.

FRANCIS DENMAN GLOVER—The life of Francis D. Glover, of Pittsburgh, was spent for a long term of years in the quiet of educational institutions, as an instructor in Greek. But when he entered the business world, he as quickly made his mark among men of affairs as he had in pedagogy. His line, investment securities, fitted him for the important part he had in financing the war, and his "History of the Liberty Loan Campaigns" is an interesting contribution to war history. He is a son of Josiah and Lenora (Condit) Glover, the former a merchant of Coshocton, Ohio, the latter a daughter of Timothy A. Condit, who bore the distinction of having been the only Whig ever elected to the Ohio Legislature from Coshocton county.

Francis D. Glover was born in Coshocton, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1866. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Coshocton, and the College of Wooster (University of Wooster), Ohio, finishing at the last named institution in the class of 1891. For seven years thereafter he was instructor in Greek at Kiskiminetas Springs School for Boys, Saltsburg, Pa., coming then to Pittsburgh as professor in Greek at Shadyside Academy. In 1906 he entered the employ of J. S. and W. S. Kuhn, Inc., and later became their general sales manager. In 1914 he formed a partnership with John W. MacGregor to deal in investment securities, and they are located at No. 345 Fourth avenue. During the World War period, 1917-1918, Mr. Glover, by appointment of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, served as field secretary and territorial sales manager of Pittsburgh district in charge of the Liberty Loan Bond sales and Government certificates of indebtedness. He had special charge over the eighteen counties of Western Pennsylvania belonging to the Fourth Federal Reserve District. His term of service with the Government extended over the entire period of our war with Germany, and for six months thereafter was under the authority of the Federal Reserve Bank at Cleveland, his title being that of fiscal agent. The story of the Liberty Loan is a fascinating history of the loan campaigns in Western Pennsylvania, written by Mr. Glover for the Pennsylvania War History Commission, of which Gov. William C. Sproul is chairman. He is a director of Eatsum Products Corporation, of Orlando, Fla., and has other business interests of importance.

Mr. Glover is a life member of the Apollo Club, Pittsburgh's principal male chorus, and is also a guarantor of the Pittsburgh Orchestral Association. He is chairman of the legislative committee of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. He has always been a Republican in politics. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, the Royal Arcanum, and of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Glover married, Aug. 16, 1899, Gertrude Cunningham, of Indiana, Pa., daughter of A. S. Cunningham, for many years the leading merchant of Indiana county, and Rebecca (Repine) Cunningham. Mrs. Glover is a member of the Epoch Club, Twentieth Century Club, and the Tuesday Musical Club. She is also a director of the Soho Baths Association and the People's Bath Association.

RODGER W. McKAIN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., stands in a peculiarly significant relation to the business interests of the city. He is the man back of the event, so to speak, having to do with beginnings, with improvements,

with construction and reconstruction, all of which spell progress. He manufactures and sells store fixtures and equipment.

Mr. McKain was born in Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1879, and is a son of Andrew and Caroline McKain, both of whom died when he was a very small child. Andrew McKain was a prominent man in Pittsburgh in his lifetime, having been engaged in retail merchandising, and was a veteran of the Civil War, volunteering in defense of the Union early in the progress of that struggle, and serving through the period of the war.

Rodger W. McKain received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, then later was trained in the law under a private tutor. Other interests led him to relinquish his study, and he never practiced the profession. He started in business at the age of seventeen years, being associated with Clark Brothers & Company, and remaining in this connection for three years. He then opened a retail grocery store, which he conducted for a period of two years. This experience as a retail merchant gave Mr. McKain first-hand knowledge of the conditions with which the merchant has to deal, and being of an original turn of mind he started out to remedy some of those conditions which hamper the retailer in his business. Beginning in a small way, in an office in the House building, he sold store fixtures on commission. He was immediately successful, and the business has developed to a remarkable extent. In 1916 Mr. McKain removed to his present location, still selling on the commission basis. In 1920 the business had grown to such proportions that in order to handle its volume he began the manufacture of store fixtures. Distinction in style, harmony of effect and suitability are the cardinal points considered in all the work that goes through Mr. McKain's hands. His remarkable success is the most definite appraisal of his work. He is one of the principal men in this line in a wide section, and is sole owner of the Rodger McKain Store Fixture Company. Mr. McKain is an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and active in its interests.

On Dec. 26, 1905, Mr. McKain married Ethel Gardner, daughter of William and Katherine Gardner, of this city, and they have two children: Roger W., Jr., and Stowell.

ANDREW B. HARE, who for many years has been identified with the ice industry in Pittsburgh, is a man of interesting personality, and fine executive ability.

He was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1866, and is a son of Andrew and Eliza (Clendenning) Hare. His father was for a long period a tanner in this city, and became a man of influence and importance in the leather trades. His maternal grandfather, Charles Clendenning, was a distinguished figure in the Pittsburgh of the middle decades of the nineteenth century, one of those men whose public and industrial activities laid the foundation for the Greater City which is now leading so wide a region.

Mr. Hare's education was begun in the public schools of Pittsburgh, but the family moving to the country, it was continued in the district schools. At the age of seventeen years he came to Pittsburgh and entered the world of industry, working for one year in the employ of the Westinghouse people. His health failing, he returned to the country, and for three years lived in the open. Back to Pittsburgh once more, as soon as his health was assured, the young man entered the employ of the Chautauqua Ice Company, as bookkeeper, which position he held for thirteen years. At the end of that time the Chautauqua, Eureka and Hygia Ice companies consolidated, and he remained with them for one year in the same capacity. Then the Consolidated Ice Company took over the other ice companies operating in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Hare was made auditor and secretary, which offices he ably filled for fifteen years. In 1915 Mr. Hare entered upon his present business connection, becoming a corporator in the Columbia Ice Company, of which corporation he is secretary and treasurer, also general manager. His practical business ability and long experience are placing this business in the forefront in this line.

Mr. Hare is a member of the board of directors of The Homewood People's Bank. He is broadly connected among other prominent interests. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of this city, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, the Homewood Board of Trade, and he is an influential member of the Allegheny County Civic Club.

On Nov. 23, 1908, Mr. Hare married, in Pittsburgh, Jean McLaughlin, of this city, and they reside on East End avenue.

DAVID McANALLY DONNAN, who is prominent in the electrical business in Pittsburgh, is a son of Andrew and Agnes Ann (Coe) Donnan, of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Donnan was born in St. Louis, and his first business experience was as a member of the firm of Donnan Brothers, merchants of Corydon, Iowa, dealing in clothing, boots and shoes. Thereafter taking a special course in electrical engineering, Mr. Donnan became associated with the Tulleride Power Company, on electrical construction work in Utah and Montana. He next came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and for some time was connected with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, first at their Pittsburgh Works, and later at both their New York and Boston offices. He then returned to Pittsburgh, and here assisted in the organization of the Electric Engineering and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, of which he was made president and treasurer, which offices he still holds. Fraternally Mr. Donnan holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, being a member of all the Masonic bodies. He is a member of the Union Club, of Pittsburgh, of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, of the Old Colony Club, and of the Shannopin Country Club.

In 1919 Mr. Donnan married Hortense D. Bowles, of St. Louis, daughter of Dr. William Hearst Bowles, of that city.

DAVID FOULK COLLINGWOOD, whose varied interests in the city of Pittsburgh make him a leading representative man thereof, and who has been an earnest promoter of general improvements, encouraging any object which he considers to be for the public good, was



Andrew B. Hare

born Sept. 29, 1862, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of William and Maria L. (Foulk) Collingwood.

William Collingwood (father) was born Sept. 23, 1812, in the village of Addison, Somerset county, Pa. His parents removed to Pittsburgh the following year, locating in the Seventh Ward, where William attended the subscription schools. In 1853 he established a fire insurance agency at No. 307 Wood street, known as Loomis & Collingwood, and continued in that business very successfully until his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1902, a period of almost half a century. He served for several years as a director of the public schools of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, rendering therein efficient service. He was a staunch Republican in politics. He married, in November, 1861, Maria L. Foulk, daughter of David A. and Elizabeth (Hartman) Foulk, of Pittsburgh, and ten children were the issue: David Foulk, see forward; Lewis W., Fannie R., Robert L., Clements B., George J., deceased; Anna D., deceased; Mary L., Howard D., and Loy H. Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg.

David F. Collingwood attended the public schools of the Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth wards of Pittsburgh, and upon the conclusion of his studies engaged in the fire insurance business with his father, being admitted to the firm in September, 1885, and this line he still continues, with offices at No. 316 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. The Collingwood & Son Agency was consolidated, May 1, 1917, with W. G. McCandless & Sons, G. M. Alexander & Son, under the name of McCandless, Collingwood & Alexander. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party on national issues. On Nov. 4, 1902, Mr. Collingwood was elected treasurer of Allegheny county for a term of three years, on the Citizens' Fusion ticket, in which capacity he served with credit. He is a director in the Keystone National Bank of Pittsburgh, and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. He is a member of Duquesne Club, Edgewood Club, Edgewood Country Club, and the Press Club. He also attained great prominence in Free Masonry, being a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a past high priest; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; and a member of Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He has also been honored with the thirty-third degree, September, 1906, and is a sovereign grand inspector general of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Collingwood married, Sept. 23, 1890, Mary E. Kirkpatrick, daughter of the late Allen Kirkpatrick, who was one of the largest wholesale grocers of Pittsburgh, and whose death occurred Feb. 20, 1890. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood are: Rebecca Bell (Mrs. James McIntosh), deceased; and Allen Kirkpatrick. Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood are members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Braddock.

LLOYD JONES, chief engineer of the United Engineering and Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has won his way to his present responsible position through personal study and continual hard work.

Mr. Jones was born in Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 8, 1883, and is a son of Francis and Lydia (Shelley) Jones. His father, who was a dentist, is deceased, but his mother is still living in that vicinity. Gaining his early education in the public schools of his native town, Mr. Jones also attended high school, but was unable to complete the course, as it became necessary for him to go to work. At the age of eighteen years he entered the engineering department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and later became foreman of one of the shops of that concern. In 1907 he went to Salem, Mass., where he was assistant general superintendent of the Machinery Sales Corporation, remaining, however, for only one year. Returning to Bethlehem in the fall of 1908, he was again connected with the engineering department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, continuing there until 1912. At that time he came to Pittsburgh, entering upon the duties of assistant chief engineer of the Mesta Machine Company. One year later he became associated with the United Engineering and Foundry Company, as chief draftsman. Promoted to assistant engineer, he was further promoted to chief engineer in 1919, which position he still fills. This concern is a very large one and a leader in its field.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Union Club, of Pittsburgh. Politically, he thinks and acts independently. He is a member of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church. For recreation he plays golf, and enjoys all outdoor sports, usually spending his vacations at the seashore. He is a member of the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers, and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

On Jan. 18, 1906, Mr. Jones married S. Mabel Smawley, daughter of Henry G. and Anna (Bush) Smawley, of Bethlehem, and of an old Pennsylvania family, and they have six children: Eva Louise; Henry Smawley and Francis Lloyd, twins; Annie Elizabeth, Ruth Mabel, and Robert Russell. All but the youngest are pupils in the Pittsburgh schools. The family residence is at No. 200 East End avenue.

SAMUEL DECATUR SHOOK, for many years manager of the Star Brass Manufacturing Company, but now in a business under his own name, is a representative Pittsburgh business man, alert and broad-minded, always abreast of the times. He is a son of Levi H. and Anna E. Shook, his father having been employed for many years by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

Mr. Shook was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1881. He received his education at the public schools of the city, then at the age of fourteen years entered the employ of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, where he worked both in the mechanical and roller mill departments, remaining there until 1901. Following this Mr. Shook became associated with the A. W. Cadman Company, manufacturers of brass goods, as their representative, and traveled for them throughout the East, selling these goods. He was very successful in this line, and his next change of houses continued along the same line of work. In 1904 he returned to Pittsburgh, as representative of the Star Brass Manufacturing Com-

pany, and took charge of the present store, which was opened at that time. Mr. Shook was general manager for this company until Sept. 1, 1921, when he took over the business and it is now conducted under the name of S. D. Shook & Company. His territory, while serving with the Star Brass Manufacturing Company, reached into Ohio as far as Toledo; to Altoona, Pa., east; and also reached into West Virginia. Just in the prime of life, with many years of usefulness before him, Mr. Shook is filling a position of significant importance, commanding the respect of all his contemporaries in the business world. Mr. Shook is a member of Fort Pitt Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and holds the thirty-second degree in this order. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Lodge No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Shook married, in Pittsburgh, June 28, 1906, Lena Rubrecht, of this city, and they have one child, Erma K., born in 1916. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shook are members of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM PAPPERT—On the corner of Avery and Nash streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the richly-appointed and in every way modern undertaking establishment of William Pappert. The handsome and commodious building is an open estimate of the measure of success which Mr. Pappert has attained—success built upon honest effort and sincere service, of a nature which meets the needs of the people at times of trial and bereavement.

Mr. Pappert is a son of August and Mary (Steiner) Pappert, both long since deceased. August Pappert was a man of broad sympathies and high ideals. He was the founder of the business which has grown to such large proportions in the hands of the son. He established the business in 1872, beginning in a modest way, then handed it over to his son when he was no longer able to carry it on.

William Pappert was born in the Fourth Ward of old Allegheny, now the Twenty-third Ward of Pittsburgh, May 20, 1869. He received an excellent practical education in St. Mary's Parochial School and the public schools of the city, supplemented by a course at the Iron City Business College. As a boy he was interested in his father's work, and from the time he was thirteen years of age assisted him in his spare hours, when his studies left him free. When he completed his business course, he entered the undertaking establishment, working regularly as his father's assistant. In 1890 the younger man took over the business and has since been the head. He has handled it with judicious foresight in the more material branches, and with the intangible spirit of brotherly kindness which in a business of this nature is a real asset, but too often merely an attitude assumed as occasion requires. The business has grown and developed, and in 1917 it had passed beyond the point where the old quarters were adequate. In that year Mr. Pappert planned and began the erection of a suitable structure for the home of the business, and it was completed early in the year 1918, when it was opened for business under the most auspicious conditions. This plant is a three-story structure of brick and stone, definitely designed to take care of every branch of the work. The finishings and furnishings are of the finest and in the most excellent taste. The different departments include an office, reception rooms, chapel, morgue, operating and embalming rooms, and a large and fully-equipped garage for the motor equipment. Everything is complete and of the latest and most highly approved design. Mr. Pappert is a member of the North Side Business Men's Association, and a leader in all civic progress. He votes independently, casting his influence on the side of the candidate whom he believes will best serve the people. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Pappert married, Nov. 15, 1899, Matilda Dougan, of Allegheny, daughter of John M. and Eva (Miller) Dougan. They have three living children: 1. Cornelius A., who was educated in St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pa., and Duquesne University; he is now taking the dramatic art course at Carnegie Institute of Technology; is now associated with his father in business. 2. James, now in St. Vincent's College. 3. Evelyn A., now in St. Mary's Parochial School. The family are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and are socially prominent. Mrs. Pappert was chairman of St. Mary's, North Side, auxiliary of the Red Cross during the World War. The two beautiful homes of the family, the town house and the country residence at Warrendale, Pa., are often opened for social or benevolent gatherings. Mr. Pappert's fad is small fruit culture which he indulges at his country home.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN BIETENDUEFEL—In financial circles in Pittsburgh, Pa., Edward C. Bietenduefel holds a position of prominence as cashier and secretary of the Fifth Avenue Bank. He is a son of William G. and Mary (Rust) Bietenduefel, for many years residents of Pittsburgh, and his father, who was in the cooperage business, was at one time connected with the Letche and later with the Herr cooperage concern.

Mr. Bietenduefel was born May 9, 1883, and received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of William Armstrong, with whom he remained until April 10, 1900. On that date he became associated with the Fifth Avenue Bank of Pittsburgh, in the capacity of messenger, was promoted to teller and bookkeeper in 1903, then in January, 1919, was elected to the office of cashier and secretary of the bank.

Mr. Bietenduefel is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Bankers' Club of this city. He is a member of all Masonic bodies, and holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is also a member of the Knights of Malta. He is a member of the Belmar Christian Church, and serves as chairman of the official board of the church. The only relaxations for which he cares are hunting and touring by motor.

On Nov. 24, 1909, Mr. Bietenduefel married Anna E. Luehm, of Pittsburgh. Their residence is at No. 7139 Meade street.



A. F. Gailey.

ALVEY FULLERTON GAILEY, a building contractor, of Pittsburgh, is prominent in the construction world of Allegheny county. He was born in Indiana, Pa., March 11, 1867, and is a son of Andrew and Margaret Gailey. The elder Mr. Gailey was a carpenter and contractor during all his active life, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Indiana county. He died at the age of eighty-five years.

Receiving his education in the public schools of his native town, Mr. Gailey began work as a carpenter at the age of fourteen years in Indiana county. Coming to Pittsburgh three years later, he worked at this trade here until 1903, when he formed a partnership with Henry Chambers, under the firm name of Gailey & Chambers, building contractors. The venture was most successful, and the business developed broadly. In 1907 Mr. Gailey became sole owner of this growing concern, changing the name to A. F. Gailey, building contractor. Mr. Gailey has built many structures of interest, public buildings, including the East Liberty post office, industrial plants, of which the S. B. Charters packing house on Flavel street is an example, and a number of the finer residences of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gailey is a member of the Master Builders' Association, of the Builders' Exchange, and of the Building Construction Employers' Association.

On Dec. 22, 1888, Mr. Gailey married Lila Marlatt, of Butler county, Pa., and they have two daughters, Edith and Olive.

LOUIS F. EVERSMANN, the present head of the West Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Germany, March 14, 1869, and is a son of Gerard and Charlotta (Guetbor) Eversmann, both of whom are now deceased.

Mr. Eversmann was educated in the public schools of his native land, and following the example of his father, learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of sixteen years he came to America, locating at once in Pittsburgh. He lost no time in arranging for a livelihood, and upon the day of his arrival made application for employment with C. West & Company, the concern of which he is now president. At that time they were makers of coaches, and conducted a thriving business. The day following his application, Mr. Eversmann was installed as a regular employee of the firm. During the next few years, in addition to his labors, he attended night schools, where he rapidly mastered business forms, learned citizenship in the new country, and made time for courses in literature. From this beginning he worked his way up to his present position.

The history of the West Company dates back to 1849, when it was established by Columbus West as a partnership, under the original name of C. West & Company, and continued thus for a period of sixty-five years. On May 1, 1914, Mr. Eversmann, in association with a brother, took over the plant. About two years later, in 1916, to facilitate its development, the business was incorporated, the name becoming the West Company, Inc., and the present officers being elected, as follows: Louis F. Eversmann, president; Frederick H. Eversmann, treasurer, and William E. Freyl, secretary. The business long since changed to keep pace with the times, the concern now handles all manner of automobile painting, coach work and the various parts which make up the finishing of a motor vehicle, wheels, tops, seat covers, etc. They do a very large business in the Pittsburgh district, and also over all Western Pennsylvania. Their plant covers 24,000 square feet of floor space, and they have their own blacksmith shops, woodworking shops, and all the most modern equipment for the production of work of the highest class. The plant is electrically equipped, and employs thirty-six hands. Thus for thirty-six years Mr. Eversmann has been connected with this business as employee and executive, achieving his own rise by hard work and strict attention to business. The present quarters of the company, at No. 4901 Liberty avenue, corner of Willvale avenue, were opened May 1, 1921.

During recent years Mr. Eversmann has been able to take time, occasionally, for relaxation, and usually spends his vacation touring the United States, visiting various points of interest. Politically, he supports the Republican party, and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

Oct. 3, 1896, Mr. Eversmann married Minnie L. Deitrich, of Allegheny City, and of their six children, five are now living: Hilda Marie Louise, who was educated in the Pittsburgh grammar and high schools and Duff's College, was a valued employee of the Pittsburgh Board of Underwriters, and is now the wife of Howard Teeters, of Pittsburgh, and has one child; Raymond Frederick, educated in the Pittsburgh schools and Duff's College; Louis John, a graduate of the Pittsburgh High School; Esther Catherine, now a student at high school; and Grace Emma, in grammar school. A son, William George, the second child in order of birth, died at the age of ten months.

ELMER JAMES THOMPSON, M. D.—The fifteen years of Dr. Thompson's professional career, all of which have been passed in Pittsburgh, Pa., have been a period of diligent application to his specialty of medicine and surgery, that has been rewarded by a practice of wide proportions, private and institutional, and a prominent place among Pittsburgh physicians. Dr. Thompson's professional service and position are the result of his early ambition for this calling, a desire that financed his early training and carried him through the opening period of his practice to his present success.

Dr. Thompson is a son of Ephraim and Mary Elizabeth (Goodwin) Thompson, residents of Butler county, Pa., where his father owns a small farm. Dr. Thompson was born on the farm in Butler county, Nov. 14, 1877, and there attended the district schools, beginning work on the farm when old enough to help in its cultivation. His plans extended beyond the life of a farmer, and he attended Slippery Rock Normal School, there preparing himself for the teaching profession, which he made his medium for financing his medical studies. He was for two years a teacher, and then matriculated in the University of Western Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1905. For one year he was interne and resident physician in

the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1906 opened offices at No. 1114 Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh, removing to his present offices at No. 1260 Pennsylvania avenue four years later. An extensive clientele has grown up under his devoted attention to his profession, and he has become one of the best known physicians of the North Side.

Dr. Thompson is a member of the American Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies. His fraternal orders are the Masonic, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, also belonging to the Shrine, Syria Temple, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Maccabees. He has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the Americus Republican Club. Dr. Thompson formerly found enjoyable recreation in hunting, but has abandoned this sport, and now as a rule spends his time free from professional pressure in touring places of scenic interest, his last trip having been to Yellowstone Park. He enjoys a degree of success and prominence in his profession that might well have been reserved for a man of broader opportunities, but he has fairly earned his place through able talents and skill.

Dr. Thompson married, Jan. 3, 1911, Emma Beyer, daughter of James and Bernice (Farringer) Beyer, a native of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of: Elmer James, Jr., Elizabeth Bernice, Frederick Beyer, and Mary Wellington. The family residence is at No. 1414 Liverpool street, and the doctor's country place is the old Butler county homestead.

WILLIAM GIBSON—The name of Gibson first appears prominently in the annals of Scotland in the reign of James V. (1512-42), when William Gibson, son of Thomas Gibson, of Durie, a member of an old family in Fifeshire, became Secretary of State for Scotland. He was educated for the church. On April 17, 1526, when witnessing a document, he is styled "that venerable and circumspect man, Master William Gibson, dean of Restalrig." He was frequently employed in embassies to the Pope. Contemporary history does not record many such embassies at that period, but there was one connected with the dispute between James V. and the prelates about the expenses of the College of Justice, and probably Mr. Gibson had some credit for the amicable settlement of that matter. To remedy defects in the administration of justice in civil causes, which had rested with the nobility, James V. had resolved to institute the College of Justice, of which the first idea is said to have been suggested by the Parliament of Paris. A levy was made on the Scottish bishoprics and monastic institutions, and in return for this it was stipulated that the court was to consist of fourteen judges and a president, and that one-half of the judges should be ecclesiastics, and that the president should always be a churchman.

For some reason Mr. Gibson was held in high estimation by the Pope (Paul III.), who bestowed on him an armorial bearing of three keys, with the motto: *Pendite cœlestes portæ. Crest*—A pelican in her piety. This has been retained by representatives of the family ever since, but they do not now possess the estate of Durie. In 1532 Gibson was appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, and assumed the title of Lord Durie. James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, made answer for his knowledge of law and theology, and of his high moral character.

The first representatives of the ilk to come to America were Alexander and William, brothers, who came to Pennsylvania in 1760. When matters were tending toward a revolution, Alexander, the elder, took the ground that the colonies and Great Britain were connected through the person of the king alone, and that the former were not otherwise subject. William, being a Tory, withdrew to Jamaica, where he died in 1802, his will being on record at Spanish Town, the old capital of the island. He was a physician by profession.

The subject of this sketch, William Gibson, a great-grandson of the aforesaid, was born in Scotland, in 1856, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, came to the United States at the age of twenty-one, and took service with the Alabama Great Southern Railway, a property at that period owned in England. He subsequently became superintendent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, at Cincinnati, assistant general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore, Md., and general superintendent of the same railroad at Pittsburgh, Pa. He retired from active railroad service in 1902. He has been a frequent contributor to the literature of the profession. He has since been interested in manufacturing in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gibson's hobby is literature, in general, and particularly the study of the Constitution and history of the United States. Through an old friendship with Dr. James K. Patterson (now president emeritus), and Dr. F. Paul Anderson, dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Kentucky, Mr. Gibson has for many years been a lay lecturer at that institution. In 1913 it conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1917, Mr. Gibson published (The Caxton Company) a limited edition of a book entitled, "Letters to my Son." Of this work the late United States Senator George T. Oliver, wrote:

> I have just finished your book and hasten to tell you of the mixture of pleasure and instruction I have derived from its perusal. I have read many books of personal reminiscenes in my time—as I have often told you I like to read of the everyday doings of men, and I am not unfamiliar with serious essays and dissertations upon politics, literature, and matters of social concern, but the way in which you have mingled sugar and salt is something delightful. It is a book worthy not only to be read, but to be kept—and it will always have its place on my shelves.

In 1886, Mr. Gibson returned to Scotland, and married, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Elisa Henderson, a daughter of James Forman Henderson, of the family of Fordel, and his wife, Anne Edgar (White) Henderson. Mr. Henderson was a director of the Bank of Scotland. They had issue: 1. Anne Edgar White, born in Alabama, and died in infancy. 2. William Lawrence Gordon, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in November, 1891; educated at Charterhouse, England; University of Pittsburgh, A. B., 1913; Harvard University, LL. B., 1916; a member of the Allegheny county bar.

He served in the United States navy throughout the war (Medal and White Sea Clasp).

Mr. Gibson is an Episcopalian—a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Squirrel Hill. He also belongs to the Masonic order. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, Md., and the Saint Andrew's Society, of New York City. In politics he is a Republican, but holds independent views. He has never sought nor held political office.

CHARLES FREDERICK STIFEL—The practical man who finds in some unusual field of endeavor not only individual success, but the opportunity of advancing the well-being of the public, contributes to the general progress of the community. Charles Frederick Stifel, whose name has long been connected with the tanning industry of Pittsburgh, stands in this relation to the city of his adoption.

Mr. Stifel is a son of John Louis Stifel, who was born in Germany in 1807. Coming to America as a young man, in 1833, John L. Stifel settled in Wheeling, W. Va., where he died in 1889. He was a pioneer of Wheeling, and his five brothers and two sisters also came to America, and all of the former became prominent men of affairs. William Frederick Stifel, grandfather of Charles F., also joined his children in America in his later years, and died in Wheeling, in 1853. John Louis Stifel was a member of the convention that brought about the separation of West Virginia from Virginia, and established it as an independent State. He was by occupation a calico printer and dyer. He married Barbara Becht, who also was born in Germany, and died in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1865.

Charles Frederick Stifel was born in Wheeling, April 12, 1847, and attended the public schools of the city until he was fourteen years of age. At fourteen he became an apprentice to the tanning trade. Commercial tanning was then in its infancy, and Mr. Stifel was identified with many phases of its advance. In 1871 he came to old Allegheny, where he worked at his trade for a year. In 1872 he established a tannery there, as a partnership, under the name of Keifer, Stifel & Company, the name being changed ten years later to Kiefer & Stifel. The business was incorporated in 1903, under the name of The Charles F. Stifel Company, of which Mr. Stifel was president. From the beginning the enterprise was unusually successful, grew and developed constantly, becoming a very important interest, and a leader in this field. In 1917, Mr. Stifel retired to private life, liquidating the business. He is vice-president and director of the National-Ben Franklin Insurance Company.

In the public life of the city Mr. Stifel has always been broadly interested, but has consistently declined public honors, supporting the Republican party as a citizen, not as a politician. He has for many years been a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association; was a trustee of Passavant Hospital for many years, and also a trustee of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

In club circles Mr. Stifel is well known, being a member of the Rotary Club, and the Hiland Country Club. He has long been a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, has served on the church board, and the board of trustees, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, still filling this office. He has been for many years president of the Lutheran Inner-Mission Society, and one of the most prominent laymen of the Lutheran church in Pennsylvania.

Since relinquishing the responsibilities of business, Mr. Stifel has spent much time in travel and reading. Early in 1921 he returned from a five months' tour of Japan and Korea, after spending two months in California en route home. He is a golf enthusiast and finds his out-of-door recreation in this sport.

On April 4, 1879, Mr. Stifel married Virginia Sophia Hanny, of old Allegheny, daughter of the late Frederick and Caroline (Hetzel) Hanny. Mr. Hanny was one of the pioneers of Allegheny. He died in 1920, in his ninety-second year. Mr. and Mrs. Stifel have four children: Walter Hanny, educated in the Pittsburgh public schools, Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, Pa., and the University of Western Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science from the latter institution; Herbert Louis, educated in Shadyside Academy and Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., who married Hannah Eicher, of Washington, Iowa, and has one child, Frances McKee; Clarence Frederick, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was educated at the Allegheny Preparatory School and Pennsylvania College, and married Freida Wagener, of Pittsburgh; and Edith Caroline, educated at the Allegheny Preparatory School, and has been her father's companion on all his travels.

CHARLES DAKE CHARLTON—A Pittsburgh boy selling newspapers and running errands on her streets at the age of seven, self-supporting from the age of twelve, Alderman Charles D. Charlton, of the Seventh Ward, is more completely a representative of the people than any other man who sits on the Board of Aldermen. There was a time when Pittsburgh boasted of the best "train announcer" in the United States, and truly those who have listened to Alderman Charlton at the Union Station in Pittsburgh, when he was the official announcer, will agree that the boast was justified. His father, William C. Charlton, a printer by trade, died at the early age of twenty-seven. He married Maria Ann Willett, born in Allegheny county, Pa., and at the time of the birth of their son, Charles D., the Charltons were living in the old Second Ward of Pittsburgh, where William C. Charlton was born of English parents.

Charles Dake Charlton was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended the public schools of the old Second Ward. At the age of seven he began selling papers on the streets and for five years contributed in that way to his own support. At the age of twelve he became entirely self-supporting, and when he reached a suitable age, became a butcher, learning that trade in all its detail and following it for four years. His next position was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the baggage room at the Union Station in Pittsburgh, being pro-

moted later to train announcer, a position which he filled to perfection. From the Pittsburgh Union Station he went to the Chicago Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad as train announcer, going thence to the McCormick Reaper Works in Chicago. After leaving the Reaper Works, Mr. Charlton spent seven years as traffic officer on the Chicago police force, then for about six years was with the Pullman Company, as shop foreman.

From Chicago he returned to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of the Consumers' Ice Company as agent. He next spent three years as inspector for the city of Pittsburgh and as chief inspector for the Shade Tree Commission, this service terminating in 1914, when he was appointed by Governor Tener to fill out an unexpired aldermanic term of the Seventh Ward. In 1915 he was elected alderman from the Seventh Ward for a term of six years, which expires in January, 1922, when he will be a candidate to succeed himself. He is a Republican in politics, has a very large acquaintance, and notwithstanding his nearly twenty years' absence from the city, his friends are legion and are loyal to him. In youth he was the delicate one of the family, but he is now the only surviving member of his family, in perfect health, and stands six feet three and one-half inches high. When in the railroad employ, he organized the Pennsylvania Railway Employees Club. He is also a veteran of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He saw service in the strike riots of 1877, when Pittsburgh was in a state of war; thousands of cars were blazing in the railroad yards, and a company of the Guard was besieged in the old Round House. He enlisted for three months to assist in quelling the coal strike in Scranton the same year.

Mr. Charlton married Susan M. Sipe, born in Somerset county, Pa., but a resident of Pittsburgh since her third year. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton are the parents of two children: Ona King, wife of William P. MacNeil; and Charles Bayne, who died in infancy. The family home is No. 382 Lehigh avenue, Pittsburgh, and Alderman Charlton's offices are at No. 6022 Center avenue.

HOWARD ALBERT GROSS—One of the substantial citizens of Pittsburgh, who after gaining a wide experience in various lines has finally invested largely in the business of providing entertainment and instruction to the masses through that most modern medium, the motion picture, is Howard Albert Gross, secretary of the S. and S. Film and Supply Company.

Born in Pittsburgh, First Ward, in 1886, son of Herman and Lena (Berger) Gross, he received his education in the public schools of his native city. His business career has been a varied one. Real estate first claimed his interest and attention. After a time he became associated with the automobile business in Pittsburgh, later going to Akron, Ohio, where he worked at tire manufacturing. He finally came back to Pittsburgh and engaged in the auto supply business, where success attended his efforts. He became president of the Union Auto Supply Company; secretary and treasurer of Sully's Auto Supply Company; secretary of the S. and S. Film and Supply Company, all of Pittsburgh, and secretary and treasurer of the International Realty Company, of Pittsburgh and Atlantic City. All of these interests claimed time and attention, but as time passed, and the popularity of the motion picture constantly increased, the Film and Supply Company demanded more and more of his time, in return for which it yielded him increasingly larger returns, and he gradually relinquished his active interests in other companies until, at the present time, he is active only in the S. and S. Film and Supply Company.

Politically, Mr. Gross is a Republican, and a member of the Americus Republican Club. Both he and his family are members of the Rodeph Sholom Congregation.

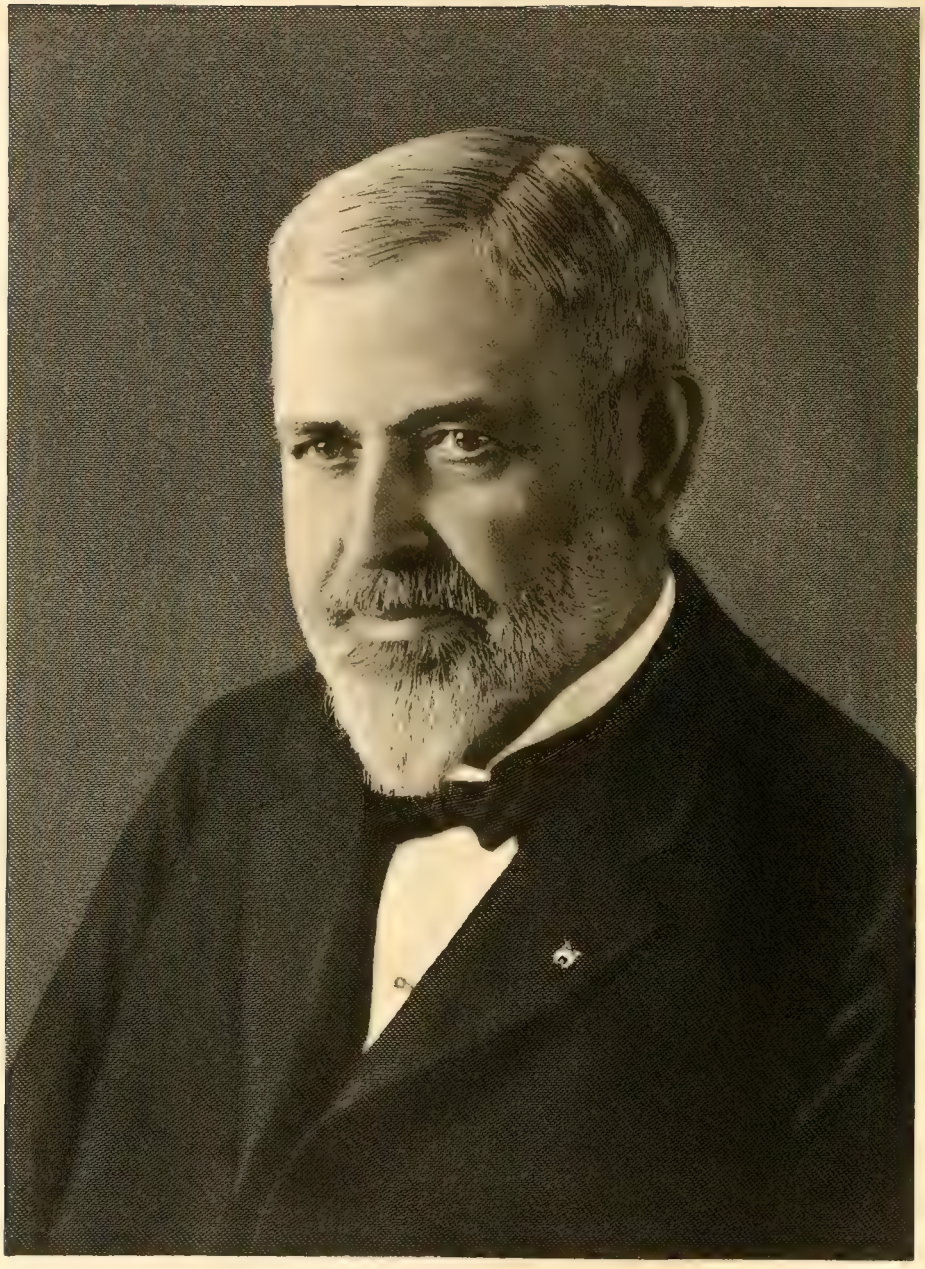
ROBERT M. SANDS, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., occupies a position in the professional world which makes his life-story a part of the History of Pittsburgh, and is a man of broad interests and high achievement, having reached his present eminence entirely by his own efforts.

Dr. Sands is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Davidson) Sands, old residents of Allegheny county. Andrew Sands was a farmer, and his farm was situated near where the village of New Kensington now stands.

Born on the farm in Allegheny county, April 20, 1857, Dr. Sands received his early education in the district schools near his home, meantime spending his spare hours working on the farm. But the opportunities of the country place did not satisfy the ambitions of the young man, whose studious nature pointed the way to a professional future. He entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, largely financing his own course, and was graduated from this institution in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Further progress in education depending entirely upon his own efforts, the young man decided that he could wait for it, but could not give it up. Accordingly, he sought remunerative employment, and secured a position in the newspaper world. For four years he was employed on the Pittsburgh "Leader" and the Pittsburgh "Times," in reportorial work. With sufficient funds in hand to warrant doing so, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then began the general practice of medicine at his present address, and has practiced continuously since that time, now being one of the most prominent physicians of the day in Pittsburgh.

Besides his private practice, Dr. Sands handles important industrial work. He is surgeon for the American Bridge Company, for the Crucible Steel Company, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for many smaller manufacturers and industrial concerns. He is very active and keenly interested in every phase of development in the progress of modern medical science. Although approaching an age when many men feel that they have contributed their share to the general advance in their chosen line of endeavor, Dr. Sands is still as active as in the early days when the problem of maintenance entered into the equation. His practice has for





W. Wesley Wolfe

years been a lucrative one, and he is now able to indulge his tastes in the periods of relaxation his extensive practice permits.

During his vacations, particularly of recent years, Dr. Sands has traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. He is a close student of archaeology, and has visited and studied practically all of the active volcanoes of both hemispheres, and many of those popularly considered extinct.

Dr. Sands is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious convictions place his membership with the United Presbyterian Church.

In public matters Dr. Sands takes only the interest of the progressive citizen, supporting the Republican party, but in no wise seeking political preferment. He is a director of the Arsenal Bank, but even in civic matters has never sought prominence, devoting his time generously, however, to the needs of the city in a professional way. For twenty years he was city physician in his district, and was for a very long period on the staff of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary.

On June 17, 1884, Dr. Sands married Mary E. Kerr, of Jackson, Cal.

Other members of Dr. Sands's family have also won renown in the professions. His brother, Rev. Dr. J. D. Sands, was a national figure in the United Presbyterian church, as minister, lecturer and writer. He was editor of a United Presbyterian paper of national circulation. His death, in 1917, was a loss to the church and to the public at large. Joseph Sands, another brother, died in 1889, and now the doctor and a sister, Matilda, are the only members of the family still living. Matilda is the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Frazer, of Youngstown, Ohio, a well known divine, and famed orator.

W. WESLEY WOLFE, M. D.—A native of Pennsylvania and a medical practitioner in this State for forty years, Dr. Wolfe has been engaged in professional work in Pittsburgh since 1884. His practice has been largely general in character, although he has specialized to some extent in gynaecology, and his responsible place in the profession is supported by a long record of usefulness in his calling. Fraternally, Dr. Wolfe is also widely known, and he has given to the causes that good citizenship, and fosters all of the time that he has been able to take from an exacting profession.

Dr. Wolfe was born on a farm in Armstrong county, Pa., Jan. 16, 1851, son of Noah C. and Mary (Patterson) Wolfe. His early study was pursued in the country schools, followed by instruction from private tutors in a select school, after which he enrolled in the Cleveland (Ohio) Homœopathic Hospital College, whence he was graduated, Feb. 27, 1880. In April of the same year he began practice in Freeport, Pa., four years later coming to Pittsburgh, where he has since engaged in professional work. His practice is of general nature, but his success in the treatment of diseases of women has brought him a large following in this branch. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Association, and the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Association.

Dr. Wolfe is widely known in the Masonic order, in which he has held the thirty-second degree since 1898, and in the present year (1921) received the thirty-third degree in the same order. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and consistory, and also holds membership in Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Order of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine. He is a past officer of the lodge, council and Eastern Star lodge. He also affiliates with the Royal Arcanum, in which he is supervising medical examiner of the State of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the State Grand Lodge and the National Supreme Lodge. He is a member and medical examiner of the Protective Home Circle and the Patriotic Order Sons of America; also examiner for the grand fraternity and Scottish clans. He is independent in his political belief, and has served as a member of the district school board. His church is the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal. Dr. Wolfe gives his profession all of his time and attention; his infrequent vacation periods are spent on fishing trips.

Dr. Wolfe married, June 14, 1899, Ada Byron Swindell, of Allegheny, Pa., who died in 1905. Two of their children died in infancy, their surviving son, William Edward, after attending Pittsburgh public schools, graduated from Allegheny High School, and is now (1921) a student in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh.

PATRICK HENRY McGUIRE—The legal profession, in Pittsburgh, Pa., numbers in its ranks many men of unusual force who have achieved their present position through their own efforts. Such is the life history of Patrick Henry McGuire, now a successful Pittsburgh attorney.

Mr. McGuire was born on the South Side, Pittsburgh, Sept. 5, 1869, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Wheeler) McGuire, for many years residents of Pittsburgh. The elder Mr. McGuire came to this country from Ireland when he was fourteen years of age, and without the advantage of special training, went to work in the mills in Pittsburgh, continuing thus during his life-time.

As a boy Mr. McGuire attended the old Ninth Ward public schools, St. Andrew's Parochial School, and also the old Sixth Ward public school of Allegheny. At the age of thirteen years it became necessary for him to enter the world of industry, and he found employment in the iron and steel mills, where he continued until 1887. Nevertheless, he would not relinquish his ambition to prepare himself for a higher field of effort. He spent his evenings at the old Sixth Ward night school, and as he grew older, added to his fund of information by reading and self-study. In 1889 he removed to Homestead, where he has since lived, and worked in the steel mills until 1897. Later on he found the open door to the world of men and affairs through social and fraternal organizations.

At the age of thirty-one years Mr. McGuire was elected national secretary of the Young Men's Institute, the organization having offices in Pittsburgh. The duties of this position were exacting, but left him some leisure, and during the ten years in which Mr. McGuire held

the office he continued his studies along various lines of general information, then made a definite branch of study his life purpose. This was the law, and after following such a course as he was able to lay out for himself, he completed his studies in the Law Department of the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In that same year Mr. McGuire began the practice of law. He has built up a very extensive private practice, and is also a prominent figure in the public life of Homestead. His first public office was that of borough solicitor, and from that position has advanced step by step to positions of greater responsibility. He has served on the Homestead Borough Council, and has always been prominent in the civic and political affairs of the borough. In November, 1917, Mr. McGuire was elected burgess of the borough of Homestead, which office he still holds. His spacious offices are in the Frick Building, in Pittsburgh.

Mr. McGuire has few interests outside his professional work. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Homestead Lodge, No. 650, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Young Men's Institute. Besides having been national secretary of the latter organization for ten years, he was its national president for one term.

For many years Mr. McGuire took no vacation whatsoever, or recreation of any nature, but of recent years he gets out into the open occasionally, and enjoys a hunting or fishing trip. Otherwise, motoring is his only relaxation.

Mr. McGuire married (first), on Feb. 18, 1895, Mary A. Boyle, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., who died March 6, 1915. They were the parents of six children: Margaret E., educated in the Homestead parochial and high schools, and now at Seton Hill; Paul J., educated in the Homestead parochial and high schools, taking a preparatory course at Bucknell College, and has entered upon a medical course at the University of Pittsburgh; Francis W., whose early education was similar to his brother's, and who has taken up the study of law at Notre Dame University, in Indiana; Mary P., whose studies have followed the same course as those of her elder sister; Patrick H., Jr., now at the parochial school of Homestead; and Catherine, who is at Mt. Aloysius Academy, Cresson, Pa., having gone there directly from the parochial school. Mr. McGuire married (second), July 15, 1919, Frances Callen, of Baltimore, Md.

EDWIN GRAY DONAGHAY—Holding an important executive position in the Pittsburgh Brass Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and interested in every phase of public progress, Edwin Gray Donaghay stands among the men who are carrying forward the constructive effort of the day in this great center of industry.

Mr. Donaghay is a son of Robert John and Ella (Lawry) Donaghay, his father for many years connected with the Carnegie Steel Company.

Edwin Gray Donaghay was born Nov. 24, 1884, and was educated in the institutions which are the pride of the city of Pittsburgh. At the age of sixteen years he made his start in the world of industry, entering the employ of J. Walter Rhodes. In 1909 he became connected with the Brighton Brass and Bronze Company, at New Brighton, Pa., where he remained for a period of two years, then, in 1911, he returned to Pittsburgh, and became associated with the Pittsburgh Brass Manufacturing Company. In 1916 he was made secretary of this concern, and is still holding that office, his work in this connection being an active factor in the progress of the business.

During the World War, 1917-18, this concern handled one hundred per cent. war work, and Mr. Donaghay was a leader in all the public activities in support of our forces on the other side. Mr. Donaghay holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. In every way he takes a broad interest in the welfare of the people.

On Jan. 17, 1914, Mr. Donaghay married Susan Perring, of Pittsburgh, and they have one daughter, Ellen. John Perring, Mrs. Donaghay's father, is well known in this city, having been general superintendent of the Allegheny Cemetery for thirty-four years.

MALCOLM McGIFFIN, president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, was born in Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa., and is a son of John and Annie (McCormick) McGiffin, both of old Pennsylvania families. John McGiffin was a veteran of the Civil War, having served with honor in the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Attending the public schools of Jefferson county, Mr. McGiffin, as a young man, chose the law as his future field of effort, and after the usual course at preparatory school, he entered Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter reading law, he completed his professional studies in Pittsburgh, coming to this city in 1900. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1902. In 1905 he became associated with the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, in the capacity of assistant trust officer. From that position he has risen to the presidency of the institution, to which office he was elected in 1918.

Mr. McGiffin is a member of the leading clubs of this city, including the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, University, and Pittsburgh Golf, and is also a member of the Allegheny Country Club, and the Edgeworth Club. of Sewickley. He is a member of Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious convictions place his membership with the United Presbyterian Church. Politically, he supports the Republican party. For recreation Mr. McGiffin enjoys golf and tennis, horseback riding, and all outdoor sports.

ROY EZRA SLEPPY, M. D.—The name of Sleppy is one of more than local interest, and men of that name have attained prominence in various fields of activity. Dr. Roy Ezra Sleppy is a leading physician of Pittsburgh.

The Rev. Dr. Milton Jacob Sleppy, father of Dr. Sleppy, was born on the homestead farm in Butler county, Pa., in April, 1842. He is a minister of the



Roy E. Keeper



John A. Feyvogel

Methodist Episcopal church, but now practically retired. In his boyhood he attended school until the outbreak of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in response to the first call for three months' enlistments. At the end of this time he reënlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served during the period of the war. Returning to Pennsylvania after the cessation of hostilities, he at once resumed his interrupted education, later attending Mt. Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, graduating A. B. in 1867, and a few years later receiving his A. M. from the same college. He has spent a long and active life in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1896 old Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, honored Rev. Dr. Sleppy with the degree of D. D.

Rev. Dr. Sleppy married Sarah A. Horner, of Ohio, who came of French ancestry, she a daughter of David Horner, who also served in the Civil War, in Company K, Eightieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. David Horner served as orderly to General Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea." Dr. Roy E. Sleppy has in his possession the discharges from the Union army of both his father and his maternal grandfather. The Rev. Dr. Sleppy, wife and son, Dr. R. E. Sleppy, reside near Library, Pa.

Dr. Roy Ezra Sleppy was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., March 24, 1875. His early education was received in the public schools of Pennsylvania, in the communities to which his father was appointed as a Methodist minister. He attended high school at Beaver Falls, Pa., but did not finish the course. He attended Geneva College, later entering Baltimore Medical College, and still later entering the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in the same year in Indiana county, Pa., but in 1904 removed to New Kensington. Three years later he was induced to locate in Pittsburgh, and has since built up a very extensive general practice.

The military career of Dr. Sleppy began with his enlistment, Feb. 3, 1896, as a private in Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was honorably discharged April 26, 1898. In July, 1898, he again enlisted as private, later becoming first sergeant of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, serving until his discharge after the Spanish-American War, March 30, 1899. Again, in 1909, Dr. Sleppy enlisted, this time in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, popularly known as "Pittsburgh's Own." He served as hospital steward until March 17, 1910, when he was made second lieutenant of Company B, later being promoted to first lieutenant, in November, 1912; he resigned in May, 1915. On Sept. 20, 1917, Dr. Sleppy enlisted in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, and was then commissioned captain. He was detailed to the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he remained for three weeks, and was then transferred to Camp Wadsworth, with the Fifty-eighth Pioneers as surgeon. Thereafter he was assigned to special executive duty in the Medical Department of the Sixth Anti-Air-Craft Machine Gun Battalion; he was honorably discharged Dec. 17, 1918. Commissioned captain of the United States Medical Reserve Corps, Feb. 7, 1919, he still holds this commission, also that of captain in the Medical Corps, Medical Department, Pennsylvania National Guard, and assigned to the 18th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, the latter commission received Jan. 28, 1921.

Dr. Sleppy is a member of George Washington Post, No. 1, Washington, D. C., the first post organized, and the Medical Veterans of the World War. He is a member of the Veterans' Association of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, of which organization he is surgeon, and he is also a member of the Military Surgeons of the United States. Dr. Sleppy holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order; he is a member of Stuckrath Lodge, No. 430, Free and Accepted Masons; Jefferson Chapter, No. 225, Royal Arch Masons, of Brookville, Pa.; Bethany Commandery, No. 83, Knights Templar, at Du Bois, Pa.; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; and Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. Dr. Sleppy also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member and past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of the Protective Home Circle, for which he is also medical examiner. In public matters Dr. Sleppy is deeply interested, but declines to endorse, unreservedly, any political party, and votes independently. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Other members of Dr. Sleppy's family have become prominent in various interests. His brothers are: Edward E. P., who received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of Maryland, class of 1887, and is now a successful dentist of Pittsburgh; Rev. David D., a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church of Polk, Pa.; Charles S., engaged in mercantile lines at East Liverpool, Ohio; Reynolds M., who received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of Pittsburgh, and who died in July, 1912; W. E. Carroll, who died in 1910. Dr. Sleppy has three sisters: Kathryn F., now Mrs. Shepler; Bessie M., now Mrs. M. Bruce Parkin, of Pittsburgh; and Florence M., who died in 1915.

JOHN ALBERT FREYVOGEL, who is taking a significant part in the progress and well being of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a member of a family long prominent in this city, and always active in the general advance.

Conrad Freyvogel, Mr. Freyvogel's great-grandfather, was born in Switzerland, in 1787, and came to America in 1812, bringing his young wife. He enlisted as a soldier in the war with Great Britain in 1812, serving with honor. Then settling in Pittsburgh, he purchased for $150.00 seven acres of land, which would not be worth less to-day, by any possibility, than a round million. This property was near what is now the corner of Fifth avenue and Miltenberger street. For a considerable period it was known as "Goosetown," and is now

in the heart of the city and densely populated. The family has always resided close to this original settlement. Conrad Freyvogel married in Switzerland, and his wife, Mary, was born there, in 1788. He died in 1854, and she died in 1861.

John Freyvogel, son of Conrad and Mary Freyvogel, was born in Pittsburgh in 1840, and died in 1880. He married Mary Kletzley, who was born in the old Bowerstown section of Pittsburgh, in 1843, and died in 1871.

John E. Freyvogel, son of John and Mary (Kletzley) Freyvogel, and John A. Freyvogel's father, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 13, 1869, and died in the prime of life, not yet thirty-eight years of age, Aug. 23, 1907. He married Sarah Devine, who was born in "the Diamond," Pittsburgh, Oct. 26, 1871, and still survives him. Their five children are as follows: John Albert, whose name heads this review; Frank G.; Robert J.; Albert J.; and Marie P. The family now resides on Jumonville street. Frank G. Freyvogel, the second son, served for eighteen months in the World War, and Robert J., his next younger brother, served for six months.

John Albert Freyvogel, eldest child of John E. and Sarah (Devine) Freyvogel, was born near the Fifth Avenue High School of Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1892. His early education was received in St. Agnes' Parochial School, in the section popularly known as "Soho." Attending this school until he was fifteen years of age, he then entered the employ of J. M. Fullerton, a prominent funeral director of Pittsburgh, with whom he remained for about five years. Then, expecting to eventually strike out for himself in this profession, Mr. Freyvogel entered the Philadelphia College of Embalming and Sanitary Science. His practical experience was of great value to him in this connection, and he was graduated from this institution after one year's training, on Jan. 6, 1915. Receiving his license from the State Board of Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1915, he immediately opened his headquarters at his present location, and has since conducted an ever-increasing business, winning the patronage of many of the best families in this section. During the World War he had charge of Camp Pitt and Camp Teck, and during the influenza epidemic he was given charge of all bodies of casual soldiers who came visitors to Pittsburgh, and who succumbed to the disease and died. In January, 1921, Mr. Freyvogel was appointed to the staff of the School of Anatomy connected with the University of Pittsburgh.

Fraternally, Mr. Freyvogel is widely known. He is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Pittsburgh Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; of Duquesne Council, Knights of Columbus; and is also a member of East End Tent, No. 20, Knights of the Maccabees. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but has never held office. He is a member of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church of Pittsburgh.

On Nov. 28, 1917, in Pittsburgh, Mr. Freyvogel married Helen Mary McTighe, who was born in the Fourth Ward of Pittsburgh, Aug. 6, 1892, and was educated at Mount Mercy Academy, of Pittsburgh, and St. Xavier's College, at Greensburg, Pa. Mrs. Freyvogel is a daughter of T. J. McTighe, who was born in Ireland, in 1865, and came to America with his parents while still a small boy. Reared and educated in Pittsburgh, he became one of the noted Republican politicians of the Fourth Ward of Pittsburgh, and was active in all civic affairs. His untimely death, in November, 1903, put an end to a brilliant career. He married Annie Mannion, who was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1869, and they were the parents of two children: Bernard Cleveland, and Helen Mary, now Mrs. Freyvogel. Mr. and Mrs. Freyvogel have two sons: Thomas J., who was born Oct. 11, 1918; and John A., Jr., born Aug. 1, 1920.

JAMES W. CLARK, M. D.—To the progress of the medical profession the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., has always contributed its quota of achievement, and this branch of human endeavor has received the best efforts of its representatives here. The name of Clark has long been a significant one in the profession, and Dr. James W. Clark is now, in his turn, bearing the same forward to success.

The name was originally English, and dates back to the beginning of the custom of giving surnames, when each man was named according to his occupation. The original form was "clerk," and was almost a title of honor, as education was a distinction in those days, few being even able to write their names, and the clerk of the town or parish did the writing for all the people. Thus, from the clerks of Old England the Clark family have scattered all over the civilized world.

Henry Hugh Clark, Dr. Clark's father, was born in Ireland, in the year 1843, and came to the United States with his parents when only about four years of age. He acquired a common school education, and there his studies would have ended but for his own unquenchable ambition. For a few years he worked in one or another of the industrial plants of the city, but refused to relinquish an early ambition to become a physician. He was at length able to arrange for employment and the privilege of study in the office of Dr. J. L. Walters, a prominent physician and surgeon of that day. Later he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City. This was in 1868, but prior to that date he had practiced medicine in Pittsburgh for two years. Upon receiving his degree he returned to Pittsburgh immediately, and resumed his practice, and for fifty years practiced continuously, making fifty-two years of practice as physician and surgeon in this city a record equalled by few practitioners. He was surgeon for St. Francis' Hospital for a period of twenty years, and was surgeon for the Carnegie Steel Company for forty years. He was also surgeon for the Carbon Steel Company, for the Allegheny Valley railroad, and other concerns, for some years. He retired from practice in 1918, at the age of seventy-five years. Dr. Henry Hugh Clark married Catherine Fox, who was also born in Ireland. He still resides in Pittsburgh, but his wife died in 1899. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Astley Cooper Clark, M. D., who was a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the Uni-



John E. Freywogel

versity of Pittsburgh, class of 1891. He was interne at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, began practice in 1892, was on the staff of St. Francis' Hospital, was surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad and various steel companies, and died during the influenza epidemic in 1918, in the prime of life. 2. Henry Hugh, Jr. 3. Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of C. W. Wright, and mother of three children: Bessie Bramble, wife of Dr. Schlegel; Catherine Fox, and Samuel Bowen. 4. Ida Jane, now the widow of the late Ernest Wakefield, of Pittsburgh; their son, Clark Wakefield, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, class of 1918, is now a practicing physician in Pittsburgh. 5. Bessie Bramble, deceased. 6. Sarah, wife of H. H. Gilmore, and mother of three children: Henry C., James C., and Dowell. 7. Jessie Gertrude, wife of Alvin A. Morris, an attorney in Pittsburgh. 8. James W. Clark, M. D., whose name heads this review.

Dr. James W. Clark was born in Pittsburgh, April 17, 1882. With the example of his father and brother he early determined to enter the same profession. He first attended the public schools of the old Fifteenth Ward, then the Shadyside Academy from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. Desiring a thorough preparation for his career, and enjoying the encouragement of his family, the young man then took a two years' scientific course at Yale University, in New Haven, Conn. Thereafter, he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1908, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the year following Dr. Clark was interne at Mercy Hospital, in Pittsburgh, then began practice in 1909. It might be truly said that the young doctor was welcomed both in the profession and by the people for the sake of his father, who had for so many years been esteemed most highly. Nevertheless, Dr. Clark has made good on the strength of his own ability. His success, which is constantly increasing, is his own, and won by the same devotion to duty, constant study, and careful, discriminating judgment which is the price of all success, particularly in this profession, which involves the great issues of life and death.

Dr. James W. Clark is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies, and of the Austin Flint Medical Society. For seven years he was physician for the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, and was very much interested in that institution; for ten years he was police surgeon for the city of Pittsburgh; and has also served as school physician for the city.

Fraternally, Dr. Clark is very prominent. He is a member of Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the thirty-second degree; is also a member of Bellefield Chapter, No. 299, Royal Arch Masons; Liberty Valley Council, No. 50, Royal and Select Masters; Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templar; Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the alumni associations of Yale University, the University of Pittsburgh, and also of Shadyside Academy.

Politically, Dr. Clark supports the principles and policies of the Republican party, but takes little interest in the political game as such. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Dr. Clark married, Oct. 6, 1911, Marian Cummings, of Rockville, Conn., and they have three daughters: Catherine Cummings, Frances Sherwood, and Sarah Colville. The eldest is now attending the public schools of the city. Mrs. Clark is in the ninth generation in direct descent from Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts, who came over in the "Mayflower."

RUBIN & VeSHANCEY—The younger men of Pittsburgh, whose outlook upon life has been broadened by service with the American Expeditionary Forces during the great World War, are working out in their home city the visions won from that fearful experience. New ideals and new creations are rising from their work along every line of public endeavor. In the field of architecture, Hyman Louis Rubin and Meyer VeShancey, through a business partnership, are carrying forward this development in constructive activity to a future of assured success.

Mr. Rubin was born in Philadelphia, a son of I. and Sarah Rubin, his father being a salesman in large mercantile interests. Mr. VeShancey was born in Pittsburgh and is a son of Charles and Sarah VeShancey, his father being a retired Pittsburgh police officer. Both young men are about twenty-seven years of age.

Educated in their chosen profession at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, these young men, in 1919, opened an office in partnership for the general practice of architecture. Both had served in the World War, and both are possessed of the genuine talent which makes the profession of architecture rank with the fine arts. Mr. Rubin spent considerable time in Europe, studying architecture and sketching, and has won the Stewardson Scholarship for a winning design, which gives him one year of study abroad.

Rubin & VeShancey is rapidly coming to be a name that means something in the architectural world. These young men are doing excellent work in the various branches of the profession—designing residences and commercial and industrial buildings, and putting their individuality into their work. Their future in this profession is unquestionably bright. Both young men are single.

PATRICK C. BYRNE—One of the leading undertaking establishments of Pittsburgh, and one of the oldest in its own locality, is that of the Byrne Brothers, which was founded by their father, Patrick C. Byrne, forty-five years ago. The story of its growth and development is one which reveals the progressive spirit if the man who, although having passed into the Great Beyond nearly a score of years ago, left a standard of endeavor which is still honored by those who have succeeded him.

Patrick C. Byrne was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 16, 1851, and was a son of Bernard and Jane Byrne, for many years residents of this city. Bernard Byrne came

from Ireland to the United States in his youth, being the first generation of this family in America.

Attending the parochial schools of the city in his boyhood, Mr. Byrne, as a young man, took a course at St. Vincent's College, then for a time worked along various lines of business. At length he became interested in the possibilities of success in the undertaking business for a man of fine sensibilities. With the rapid growth of the city it was not difficult to determine upon a good location, and in 1876 the young man established an undertaking business at No. 5214 Butler street, the present address, also doing a considerable livery business in connection with it. He began in association with a partner, whom he soon bought out, conducting the business alone until his death in 1902. The growth of the business was rapid from the first, and Mr. Byrne's personality was such as to attract those to whom the blight of sorrow had brought need of his services. He kept pace with the trend of affairs in both social and business circles, and his headquarters at all times bore the indisputable stamp of correct mortuary customs.

Mr. Byrne's success was substantial, and became a remarkable one. He erected the present building, comprising two stories and basement, 60x124 feet in area, which was later remodeled by his sons, and is now a fine, fireproof structure. This work was done in 1916, and the stables were replaced by a garage. The father left in the hands of his sons a very extensive and prosperous interest, which they have carried along to ever increasing success and social usefulness.

In the various activities of the city Patrick C. Byrne was widely interested. He was a devoted member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church until the Parish of St. Kieran's was established, when he became a charter member of the new parish. He was also a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, in Pittsburgh. He was a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Politically, he was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and he was a popular member of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club.

Mr. Byrne married Ellie McCabe, who is still living, and is sixty-eight years of age. They were the parents of five children: Clement J., deceased; Raymond A.; Leo; Clair J., deceased; and Zita.

The eldest living son, Raymond A. Byrne, who is now the head of the business, was born on Feb. 17, 1884. He received a thoroughly practical education, first in St. Kieran's Parochial School, and later covered the high school course, graduating in the class of 1900. For four years, thereafter, the young man was employed in the Metropolitan National Bank, of Pittsburgh, gaining much valuable experience. He then took up the undertaking business which his father had lain down, and is now manager and head of the business.

In the public life of the city Mr. Byrne is deeply interested, although the cares of business leave him scant leisure. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a charter member. He was one of the first trustees of this church, and has served on the official board.

Raymond A. Byrne married, July 5, 1904, Anna May Dwyer, daughter of M. C. Dwyer, a prominent Pittsburgh man. Mr. and Mrs. Byrne have one son, Raymond A., Jr., who was born Nov. 28, 1913.

Leo Byrne, the second son of Patrick C. Byrne, was born Jan. 16, 1886, and attended St. Vincent's and St. Kieran's Parochial schools, then became associated with his brother, Raymond A., in the undertaking business. He is single. The two younger children reside at home. Zita was educated in St. Kieran's Parochial School.

In many circles in Pittsburgh, as well as in the home of which he was the center, the name of Patrick C. Byrne will long be remembered. As a business man, as a courteous gentleman, and as a worker in every good and righteous cause, he was a force for that progress which counts not alone for the material prosperity of the community, but for advance along every line of worthy achievement, in every branch of human endeavor.

HENRY WACHTER—Active in the fire insurance business in the city of Pittsburgh, and a prominent resident of the borough of Carrick, Henry Wachter is bearing a significant part in the progress of Allegheny county.

Mr. Wachter is a son of Christofer Wachter, who was born in Germany in 1830, and came to America in 1852, locating on the South Side, Pittsburgh. He was employed as a coal miner at Castle Shannon for a number of years, later removing to a farm in Monroe county, Ohio, and there he remained until 1889. In that year he removed to Pittsburgh, and about four years later, in 1893, entered the grocery business, continuing this interest until his retirement. He now resides at No. 423 Bailey avenue, Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, and is still hale and hearty at the age of ninety-one years. He married Sophia Barnum, who was born in Germany, in 1832, and came to America at the age of twenty years. She died in Baldwin township in 1902, at the age of seventy years.

Henry Wachter was born on the home farm in Monroe county, Ohio, May 20, 1873. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his native town, he thereafter attended a private school for a time, and the family removing to Pittsburgh at the time he was a young lad, he attended Duff's College for one year in preparation for his business career. When about fifteen years of age he went to Denver, Colo., for about six months, then returned to Pittsburgh, and entered the commission business with William Boehmer, on Liberty avenue, in Pittsburgh. Continuing in this branch of endeavor for only one year, however, he entered the retail grocery business for himself, and was thus engaged for about two years. He then entered the insurance field, which has proved his permanent interest. He was first connected with the agency of Edward Rohrkaste, on Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, two years later becoming identified with the Arrott Company, with whom he remained for six years, then going over to the W. L. Jones Agency, where he continued for six years, thereafter becoming assistant secretary of the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, which office he held for



Henry Wachter



Wm. J. Morris

two years. He resigned from this position to take the exclusive charge as manager of the Keystone Underwriters' Fire Insurance Company, at No. 218 Fourth avenue, which position he still holds, having been continuously manager of this office for a period of sixteen years.

In connection with the above outlined principal activity, Mr. Wachter is also director of the Carrick Bank, of Carrick, Pa., and is vice-president of the South View Building and Loan Association, of Carrick. Politically, Mr. Wachter has long been prominent in the Republican party, and has served the borough of Carrick in positions of grave responsibility. He was president of the school board of Carrick for a period of three years, ending in 1914. He was a member of the Park Commission of Carrick for a period of three years, and served the borough as auditor for a similar length of time. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternally, Mr. Wachter holds membership with St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh; of Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons, also of Pittsburgh; and of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 1196, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Union Club, of Pittsburgh; also the Old Colony Club. Mr. and Mrs. Wachter are members of the Lutheran church of Carrick.

On April 4, 1901, Mr. Wachter married Caroline Elizabeth Weidman, who was born at No. 1300 Carson street, South Side, Pittsburgh, in 1875, and is a daughter of Adam and Caroline (Rech) Weidman. Her father was born in Germany in 1839, and came to the United States in 1858, locating on the South Side, Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and was successful in this field for many years. The last years of his life were spent in Carrick, where he died in 1906, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother was born in Germany in 1838, coming to this country in her youth. She died at the Carson street home in 1898, at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wachter were married at the Carson street residence, and have resided in Carrick since 1903. They have one daughter, Emma Caroline, born June 20, 1902, who resides at home.

WILLIAM JOHN MORRIS—As a man in society finds the most important feature of his life in his relations with his fellowmen, so it is with the upbuilding of a State, perhaps the most salient feature to be considered is its commercial relations with other states; as it is with states and nations, so it is with cities, the foundations upon which they rest their commercial activities are the qualities of their leading manufacturers. The importance to a municipality, therefore, that its representative business men should possess the highest attributes of the race cannot be overestimated; it is in the hands of these chief citizens that the destiny lies, and with them its fortunes must rise and fall. In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Pittsburgh has no cause to be other than satisfied with the record of that prominent business man, William J. Morris, who is engaged in the manufacture of steel, into which he has introduced all the elements of success. The methods by which he has attained the high position which he holds in the estimation of his fellows well attests his qualities of mind and heart. He is courageous, cheerful, clear of judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor, and masterly in the management of men, and he has carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to his exceptional qualities. The purpose of biography is to set forth the salient features of a man's life, so that one may determine the motives of his conduct and learn from the record that part of his history which is worthy of being preserved, and though there is nothing spectacular in the career of Mr. Morris, it is characterized by high ideals of life's purposes, and his object and continuous endeavor is to closely follow them. His life has been one of unabating industry, and while he never seeks to figure prominently in any public light his deeds have spoken for him and placed him among those substantial business men who are the bone and sinew of the city, the foundation upon which all else is built.

The name Morris is derived from the Welsh Mawr, Maith, or Mavors, meaning great, and Rys, meaning a brave man.

William J. Morris was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, 1851, a son of David and Emily (McKee) Morris. David Morris was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States, where he settled in St. Louis and engaged in the shipbuilding business for many years. He married Emily McKee, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Emily E., and Ruth, who reside at No. 200 Mifflin avenue, Wilkinsburg; William John, of whom further; and two children, who died in infancy.

William John Morris, son of David and Emily (McKee) Morris, obtained his early education in private and public schools of St. Louis, Mo., the City University, and the Washington University, and after completing his studies, in 1869 came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became associated with Thomas Whiteman & Company, glass manufacturers, as bookkeeper. He remained there for nearly seventeen years, gaining experience and establishing a reputation for himself, being possessed of not only keen foresight in business matters, but also exceptional executive ability and the power to bring to success any enterprise which he undertakes. In 1887 he embarked in the steel business alone. In 1890, Mr. Morris, in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Bailey, purchased the old Denny property, which is now the outer depot of the Pennsylvania railroad, and there built a small plant and engaged in the cold rolled steel business. The business grew to such an extent under Mr. Morris' able management that a few years later it was found necessary to move to larger quarters. About 1901 the firm, which is known as the Morris & Bailey Steel Company, purchased property near McKeesport, at Wilson Station, and there built their big plant.

The company is not only known in the United States and Canada, but throughout the whole of Europe also,

and it is recognized as having one of the best equipped plants of its kind in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Its officers are noted for their courtesy towards customers, their upright square dealing with all whom they come in contact, and their kindness and helpfulness towards their employees.

In politics, Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican, and though he takes a real citizen's interest in the affairs of the State, he has never been persuaded to hold office. In club circles he is well known and liked, being a member of the Duquesne Country, Athletic and Automobile clubs.

In religious affiliation, Mr. Morris is a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morris is active in all its works, being its oldest trustee and at the present time chairman of the trustees.

Mr. Morris married, June 17, 1880, Margarette Jane Bailey, a daughter of Robert Bailey, Jr., a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, whose biography appears upon the following page in this work.

Mrs. Morris, who is a lady of true refinement and culture, was born in Pittsburgh, June 14, 1853, and received her education in the Newell Institute of Penn avenue, this city, and finished in an Eastern school. She lived on the family farm homestead, which was located on what was then known as Point Breeze, and which extended from the present Oak Tree Memorial to the East Liberty Street Station, reaching all the way across the other side of where now lies the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. What is now the stately East End Boulevard was then, no less, a beautiful orchard belonging to Mrs. Morris' father. In religious affiliation Mrs. Morris is also a Presbyterian. Her grandfather, Robert Bailey, Sr., was the first elder of the old East Liberty Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn and Highland avenues, in East Pittsburgh. Mrs. Morris, during the early part of her life, was a member of that church, a history of which appears upon other pages of these volumes. At the present time she is a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, and is one of its most active and indefatigable workers. Mrs. Morris is a true, gentle woman, possessed of those rare and beautiful qualities—courteousness, purity, serenity, and real Christian charity—which are so seldom found in these ultra modern days. In her home she is the guiding light, whose rays shed happiness over all. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris were born two sons, as follows: Gelston Bailey, and David McKee, whose biographies follow this narrative.

Mr. Morris is a man of excellent purpose, accomplishing what he undertakes. He is notably prompt, energetic and reliable, and he has in a large measure the gift of common sense, which is too seldom found in the business world. He readily grasps the possibilities of a situation and utilizes them to good advantage to the benefit of himself and the institution with which he is connected. Like a rock, he stands forth in the business world an example of what a man's determined maintenance of his honest convictions will accomplish. Regular as clock-work in his business habits, watchful of his tremendous interests, broad-minded and liberal in his thoughts upon all public topics, he is a citizen of which any city, state or nation might be proud. That he knows what he is about, that his views are safe, that his position in the business world of trade is solid, is not left for prediction to prove. The name Morris is a serious, successful reality, and the man himself a clear-headed, self-reliant example of what a man can become who starts right and stays right.

GELSTON BAILEY MORRIS is one of the representative citizens. A glance at his career shows that he is one of the numerous young men of shrewd business ability who have grasped the opportunities afforded by a city of this kind. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Aug. 29, 1881, a son of William John and Margarette J. (Bailey) Morris (q. v.).

Mr. Morris received his preliminary education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, later attending the Kiskiminitas Springs School, at Saltsburg, Pa. After graduating from here, he then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, at Troy, Pa., where he remained two years. After completing his studies here, Mr. Morris returned to Pittsburgh and associated himself with his father in the steel manufacturing business, at which he continues at the present time, holding the offices of secretary and treasurer with the company.

In political views, Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican, and though he is interested in all affairs of the State, he has never cared to hold office. In club circles, he is extremely popular, being a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Pittsburgh Country Club.

Mr. Morris was married, Feb. 23, 1907, at Pittsburgh, East End, Pa., by Rev. Dr. Christy, to Mary Louise Evans. Mrs. Morris, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and came to Pittsburgh a child, is a daughter of Richard and Mary (Lee) Evans. Mr. Evans, who is now deceased, was a partner and secretary of the famous Heinz Company. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of a son, Gelston Bailey, Jr.

Mr. Morris has inherited many elements of his father's character, among which are his knowledge, even at this comparatively early date, of human nature, his fairness, his generosity and his integrity. These natural traits, brought out by the intimate association with his senior, should furnish this young man, who is still on the threshold of his business career, with the essential prerequisites of success.

DAVID McKEE MORRIS, one of the promising young business men of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city, Jan. 12, 1883, the son of William John and Margarette J. (Bailey) Morris (q. v.).

He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, later attending a preparatory school at New York City. After completing the course of study there, he entered Yale University, where he took up the study of chemistry and metallurgy. He graduated from this institution and then entered the steel manufacturing business with his father, in Pittsburgh. He continued here for a time, then, when the United States entered the World War, he enlisted in the United States army. He was assigned as a gunner on the battleship "Christobel," and served four years off the



Robert Bailey.

Brest coast. He worked so hard and at such a high tension that his health became impaired, and he was honorably discharged. After his discharge, Mr. Morris returned to Pittsburgh and again engaged in the steel manufacturing business with his father, and he continues in this at the present time, holding the office of director in the company.

In politics, Mr. Morris is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and in religious affiliation is a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church. In club life he is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Country Club.

On April 4, 1908, at the Red Brick Presbyterian Church, in New York City, N. Y., Mr. Morris was united in marriage with Elizabeth Louise Pollard, a daughter of George and Louise Pollard. Mrs. Morris' mother died when she was but a small child; her father is a prominent linen merchant of Boston, Mass. To this union has been born two children, as follows: Margarette Louise, and McKee.

Mr. Morris' personality is that of a man who always has an atmosphere of refinement, culture, and original and independent thought. These things render it easy to understand how he combines the qualities of a keen and forceful executant with those of a cultured gentleman of wide reading and artistic sensibilities. Withal, he is helping to make one of the greatest of Pittsburgh's giant industries a potent agent in the noble and magnificent work of "forever making the world safe for Democracy."

ROBERT BAILEY, Jr.—To leap into popular notice by some spectacular deed which appeals to the public fancy is a feat easy of accomplishment and of an order not unusual. It is, in fact, an everyday occurrence. But to build up and into the favorable light of the public criticism a life which is devoid of extraordinary achievement is a colossal task. When a man becomes, as it were, a popular figure or idol over night, it is because of an action on his part which strikes the interest of the crowds—and his position is necessarily ephemeral and insecure. Whether or not he keeps his post of honor is the true test of the mettle of the man. But the daily, constant constructing of a reputation worthy of the highest praise and commendation, with the tools of honesty, labor, integrity, high character, dignity, human sympathy, force of personality and magnanimity, is a far more difficult task, and more worthy of mention in a volume of this kind.

The late Robert Bailey, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the substantially, successful agriculturists and business men of this city, and a man of prominence there, held a position in the community which was equally the result of his talents in the lines of endeavor in which he engaged and of the influence of his character and daily life. He was a leader among men, whose influence was for the general good, and of a most potent order in the interests of the city.

The origin of the name Bailey is a corruption of the name Baliol, which means a fort or rampart. The Baliols were a powerful and eminent family in the early days of England and Scotland and were closely related to the kings, John and Edward Baliol, but who eventually sided with the Scotch king, David II. The name was changed from Baliol to Baillie to escape the wrath of Edward I., of England, who was incensed against the family, and also to distinguish them from the Scotch kings. Baliol is evidently of French origin, for among the companions of William the Conqueror we find Renaud de Bailleul. In the reign of William, Rufus de Baliol had a grant from the crown of the Barony of Buveld, in the County of Northumberland. From him is directly descended John de Baliol, founder of Baliol College, at Oxford, England. Alexander de Baliol, brother of John, was Grand Chamberlain of Scotland in 1292, and to him all the Baillies of Lamington, Dunain, and all of the name in both Scotland and Ireland, trace their descent.

Robert Bailey, Jr., was born in County Down, near Belfast, Ireland, a son of Robert Bailey, Sr., and Hannah (Gelston) Bailey, who was of Scotch-Irish stock. Mr. Bailey, Sr., came to this country from Ireland in 1826, bringing his family with him. For eight weeks and six days they were on the ocean in a sailing vessel, at last landing in New York City, where they remained a short while. They then came by stagecoach over very rough and dangerous roads to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Bailey purchased a beautiful farm of two hundred acres, which was located on the old "Pike." This is now that portion of the city occupied by some of the most select families of Pittsburgh, namely East Liberty street to Dallas street.

Mr. Bailey soon became one of the prominent men of Pittsburgh, and his father was the first elder of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church (a history of which appears upon other pages of these volumes) which is the highest honor that a local congregation could bestow on one of its members. That Mr. Bailey, Sr., filled this position of high honor and trust to the best of his ability is verified by the records in the church of his faithful visitations to the sick and needy, his kind advice to the despondent and down-hearted, and his ever-ready and helping hand extended to the sinners fallen by the wayside. That his son and his son's children follow in his illustrious footsteps is shown by the fact of the positions which they have always held and do hold at the present time in the communities in which they live. At the home of Mrs. Mary Jane Bailey, the widow of Robert Bailey, Jr., services were held before the old Point Breeze Presbyterian Church was built.

Robert Bailey, Jr., a worthy son of a most worthy father, was raised on the parental farm, where he divided his time between attending the district schools and assisting his father with the work at home. Upon reaching the age of majority, Mr. Bailey decided to make agriculture his life work and, accordingly, took over the management of the farm, as his father was then too old to look after his large place properly. Under Mr. Bailey's care and clever management the Bailey Estate, as it was then known, became one of the largest and most beautiful places of its kind throughout the whole countryside. The beautiful old orchard, which covered an area of twenty-one acres, was entirely surrounded by a wonderful Osage orange hedge, and in the springtime

when the trees were in bloom, people came from far and near just to see it. Even yet, the older people speak of the beauty of the Bailey Estate, and the hospitality, courtesy and love always found in the Bailey home.

The first Bailey home was a log house, then they built a one and a half story brick house, with dormer windows and green shutters, which at that time were very fashionable. Later, this was torn down and replaced by another larger house. Gradually, as time passed, the city crept up around them, and Mr. Bailey first sold a piece of land for the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, which was then on the corner of Bailey Lane and Penn avenue, and which is now 5th avenue. This piece of land was across the street from the famous and fashionable "Barker Tavern," which was noted for its wonderful banquets, parties, balls, and especially its chicken dinners with waffles. Many years before selling this property, Mr. Bailey sold forty-two acres of his farm (which did not include the orchard) for house lots, and land that had cost his father from seven to twenty dollars an acre he sold for one thousand dollars an acre.

On the old orchard, which he kept for many years, he built a beautiful big mansion, and this is now known as the old Bailey home, and is owned by Mr. William Gillespie and his sister.

Mr. Bailey, wishing to leave some mark on the ground where he lived so long and which was so well known throughout Pennsylvania, conceived the idea of leaving a landmark. He decided to cut off the top of a beautiful oak tree, which stood at one corner of his property, and which was already beginning to decay. That day a young neighbor of the Bailey family, while watching the cutting of the big tree, began digging around an anthill at the base of the tree. Suddenly, the stick which he was using, struck something hard and upon investigation it was found to be the sword of General Forbes, one of the great commanders of our American army. However, the little fellow used the boyish prerogative of "findin's is keepin's," and kept the sword, which is now in the hands of the city of Pittsburgh, in the historical archives.

When the first train was run on the Pennsylvania railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and New York, it passed near the Bailey Estate. A reception was given at the Bailey home for the members of the Bailey family. After dinner the guests proceeded to the rear of the Bailey home to see the arrival of the train, which consisted of one small coach, painted green, with two windows in each side, and a small engine, with a large funnel. The engineer of the train, who was a friend of Mr. Bailey's, took his small daughter, Margarette Jane, who is now Mrs. William J. Morris, and placed her upon the seat beside him. However, the engine made such a terrific noise and frightened her so badly that it was found necessary to give her back to her father, and though she did not remain there long, Mrs. Morris had the unusual honor of being the first woman to ride in the cab of the engine of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Bailey, whose death occurred in March, 1873, at the age of sixty-eight years, was a staunch Republican in politics, and though he took a good citizen's interest in the affairs of the State, he could never be persuaded to hold office.

Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Mary Jane Murdock, who was born near the seashore at County Down, near Belfast, Ireland, in 1820, and died Sept. 26, 1901. She was a daughter of Andrew and Jane (McKee) Murdock. Andrew Murdock, who was a descendant of the great Argyle family of Scotland, was a farmer, and died in early manhood at his home in Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born three children: 1. Robert, who resides in Cleveland, Ohio, and who is engaged in the manufacture of steel with his brother-in-law, William J. Morris, whose biography appears upon the preceding pages. 2. Andrew, whose death occurred in California, in April, 1919. 3. Margarette Jane, who is the wife of William J. Morris (q. v.).

At the death of Mr. Bailey, he was mourned by the entire community for the exercise of those qualities which made him, as a man and a citizen, a worthy successor of noble and public-spirited ancestors, a pillar of the prosperity of his native city and a motive power in her advancement. As a man admirable in every relation in life, he has left an honored memory, honored especially for those good deeds which his modesty would fain have concealed, but for which multitudes bless his name, and it may be truly said of him that

"None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

MILLARD FILLMORE LESLIE—The boyhood home of Millard F. Leslie, of Pittsburgh, was a farm where New Kensington now stands, in Westmoreland county, Pa., the Leslies being one of the old Scotch-Irish families who settled in that county and gave it rank and standing equal to the best in the county. The Leslies came from the North of Ireland soon after the American Revolution, but the maternal line, the Hoffmans, came from Germany to Lancaster county, Pa., about 1777.

Malachi and Martha A. (Hoffman) Leslie lived on the farm in Westmoreland county for many years and there all their seven sons were born. Malachi Leslie was both farmer and merchant, but when war broke out between the North and South he enlisted in the 68th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, ranking as captain. Later he was transferred to the artillery, serving with the 212th Regiment. He died in 1866 from the results of exposure and privation in the army.

Millard Fillmore Leslie, eldest son of Malachi and Martha A. (Hoffman) Leslie, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Sept. 5, 1850. He first attended the old Leslie District School (the district named after his grandfather), but in 1863, while Mr. Leslie was in the army, Mrs. Leslie moved with her children to Pittsburgh, and the lad, Millard F., there attended Iron City College. In 1867, at the age of seventeen, he entered railroad employ and continued in that line for fifteen years, serving as brakeman, freight and passenger conductor on the old Allegheny Valley Railway. He was also engaged in the construction of the railway in 1873 and 1874, and ran the first passenger train on the line,



W. F. Leslie

May 4, 1874. He continued on the road until 1882, then, having accumulated sufficient capital, he resigned and established himself in the undertaking business in Pittsburgh. Thirty-nine years have since elapsed and he has been continuously in the same business, and since 1903 in the present fine building at No. 191 Forty-third street, Pittsburgh. That building was enlarged and remodeled in 1919 and has been fitted up in the most modern style of appointment and arrangement for mortuary purposes, including a chapel and motor equipment. Mr. Leslie is well known and has been very successful in his business. He is a member of Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He has attended closely to business all his life, his only recreation being his attendance at the conventions or annual meetings of the various fraternal orders and organizations to which he belongs.

Mr. Leslie is a member and past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he first affiliated in 1883. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Order of United American Mechanics, Daughters of Liberty, Knights of the Mystic Chain, Pittsburgh Automobile Club, East End Board of Trade, State Funeral Director's Association, and is a past president of the Association.

Mr. Leslie married, June 16, 1871, Alice Lane, daughter of Jefferson and Maria Lane, born at Harmarville, Pa., who died in Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1917, after a married life of forty-six years. Two children were born to Millard F. and Alice (Lane) Leslie: Homer Ellsworth, and Edward Clyde.

Homer Ellsworth Leslie was educated in the grade and Central High schools, and after completing his education, became associated with his father in the undertaking business. In 1900 he established himself in the same business under his own name. He married Blanche Scott, of McKeesport, and they are the parents of three children: Edward, Alice, Mabel.

Edward Clyde Leslie was educated in the grade and high schools and Hahnemann's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., receiving his M. D. with the class of 1899. For eighteen months after graduation he was interne at Homœopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh, after which he pursued a course of post-graduate study at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He began practice in Pittsburgh in 1902, and with the exception of his war service during the World War, 1917-18, he has been continuously in Pittsburgh. He was "on duty" for eighteen months in France, having been one of the first physicians in Pittsburgh to volunteer for war duty. He saw service on many fields, but returned without bodily injury.

Dr. Leslie has found recreation in motoring in recent years in various parts of the country. He owned the third automobile brought to Pittsburgh, and was the second Pittsburgher to make the drive to Buffalo, going there to the Pan-American Exposition in a three and one-half horsepower machine.

Dr. Leslie, shortly after the war, married Alice Dinger.

CHARLES ROWAN, M. D.—In the medical profession in Allegheny county, Pa., Dr. Charles Rowan has been prominent for the past twenty-five years, and now enjoys an extensive practice in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Rowan is a son of George and Elizabeth (Glessner) Rowan, both of whom are now deceased. George Rowan was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., but removed to Greenville after his marriage and still later to Hollidaysburg. For many years he was a successful merchant in that place, and died there Nov. 27, 1920.

Dr. Rowan was born in Greenville, Dec. 13, 1871. He attended the public and high schools in Bellefonte, Pa., then entered upon a two years' scientific course, after which he went to Philadelphia, and entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Beginning practice in the same year, at Etna, Pa., he remained there for a period of twelve years, and during that time served for three years on the Etna Board of Health. Dr. Rowan then took a special course at the New York Post-Graduate College, after which he began practice at his present location, No. 269 Main street, Pittsburgh. He has built up a wide practice here, and specializes on internal medicine.

Outside his profession Dr. Rowan has few interests. He is a member of Allegheny County and Pennsylvania State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He has been a member of Temperance Lodge, No. 453, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the past eighteen years. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party. By way of recreation he chooses a trip into the open, and enjoys fishing, motoring, and all out-of-door activities. He is a member of Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

On Jan. 2, 1900, Dr. Rowan married Luma L. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., daughter of Rev. Luther F. and Emma (McLaughlin) Smith, the former a Methodist minister, and they have two children: Mary Lucinda, born Dec. 28, 1901, who was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and was graduated from the Schenley High School in February, 1921; and Charles, Jr., who was born July 28, 1906, and is now in school.

LEWIS HASZELBART—One of the names closely identified with the business history of Pittsburgh during the most significant period of its development is that of Lewis Haszelbart, now retired, but for many years a prominent figure in the business life of the city, and broadly interested in its physical growth through his extensive operations in real estate, entirely apart from his occupation.

Mr. Haszelbart is a son of Gotfried and Frederica (Trostdorf) Haszelbart, who were both born in Prussia. Gotfried Haszelbart came to America as a young man in his prime, bringing his little family with him. Taking passage for the "Land of Opportunity," they were ninety-two days on the water, finally landing in Baltimore, Md. They crossed the Allegheny mountains in a canal boat, and settled at Six Mile Ferry, now Hays borough, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh. There he secured employment in the mines, where he continued until

he was severely injured in a mine accident by the fall of slate, and was crippled for life. Meanwhile, at the time of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private, served for three years, and was honorably discharged.

Lewis Haszelbart, son of Gotfried and Frederica (Trostdorf) Haszelbart, was born in Northausen, near Brücken Mountain, Prussia, May 8, 1843, and was a child when he came to America with his parents, making the long voyage by sailing vessel, as outlined above, and coming to this vicinity by canal boat. They left the canal boat where the Union Depot now stands, and went at once to Six Mile Ferry. There, at the age of nine years, he began assisting his father in Bushnell's coal pit, and until he was twenty-one years of age worked in the mine, becoming known far and near as the most expert hand pick coal miner of his day. He frequently entered tests of strength and skill, coming out victorious by producing more wagons of coal than his opponent in a specified time agreed upon, and winning the prize. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Haszelbart attended school at the old Academy on Pittsburgh's South Side for a period of nine months, and by long hours of study, often until far past midnight, he gained a remarkable standing, and was the first chosen by the teacher for promotion. This, with the exception of lessons in German at the school connected with the German church and under a German teacher, constituted the extent of his education, at least so far as it was acquired through the formal channels. Gifted with an inquiring and constructive mind, he made every phase of life a source of information, and turned every bit of information he acquired to some practical purpose. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Haszelbart was apprenticed to a butcher, a Mr. Moonshine, for one year, to learn the business of killing cattle and cutting meat, his remuneration to be $100 for the year. He remained with Mr. Moonshine six months, and then took a position in the general store conducted by the coal company at Hays borough, and remained one year. At the end of that time a prominent butcher having a stall in the old South Side Market of Pittsburgh, Mr. Bonshire, knowing the young man's integrity and fidelity to the interests of his employers, and his desire to qualify for a paying business, induced Mr. Haszelbart to become his employee. After two years they had their first settlement, and Mr. Haszelbart's salary amounted to $370 in cash, which he deposited in a bank. This being his first capital, he has always looked back to it as his starting point in life. He was with Mr. Bonshire for five years in all, and during that time saved $900, although in the meantime he had married. But it was not all pleasure. He was often called long before daylight of a winter morning to go to his work. Eventually, he left Mr. Bonshire to go into business for himself, opening a butcher market on the South Side, on Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

This was a long step forward, for the very qualities which had made him a faithful and valuable employee now counted for his own personal advancement. He continued in his first location for about ten years, then purchased a building suited to his business, larger and better located, where he conducted a thriving business for about twelve years. At the end of that period he virtually retired from this business, but he was not permitted to remain idle. He conceived an ambition to become a wholesale dealer in cattle in car lots, and went to Chicago, Ill., to establish himself in this branch of the business. In six months he had built up a reputation among wholesalers for absolutely unquestionable integrity and business judgment of a rare order, and was elected a member of the Exchange and a wholesale broker. His reputation attracted the attention of Philip Armour, Sr., even then a great man in the meat packing industry. Mr. Armour sent for Mr. Haszelbart and induced him to take charge of his Pittsburgh branch, the cellar for which was then being excavated on Twenty-first street, Pittsburgh's South Side. He managed the Armour interests in Pittsburgh until he was obliged to resign on account of rheumatism contracted through his personal attention to the daily care of the coolers by frequent inspections. This was not expected or required of him, but was a part of his thorough mastery of the working organization under his charge. This was the end of his active connection with the meat business, but he has since held more or less financial interest in it.

This, however, only gave Mr. Haszelbart's forward-looking spirit freedom to plunge into broader interests. He purchased a considerable amount of stock in the first electric street car transit company, thus being identified with the construction of the South Side Electric railway, as it was known, the tracks commencing at Thirteenth street, going up the hill to the Brownsville road, and thence out to the old toll house, the grade, at certain points being fourteen feet to the hundred. The electric motor then in use on the passenger cars not having sufficient power to overcome these grades, the line was, of necessity, abandoned. Many stockholders sold out to the Birmingham Traction Company, but Mr. Haszelbart declined to part with his stock, and renewing it every five years, as the law required, held it until he was able to command a high price in the operations of the Mellon Brothers, Bankers, twenty-one years later, thus the franchise is now a part of the Pittsburgh Traction Company. Retiring from business at the age of fifty years, Mr. Haszelbart has since been very active in the purchase and sale of real estate, and has been as successful in this field as in the others in which he has became more widely known. He holds a large amount of property, and resells such properties as he purchases only when he desires to do so. In 1904, having occasion to visit Topeka, Kans., to attend a wedding, he found the county court house and jail offered for sale, and purchased that property, immediately beginning alterations, improvements and additions which covered a period of two years in their completion, remodeling the buildings into a modern hotel, of 145 rooms. He is still the owner of this property, which is known as the Reed House. His fine residence site he purchased in 1886, and thereon built his present beautiful home, a spacious mansion, having large rooms on either side of a central hall, and possessing a dignified and attractive exterior.

Since his early youth, Mr. Haszelbart has taken the deepest interest in the movement of public affairs. During the Civil War he ran away from home, enlisting in the cavalry. He was quartered in the old South Side



J. E. Dermitt

Market House for three days, with others, waiting to hear from Washington about the horses. Then his father located him and he was sent home, being much under age. Politically he has been a lifelong supporter of the Republican party, and a highly esteemed adviser in the councils of the party, but has always declined office on account of his extensive personal affairs. He was for many years a director in the old German Savings & Deposit Bank, now known as the Fourteenth Street Bank, and located in Pittsburgh's South Side. He holds stock in many financial and industrial organizations in this city and elsewhere.

On Dec. 10, 1868, Mr. Haszelbart married, in Pittsburgh (South Side), Mary Maul, who was born in Hessen Castle, Germany, daughter of George and Frederica (Freund) Maul, both her parents being natives of Steinau, near Frankford, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Haszelbart are the parents of the following children: 1. Anna M. 2. Emma S., who always remained at home, and was of constant assistance and comfort to her parents, her recent death, July 14, 1921, being a sad bereavement to them, as well as a loss to her many friends. 3. Marie F., wife of Charles E. Schuetz, cashier of the Western Savings & Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh. 4. Frederick E., who married Emma Laner, now deceased, and is the father of two small sons, Lewis F. and Frederick E., Jr. On account of the ill health of their father, these two children are being cared for and educated by their Grandfather Haszelbart, and are as one of the family. 5. Samuel M., who resides at home, and is a leading hardware merchant of the borough of Carrick, Pa. Six children died in infancy.

Mr. Haszelbart's brother, F. August Haszelbart, is also living. He was for many years prominent in the stone quarry business, and after a very successful career is now retired, and resides in Lower St. Clair township, Pa. Mr. Haszelbart is widely known in Pittsburgh for his expert judgment and knowledge of blooded horses.

J. EDWARD DERMITT—Publicity work has come of late years to partake not only of the exactitude of the sciences, but of the opulence of the arts, and upon the printer and publisher it depends in a great degree for its material. J. Edward Dermitt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has built up a large and profitable business on this trend of the times in the modern business world. As president of the Dermitt Printing Company, he is bearing an important part in the continued prosperity of this city.

Mr. Dermitt was born in Mount Washington, now a part of Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 23, 1869, and is a son of Charles W. and Grace (McCutcheon) Dermitt. His father was a trunk manufacturer for the greater part of his life.

As a boy, Mr. Dermitt attended the public schools of Fair Haven, Pa., then, the family removing to Kansas and going on a farm, his education was completed in the country schools of that section. In 1881 the young man returned to Pittsburgh, and entered the printing establishment of his uncle, W. V. Dermitt, to learn the business. He remained with the W. V. Dermitt Company for eighteen years, rising from one position to another, until he finally had charge of the press room.

Having gained a thorough familiarity with the business, Mr. Dermitt established a plant of his own in 1902. He began in a small way, his loyal wife the only assistant. But he was not a man to continue in a small way; the business grew under his hand, and soon developed to such a point that it supported a considerable working force. With the passing of the years, continued success has placed the business in the lead in this line. It is now a very extensive business in general printing and publishing, employing ten persons, and still rapidly growing. Mr. Dermitt is also interested in grape fruit growing, and has a grove in Florida.

Mr. Dermitt is a member of the Typothetæ of America, and outside his business connections is widely esteemed. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Eastern Star. He is a member and former financial secretary of the Order of United American Mechanics; and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith led him many years ago to unite with the Presbyterian church, and politically he supports the Republican party.

Mr. Dermitt married, June 25, 1895, Maude R. Smoyer, daughter of George W. and Sarah Ann Smoyer, of Oil City, later of Pittsburgh. She is a past matron of the Eastern Star. Mr. Dermitt's success is largely due to her early assistance.

JAMES FRANK DRAKE—The Drakes are one of the most notable of the purely Saxon families of England, and concerning their antiquity there can be no question. At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, mention is made in the Domesday Book of six estates in England held by persons by the name of Drake. The most distinguished member of the family was Sir Francis Drake, the great navigator, who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

The immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the New Hampshire Drakes, from whom James Frank Drake, the subject of this sketch, is descended, was Robert Drake, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1580. He was a member of the company which settled in New Hampshire in 1638, under the Rev. John Wheelright. From that time forth his descendants have been prominent in the affairs of the Province and State of New Hampshire.

Several of the ancestors of James Frank Drake fought in the French and Indian wars, and his great-great-grandfather, Simon Drake, as well as his great-grandfather, Maj. James Drake, were participants in the War of the Revolution. The latter was one of the founders of the town of Pittsfield, N. H., where he died in 1834. His son, Col. James Drake, born in Pittsfield, June 29, 1805, was a man of great force of character and a leader in the affairs of his home town and the surrounding region. One of his most intimate friends was President Franklin Pierce. During his life he acquired a considerable property through dealing in live stock, becoming the owner of numerous farms. He

served for many years as president of the Pittsfield Bank, and held many town offices, as well as serving in the State Senate. His fondness for military affairs resulted in his rising from a private to the rank of colonel of the Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment, which he commanded with signal ability. In 1917 two of his children, Mrs. Georgia B. Carpenter and Hon. Nathaniel S. Drake, presented to the town of Pittsfield, as a memorial to their father, the Drake Athletic Field, which combines the features of an athletic field and a park of great beauty.

Nathaniel Seavey Drake, son of Col. James Drake, was born in Pittsfield, Sept. 16, 1851, and, like his father, has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town, holding various town offices and serving in the New Hampshire House of Representatives and Senate, as well as being a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1912. For many years he was engaged in shoe manufacturing, after which he devoted his attention to agriculture and fruit raising. He also has served as an officer and a director of the Pittsfield Gas Company and Pittsfield Aqueduct Company from the time of their organization. It is doubtful whether any citizen of Pittsfield ever enjoyed in a higher degree than he the respect and affection of his fellow townsmen.

James Frank Drake, son of Nathaniel Seavey and Mary A. R. (Green) Drake, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., Sept. 1, 1880. He attended the public schools of Pittsfield, and also Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H.; graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B. in 1902; and from Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance with the degree of Master of Commercial Science in 1903. He ranked high in his studies during his entire school and college career. In 1903 he became secretary of the Board of Trade at Springfield, Mass., which position he held until 1908, when he resigned to become secretary of the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield. That his record while with the Board of Trade was one of accomplishment is attested to by the fact that at the time his resignation took effect the members of that organization, at a public banquet, presented him with a beautiful silver plate bearing the following inscription:

Presented to James Frank Drake by the Springfield Board of Trade as a token of its appreciation of his exceptional efficiency, his devotion to duty and his unfailing courtesy. Springfield, Massachusetts, January 3, 1908.

In 1914 Mr. Drake became treasurer and a director of the Phelps Publishing Company, continuing to hold that office until May, 1918. During the fifteen years that he resided in Springfield, he was actively identified with many business interests and took a prominent part in public affairs of that city. He was treasurer and a director of several corporations, and treasurer and trustee of several Realty Trusts. In the fall of 1907 he was elected to the Common Council of the city of Springfield and served therein during the five years 1908-1912. When elected in 1910 for his last term of two years he was honored by receiving the nominations of both the Republican and Democratic parties. In 1910 he was chosen president of the Common Council, though being the youngest of its eighteen members, his age at that time being twenty-nine, and he was reëlected as president in 1911 and 1912.

Among the other public offices held by Mr. Drake while in Springfield were the following: Member of Municipal Building Commission which constructed Springfield's "Municipal Group," famous as the finest group of municipal buildings in the United States; member of River Front Advisory Commission; member of Charter Revision Commission; member of City Planning Commission; trustee of City Library; secretary of McKinley Memorial Commission; vice-president and director of Springfield Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of Massachusetts State Board of Trade; member of committee which devised plan for Community War Chest; secretary of Country Club of Springfield.

On May 10, 1918, Mr. Drake received a commission as Major in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, and he answered his country's call by accepting the same. He reported for active duty, June 1, 1918, at Washington, D. C., and was shortly thereafter sent to Pittsburgh, Pa., as commanding officer of the Finance Division of the Pittsburgh District Ordnance Office, which had the direction of all ordnance work in Western Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, Southeastern Ohio and all of West Virginia. In December, 1918, he was appointed a member of the Claims Board of the Pittsburgh District, which had charge of the settlement of all ordnance contracts cancelled in that district when the armistice was declared. On March 25, 1919, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and on June 3, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the service. However, on June 4, 1919, he was appointed as a civilian member of the said Claims Board to take the place made vacant by reason of his discharge from the service, acting in an advisory capacity from that time until Dec. 3, 1919, when the work of the Board was completed. In June, 1919, he became assistant to the president of the Gulf Oil Corporation and assistant to the president of the Gulf Refining Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., which position he still holds. In the fall of 1919 he removed his family to Pittsburgh, where they now reside.

Both as an undergraduate and alumnus, Mr. Drake has taken a very active interest in the welfare of his *alma mater,* Dartmouth College, serving as trustee of his class, president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts, and for several years as a member of the Dartmouth College Alumni Council. In 1905 and again in 1906 he managed the Dartmouth-Brown football games in Springfield. He also has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his college fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, and has many times served as the representative of the Dartmouth Charge at the annual national conventions.

Mr. Drake has always been very fond of outdoor sports, especially of tennis, playing on the tennis team of the Country Club of Springfield for nearly fifteen years. He holds membership in the following clubs and organizations: Sons of the American Revolution; Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C.; University Club, of Washington, D. C.; University Club, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Golf Club; Theta Delta Chi fraternity; American Philatelic So-



J. Frank Drake



Chas F Colbert Jr

ciety; American Legion and Military Order of the Great War.

On July 25, 1907, Mr. Drake was married to Mildred Augusta Chase, the accomplished and charming daughter of Irving Hanson and Minnie (Elliott) Chase, of Plymouth, N. H. She was born in Plymouth, N. H., April 30, 1883, and received her education at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Mount Holyoke College. Four children have been born of this union: 1. Ruth Elliott, born April 6, 1910. 2. Virginia, born July 16, 1911. 3. James Frank, Jr., born June 26, 1913. 4. Constance Chase, born Feb. 12, 1915.

CHARLES FRANCIS COLBERT, Jr.—As vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Coke Company and affiliated corporations, Mr. Colbert, although numbered in the younger group of Pittsburgh's men-of-affairs, has had an experience in his special field of unusual proportions. Since 1906 he has been identified with coal and coke interests of importance, and his practical training has been in all departments of the business, production, sales, and executive. Mr. Colbert is a son of Charles F. and Philomena (Dischner) Colbert, of Pittsburgh, his father having been a farmer and coal operator.

Charles Francis Colbert, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9, 1884, and after attending the public schools, completed his scholastic education in the Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill. His course in this institution was completed in 1906, and in that year he formed an association with the Pickands Magee Company, in the line that has been his life work. His first position was in the operating and sales department, after which he was successively purchasing agent and auditor. The Consolidated Coke Company, of Uniontown, an interest of the Pickands Magee Company, was the scene of his next employment, and he was later with the Washington Coal and Coke Company, in the sales department. Captain W. Harry Brown, of this company, at this time began the construction of the large, modernly-equipped Alicia plant near Brownsville, Pa., and Mr. Colbert was assigned to this plant. His first duties were those of sales agent and assistant general manager, and he was subsequently appointed general manager, with chief executive powers in the plant.

Following the sale of the Captain W. Harry Brown properties to the Pittsburgh Steel Company, Mr. Colbert returned to the Consolidated Coke Company as vice-president and general manager, his present offices. One of the more notable incidents of his incumbency of these places has been the merging under one control of several companies covering the operation of coal and coke properties and water transportation facilities. Mr. Colbert is widely known in the industry and holds a responsible place therein.

In addition to his position of vice-president and general manager in the Consolidated Coke Company, Mr. Colbert is vice-president and general manager of the following: Pioneer Coal and Coke Company, Tidewater Coal Company, National Transportation Company, Superior Connellsville Coal Company, and the United States Fuel Company.

Mr. Colbert is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Uniontown Country Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Colbert married, in January, 1911, Marie Louise Benford, of Connellsville, Pa., and they are the parents of: Jane Elizabeth, Margaret Louise, Dorothy Benford, and Richard Gary. The Pittsburgh residence of the family is at No. 5907 Callowhill street.

DAVID ROSSER—One of the leading names in photography, in Pittsburgh, Pa., is that of the Rosser Studio, and back of the very successful business, which has been a real influence in the ethical advance of the city of Pittsburgh and its environs, stands David Rosser, the man, who, although now passed on into the Great Beyond, will ever figure in the memory of those who knew him as one of the really significant forces in the progress of the art of photography in this section.

Mr. Rosser was a son of William Rosser, who was born in Wales, in 1828, and came to the United States as a young man. He located in Pittsburgh, and for many years was employed in the old Chess Tack factory. He died, Feb. 23, 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married, in Wales, Hanna Morgan, who was born in 1829, and accompanied her husband to America. They located in Pittsburgh, South Side, and there she died, in 1909, at the age of eighty years.

David Rosser, son of William and Hanna (Morgan) Rosser, was born in Pittsburgh, South Side, Feb. 27, 1868. He attended the Humbolt Public School, South Side, but his educational opportunities were very limited, as he went to work at an early age. His first employment was in a tack factory, where he remained for three days. Neither the work nor the prospects for advancement appealed to him, and he wasted no time in placing himself to better advantage. Entering at once what proved to be his life work, he began to learn photography, securing a position with Paul Fallert, at his studio on Carson street, South Side. Beginning at the bottom, and building a firm foundation in mastering the most minute of the elementary principles of photography, he worked his way upward. To gain breadth of experience he later secured a position with the Pearson studio, on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and remained with this firm for about six years, becoming expert in his profession. When Dana, the celebrated New York photographer, opened his studio at No. 347 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Mr. Rosser became associated with him, and the skill, persistent effort and business ability of the young man, together with the confidence acquired by successful experience, placed him in a position, one year thereafter, to purchase the entire Dana interests, and continue the business alone. It has since been known as the Rosser studio, and under this name has become widely popular and famous for excellent work and artistic photography. Mr. Rosser was the head of the business until his final illness, when he was stricken in his prime with pneumonia, and after only five days' illness, succumbed to the disease, on Jan. 1, 1921. The prosperous and constantly growing business is now in the hands of Mr. Rosser's sons.

In all branches of public interest, Mr. Rosser always contributed his share in the general advance. He was

for years, and up to the time of his death, a director in the South View Building and Loan Association of Carrick, Pa., where he resided. Always prominent in the affairs of the Republican party, he was elected school director for Carrick borough in 1913, then was reëlected for a second term, and was president of the school board from the time of his election until his untimely death. He was a member of the old Washington Infantry of the city of Pittsburgh for several years, but with the rapidly increasing demands of his business, he was compelled, much to his regret, to resign from this organization. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Order of United American Mechanics. He was a member of the Photographers' Association of Pittsburgh. He, with his family, have been members of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Knoxville borough since 1907.

On Nov. 9, 1892, Mr. Rosser married Carrie Foley Ensell, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. F. N. Foster, in his study. Mrs. Rosser was born in Pittsburgh, South Side, Feb. 10, 1871, and is a daughter of John Belthoover and Martha Emma (Foley) Ensell. John B. Ensell was born in Pittsburgh, South Side, July 26, 1843, and is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted and served four years. He followed his trade in a glass factory for some years, then embarked in the building and contracting business on his own account, continuing successfully along this line of endeavor until he retired, in 1920. He now resides in the new and beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh known as Dormont. The mother was born in Pittsburgh, June 30, 1849, and died in 1918, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosser were the parents of three children: 1. David Alden, born Oct. 2, 1893, who was educated in the Roosevelt Public School, later assisted his father in the studio, and is now senior member of the firm; he married, Sept. 21, 1916, Beryl Custard, daughter of Robert J. and Minnie (Murphy) Custard, and has one daughter, born Jan. 6, 1918. 2. William Roy, born March 23, 1896, also attended Roosevelt Public School, and later assisted his father, and is now junior member of the firm; he married Marie King, daughter of J. A. B. and Carrie (Breitweiser) King, on March 14, 1918. On March 20, 1918, William R. Rosser enlisted for service in the World War, in the photographic department, was sent first to the training school at Rochester, N. Y., then transferred to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., and from there to Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., where, after the signing of the Armistice, he received his honorable discharge. 3. Dana Ensell, who was born Jan. 29, 1899, and died in 1905, at the age of six years. He was named after the man from whom Mr. Rosser originally purchased the studio, their friendship, after one year's business association, being so close that he desired to perpetuate it in this way.

WILLIAM ALBERT MYLER—While American trade annals contain records of many men who have been architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable, by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans and straightforward dealings, than that of William Albert Myler, in whose death Pittsburgh has sustained a loss which will be severely felt for many years. It is impossible to estimate at least during their lifetime the value to a city of such men as the late William A. Myler. The influence which they exert ramifies through all commercial, financial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. Bold and aggressive, but cool and prudent, farseeing but exact, prompt to the moment in all his engagements, Mr. Myler held his verbal promise as an absolute obligation even in trifles. He was a natural negotiator, yet a more keen listener and an observer, than a talker, at work early and late, always coming out right in practical results. He belonged to that class of distinctly American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. His whole life was devoted to the performance of the duties devolved through his associated business interests. He was justly ranked among the most useful citizens in Pittsburgh.

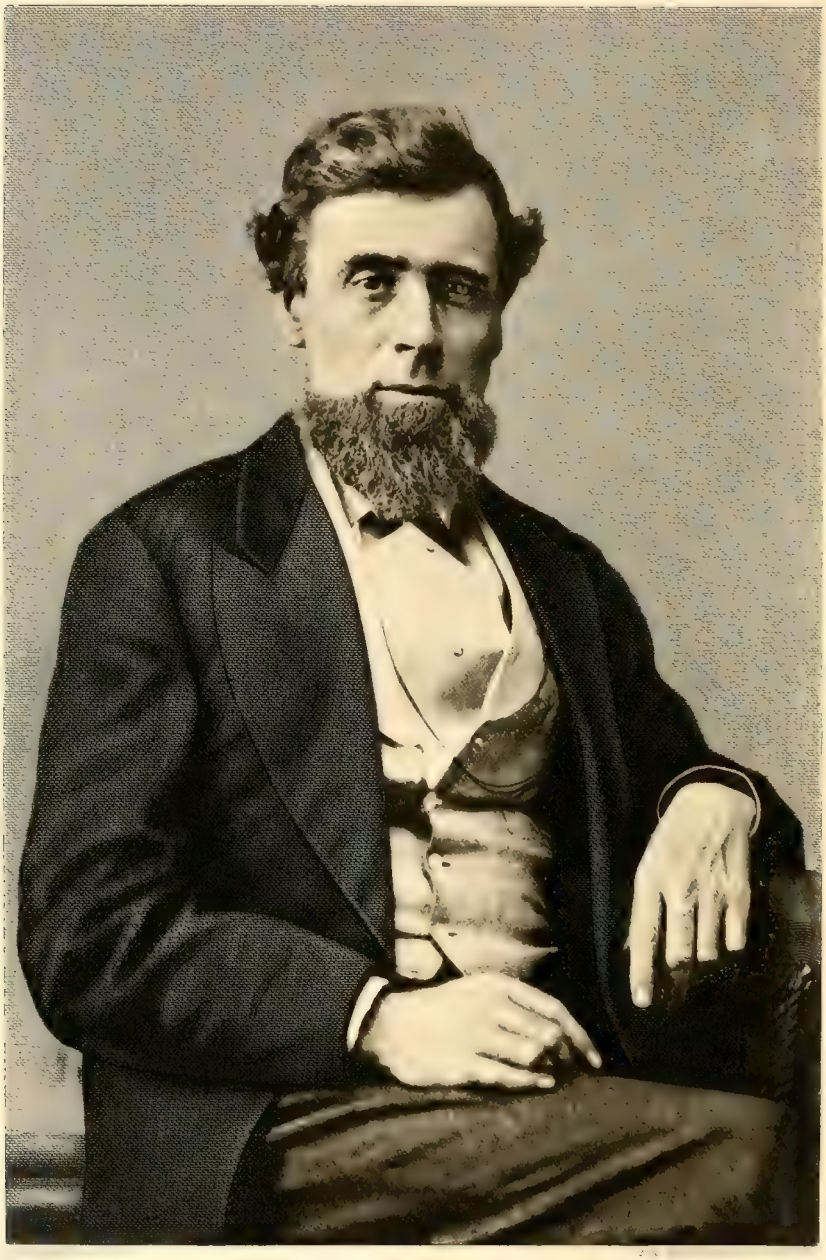
William Albert Myler was born on Jan. 23, 1851, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of John and Mary Jane (Wineman) Myler, the former of whom was for eighteen years postmaster in old Allegheny City, Pa. The latter was a native of Tarentum, Pa., where she resided until her marriage.

William A. Myler obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city and after completing his studies, became associated with his father in the wholesale dry goods business, who was at that time president of the T. T. Myler Company, of Pittsburgh. Here he gained the experience in the business world which became a great asset in after life, and proved himself possessed of not only shrewd business sense and executive ability, but the power to carry whatever enterprise he undertook on to success. After remaining with his father for several years, Mr. Myler became engaged in the flour and feed business with the firm of Myler Brothers, of Allegheny City. He continued here for two years, and then in company with E. L. Dawes, established the Dawes & Myler Company, in the foundry and enameling business, in New Brighton, Pa. In 1899, in association with the late James W. Arrott, Theo. Ahrens, of Louisville, Ky., and Francis J. Torrance, he organized the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and became one of the principal officials. In taking this step Mr. Myler entered the sphere in which he ever after moved and in which he found the fullest scope for his energies. On Jan. 1, 1900, he assumed the office of secretary and treasurer of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and held this office up to the time of his death, which occurred July 25, 1918. This now famous concern was a consolidation of the Standard Manufacturing Company, the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company, the firm of Dawes & Myler, and several other plants.

It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the extent of the company's business or upon the international renown which it has achieved. These are facts well known thoughout the civilized world. The share which Mr. Myler had in creating these facts would be difficult to compute. His long tenure of his dual office, and the high state of prosperity enjoyed by the company to-day,



W. A. Myhr



D. Dennison

speak with convincing eloquence of the rare sagacity, sound judgment and wise management of one whose work, always valuable, lives after him. But the duties of even such a position as his did not entirely absorb Mr. Myler's time and attention. Besides his office of secretary, treasurer and director of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, he was also vice-president and director of the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company and the Standard Chain Company, also a director of the Allegheny Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

In politics, Mr. Myler was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and while he could never be induced to accept office, he always took a true American citizen's interest in the affairs of the State.

In club circles, Mr. Myler was also well known and liked, being a member of the Oakmont, Duquesne and the Beaver Valley Country clubs, being president of the latter for many years. He was also president of the New Brighton Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Athletic Association of Pittsburgh.

In religious affiliations, Mr. Myler and his family were members of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, and he was honorary member of the New Brighton Baptist Church, in which city he lived for nearly twenty-five years.

Mr. Myler married, March 25, 1880, Mary I. K. Dennison, who was born Jan. 24, 1854, a daughter of David Dennison, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Myler, who is a lady of true refinement and culture, is one of Pittsburgh's best-loved women. She is possessed of that courtesy, gentleness, and true Christian charity which is so seldom found in this day and age. Her friends, who are almost without number, love and respect her, and count it an honor to be called her friend. To Mr. and Mrs. Myler were born two daughters, as follows: 1. Mary, who is the wife of Frank J. Kier, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Frances, and Albert Myler. 2. Jean, who is the wife of Franklin G. McIntosh, of Franklin, Pa.

Mr. Myler gave of his best to his city, state and nation. He represented as much in his private character as in his business life, forces and principles which are the solid foundation of our American life and an incentive for all the world. In his home, there was unassuming devotion to the simple duties of a kind and loving husband and father, and an honorable gentleman. In business life, there was always deliberate judgment, calm action, clear thinking and unswerving devotion to every trust. Broad-souled, he was tolerant of the political or religious opinions of others. Men, irrespective of party or faith, rich or poor, loved him for what he was, a simple, kindly man, devoted to his home, loving and loved by his friends. His conduct in every relation of life was well worthy to be held up as a model for emulation for the entire community. The influence which he exerted in life was at once great and beneficent, and it is the task and the privilege of those who came after him to keep it alive in the future.

DAVID DENNISON—There is no profession that does not possess its own great mass of accumulated associations which have grown up into a body of characteristic tradition that surrounds its practice with a sort of atmosphere perfectly definite and, in its own realm, all pervading, which the votary can no more escape imbibing than an inhabitant of this earth can avoid breathing the circumambient air. For each profession, too, the atmosphere is quite individual and different from those of all the rest. Thus the traditions of law and medicine, for instance, are different, not only in those details in which it is obvious that they must diverge, but in their whole quality and content, so that they produce in us distinct mental sensations and emotions. One of the most pleasant of these atmospheres, as those who have experienced it can readily vouch, is that which surrounds the profession of teaching, and which gives to those who follow it, slowly, almost imperceptibly, but none the less surely, that particular mental quality and balance by which we instinctively recognize a teacher. This is not by any means necessarily the same as that which marks a student of the characteristic type, retired from the world and living mainly in an atmosphere of books and old research, although as a rule it must contain just enough of this to abstract the subject's attention from the more illusive and ephemeral aspects of the everyday world. The teacher, on the contrary, is rather a man of practical affairs, familiar enough with the actual human qualities to deal successfully with every type of person in one of the most delicate of relations, that of master and pupil. Such a man was the late David Dennison, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose death on Jan. 2, 1895, deprived that city of one of its best-loved citizens.

David Dennison was born Feb. 22, 1820, at Liberty, Trumbull county, Ohio, a son of John and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Dennison, prominent residents of that city. In his youth, Mr. Dennison attended the excellent public schools of his native city and there gained a good all-round education and proved himself an apt student. Even at an early age he began to show signs of the talent that he afterward put to use as his means of livelihood, and was accounted one of the best scholars in the schools which he attended, attracting the attention of the instructors to him by his clear, concise explanations of topics and problems given him to solve or discourse. He was also an excellent athlete, and doubtless his splendid, robust health in later years was due to the great amount of time spent by him in the open air in his youth.

After completing his studies, Mr. Dennison turned his attention to the serious business of life, his exceptional ability to make clear to others things which were seemingly impossible to understand, suggesting to him that he enter the profession of teaching. He experienced no great difficulty in this, and in 1840 came to Fallston, Pa., where he taught his first school, having among his pupils the now prominent men, J. F. Miner, Dempster Merrick, Dr. John Pugh, and James Edgar. Afterward, Mr. Dennison taught in the building on Frank Miner's lot which was subsequently destroyed by fire. Later, Mr. Dennison came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and there for many years devoted himself to his professional duties, holding the principalship of three schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was exceptionally fitted to impart instruction, and his many pupils became sin-

cerely attached to him, always reverting with pleasure to the time when they enjoyed the benefit of his instruction and guidance.

In politics, Mr. Dennison was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but as may be supposed, activity in public affairs was impossible to him, occupied as he was with furnishing mental equipment to generations of future citizens who were to undertake the management of matters municipal. In religious affiliations he and his family were members of the United Presbyterian Church, in whose affairs they took an active part.

Mr. Dennison married (first), Oct. 25, 1848, at Fallston, Pa., Nancy Blackmore, who died within a year, leaving no children. He married (second), March 28, 1853, at Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa., Jane Hay, a daughter of Robert and Isabella (Chambers) Hay. Robert Hay, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1801. He settled in Perrysville on a farm, and as time went on became one of her leading citizens. The latter years of his life were spent in the neighborhood of Hartstown, Crawford county, Pa., and here he died, a highly respected citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. Dennison were born three children, as follows: Mary I. K., born Jan. 24, 1854, who married, March 25, 1880, William A. Myler, a sketch of whom precedes this. 2. Dwight H., who was born in April, 1857, and whose death occurred in June, 1861. 3. Flora J., who was born in May, 1862, and married, Jan. 17, 1889, C. J. Anderson, and lives in Nealy, Nebr., where she died, June 16, 1919. Mrs. Dennison, who was a woman of great beauty of character, loveliness of disposition, and active in works of benevolence and charity, died on Nov. 10, 1886, and in her death the city of Pittsburgh lost one of its best-loved women.

As a teacher, Mr. Dennison was an inspiration. His own chair was that of intellectual and moral philosophy, and he taught, as occasion offered, along many lines and treated many themes. His talks to his students on current events and topics were a marked feature of his administration—familiar occurrences, which left them informed on world affairs and tendencies of thought and activities, interspersed with ethical suggestions as to the direction and conduct of their lives. His chief purpose in this, as in all his teachings, was "character-building," which with the "personal equation" immediate and constant, it must be admitted, can be more intelligently and successfully accomplished by the smaller, rather than the larger schools, as it was so exemplified by Mr. Dennison and the singularly well-equipped and faithful associated with him.

As he himself said, in an impressive farewell to one of the earlier classes, "You are my epistles of peace, to be known and read of all men." And they who sat at the feet of the master responded nobly to his administration. It may well be doubted that there has been a principal of any school who has been more admired, revered and loved by his pupils than David Dennison. His character was in many respects a most remarkable one, and in all respects admirable. He was one of those men who took the precepts of religion to be practical counsels, and endeavored to translate them into the terms of common everyday existence. Always charitable, he made it at once his duty and his pleasure to turn away from no appeal which he knew to be a sincere one. He was devoted to his family, and in all the relations of life did his duty and fulfilled his obligations to his fellowmen. As a result he numbered many among his friends, and his death was mourned by countless numbers, rich and poor, throughout the city.

ROBERT KEATING McCONEGHY, M. D.—One of the successful physicians of the day in Pittsburgh, Pa., is Dr. Robert Keating McConeghy, who, in connection with his private practice, handles the industrial work of some of the larger manufacturing concerns.

Dr. McConeghy is a son of Daniel and Ellen (Keating) McConeghy, long residents of this State. Daniel McConeghy is an old employee of the Coudersport & Port Allegheny Railroad Company, and now holds the responsible position of conductor on that road. The doctor's mother is now deceased.

Robert Keating McConeghy was born in Larrabee, Pa., Nov. 4, 1883. He received his early education in the public and high schools of Coudersport. Determining upon his choice of a vocation early in life, he left high school before completing the course, to enter the Peddie Institute of New Jersey, for his college preparatory course. Eventually, he became a student at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then entered the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, as interne, thereafter beginning practice in Clarington, Pa., late in the year 1908. A year later, however, he was induced to locate in Pittsburgh, began practice at the present address in 1909, and has rapidly made his way to the forefront in the profession. Besides his wide, lucrative private practice, Dr. McConeghy is chief surgeon of the Union Steel Casting Company, and is assistant surgeon at the Lucy Furnace branch of the Carnegie Steel Company. From 1914 to 1918, inclusive, he was fire and police surgeon of the city of Pittsburgh, but his rapidly increasing practice made it necessary for him to curtail his outside activities.

In his profession, Dr. McConeghy is highly regarded. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Pennsylvania State, and Allegheny County Medical societies, and is a member of the Hare Medical Society. Fraternally, Dr. McConeghy is connected with the Free and Accepted Masons, and his college fraternity is the Phi Alpha Sigma. He is a member of the Ptolemy Society, and of the Horwitz Society, and is a member of the Alumni associations of both Peddie Institute and Jefferson Medical College. Dr. McConeghy takes keen interest in athletics and out-door sports. While in Jefferson Medical College, he was assistant manager of the football team in 1906, and manager in 1907 and 1908, and played both baseball and football. He now turns to out-door interests for recreation and relaxation, and still greatly enjoys the games in which he was prominent at college. During his vacations he takes long fishing and motor trips, and thus keeps in excellent trim for the exacting duties of his profession.



B. F. Benson

On July 16, 1909, Dr. McConeghy married Elsie Walker, of Mount Union, Pa., daughter of Harry E. and Margaret (Cassady) Walker, and they are the parents of three children: Josephine Doris, Daniel James, and Robert Keating, Jr. The two older children are now (1921) pupils in the public schools of this city. The family attend the services of the Presbyterian church.

ROBERT J. WILSON—Among those of Pittsburgh's citizens who aid in the development of the vast resources of the region by the production of machinery needed in both extractive and manufacturing industries is Robert J. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of pumping machines. Huge projects are carried out in the Pittsburgh region, vast stores of nature's accumulated wealth are taken from the earth, moulded and shaped for service to the human race, and distributed to various parts of the world. We sometimes overlook the importance of the great fingers and arms of steel which delve and dig, lift and carry, so tirelessly. Still less often do we give a thought to the gigantic industries that bring into existence those silent slaves of steel and iron. There are few of the extractive industries that can be efficiently carried on without pumping machinery of some kind. For that reason the invention and manufacture of that kind of machinery has been of great importance in the development of modern industry.

Robert J. Wilson, son of George and Susan Wilson, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 14, 1848. He attended the public schools of his native city and then began his business career. Able, energetic, and ambitious, he, like many others of that locality, saw the wisdom of relating his business to the natural resources of the region, and in supplying one of the most needed types of machinery, he has built a successful business career for himself and is contributing his full share to the economic and civic progress of his day and generation.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and along with his exacting business demands he has found time to serve his community in some of the ways which most vitally concern its life. As a member of the board of school directors, he has rendered quiet, but valuable and efficient service. As a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, he has given his support to the religious, educational, social, and inspirational activities which are the highest service a church organization renders the people among whom it lives and works.

Modest, loth to "let his left hand know what his right hand doeth," yet unostentatiously using his abilities and his business success in ways that serve, Mr. Wilson represents the efficient, upright business man of the best type.

On Oct. 4, 1876, he married Ella Dalzell, daughter of Thomas G. and Salina Dalzell, and they are the parents of three children: Velma Dalzell, Henry Dalzell, and Frederick James.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BENSON—It is a pleasure to write of the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success and by master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record of Benjamin Franklin Benson, whose death on July 29, 1918, left a gap in the community in which he lived that will take long to heal. He was a business man of discerning judgment and keen foresight, and although his dealings extended over all parts of the world and brought him in touch with people of all nationalities and classes, nothing but the adherence to the strictest principles of honor was ever attributed to him. The friends that he made in business channels were among the best that lightened his life, for even when greed frayed the moral fibre of those about him he remained as firm in his honorable course as though temptation had not come near. And, indeed, it had not, for to such a fine character as his, unfairness was incomprehensible and sharp practice loathsome. He was justly ranked among the most useful and public-spirited of Pittsburgh's adopted sons, and his life was a credit and an honor to the old and distinguished family of which he was a member.

The Benson family were an old and honorable family of Yorkshire, England, and were tenants of Fountains Abbey, one of the largest and best preserved monastic edifices in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles southwest if Ripon. It was founded in 1132 and completed in the sixteenth century, and presents examples of every variety of style, from the Norman to the perpendicular. One member of this family, John Benson, held a toft from the Abbey at Swenton, by Masham, as long ago as 1348. His descendant, Sir John Benson, was chaplain to Lady Scrape, at Marsham, in 1480.

John Benson, immigrant ancestor of the American family of Benson, was born in England, at Coversham, Oxfordshire, whence he came in 1638 in the ship "Confidence" to Boston. He settled in Hingham, Mass., where he had his first grant of land in 1638. He married and had two children, and to him Mr. Benson, our subject, traces his descent.

Benjamin Franklin Benson, whose name is the caption of this review, was born in Ironton, Wis., on Dec. 5, 1869, a son of Elias Williard and Sarah (Parkman) Benson, old settlers of Storm Lake, Ia., where they went in a prairie schooner when our subject was only two years of age. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Storm Lake, later attending the Chicago College. Being an expert photographer, and also realizing the possibilities to be realized by mercantile and professional interests from keeping constantly before the public their name and business, he conceived the idea of a very ingenious mode of advertising which became so popular that he was able to sell it not only throughout the United States but in Europe, South America, and Africa as well. After some time traveling thus, Mr. Benson returned to England, and while there met the lady who shortly afterwards became his wife. After his marriage, accompanied by his wife,

he again toured the various countries in the interest of his business. After a successful trip he returned to America, going at once to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the trucking and coal business with his father. After two years the business was sold and Mr. Benson associated himself with the American Bicycle Trust, as their traveling representative in the southern part of the United States. After a year and a half he went to Europe as their foreign agent, and for five years continued as this company's representative, making trips to Europe every six months. At the end of this time the American Bicycle Trust was dissolved and Mr. Benson then became interested in the automobile business, forming an association with the Daimless Manufacturing Company, who were at that time making the American Mercedes car. About 1904 he came to Pittsburgh as the representative of this company, but shortly decided to embark in business for himself, and built a garage at No. 357 North Craig street, which was the first garage built in this part of the city, where he sold the Studebaker, Mercedes, Moon and other cars. He was thus engaged at the time of his death.

In politics, in which he took a true American's interest, he was a staunch Democrat, but never cared to hold office. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order. He and his family were members of the Episcopal church, in whose affairs he took an active interest.

On May 11, 1892, at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, Mr. Benson was united in marriage with Lillian Constible, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Jane (Charleton) Constible, old and highly respected citizens of that town. Mr. Constible's death occurred just six months before the death of Mr. Benson, and Mrs. Constible, who is eighty years of age, resides at her home in England. Mrs. Benson, who is a lady of true refinement and courtesy, is also a woman of exceptional business ability. For several months after the death of her husband she managed his automobile business with exceptional success, but in finding the work more than she could stand she sold the business and at the present time takes full care of her own financial affairs. She possesses a sweet, winning character and that rare old-fashioned courtesy which is so seldom found in these ultra-modern days. She is loved by all who know her, and she is noted for her charity.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benson were born four children, as follows: 1. Doris, who married James A. Carothers, of Pittsburgh, who is manager of the Pittsburgh Saw Manufacturing Company; they are the parents of two daughters, Margaretta and Elizabeth. 2. Ruth, who is attending the Osceola School in Pittsburgh. 3. Gean, who is attending the Osceola School at Pittsburgh. 4. Harry Constible, who was born June 9, 1897, and who made the supreme sacrifice for his country. At the outbreak of the great World War Lieutenant Benson enlisted in the Signal Corps and was stationed at Washington, D. C., for several months. Later, he was transferred to the Air Craft Production Corps, and while here was commissioned lieutenant. In October, 1918, Lieutenant Benson contracted the dreaded influenza, and despite all that a corps of doctors and nurses could do he passed away, Jan. 29, 1919. Lieutenant Benson at the time of his enlistment was a young man of remarkable promise, seeming to stand upon the threshold of a career of more than ordinary opportunity and achievement, and great as was the disappointment of his parents and friends, who had fondly hoped to see this young man of noble promise receive the highest honors of his chosen work, it has mingled with it a feeling of fullfilment of accomplishment, consecrated and crowned. Never will he be greeted by the plaudits of the forum, but for all time the unfading laurels of the martyred hero are his. In the annals of his city, state and nation, the name of Lieut. Harry Constible Benson will ever shine with the undying lustre of valor and patriotism.

It may be said that Benjamin F. Benson began life in a career of his own choosing, and during his years of travel in foreign lands, gained the capital and experience with which he later founded his own business, receiving little, if any, financial aid from outside resources, character and ability being his chief assets. He was an energetic worker and devoted to his business, but when his day's work was done his own fireside claimed him and there his hours "off duty" were spent. He was keenly interested in all athletic sports, and took a great pleasure in games of this kind. Mr. Benson was most hospitable, and loved to entertain his many friends in his own home in social games and his anecdotes and tales of travel did much in enlivening the conversation. No man attained a higher reputation for honorable dealing than he in the business world, and his friends were without number throughout the world. Charitable to a fault, there was no cause in the interests of charity that he did not assist in every way. Many is the person he helped along life's rugged pathway, giving them not only monetary assistance, but kind advice and cheerful encouragement. His life is an excellent example to the rising generation, for he was not only an excellent business man, but a loving husband, a kind father, a good neighbor, and a man of whom any city might be proud.

JAMES WILLIAM BYRNES was long a familiar figure in the industrial world of Pittsburgh, and is now well remembered by the many men who were his friends and fellow workers. Always deeply loyal to the interests with which he was connected, and an expert in his particular field of endeavor, his death was a loss to the steel industry.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 8, 1863, and was a son of William and Ann Byrnes. Acquiring a practical education in the public schools of his native city, he entered the world of industry, which for him was the world of steel. Steel was his life work, although for a considerable time he also was interested in the manufacture of rubber carriage tires. He became a steel roller expert, and was in the employ of the Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburgh for a period of forty-three years, rising from the works to an executive position of large responsibility. This concern has representatives in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities, and some years ago five of their leading



Harry C. Benson



Chas R Dallas

salesmen united to organize the Columbia Tool Steel Company. Coming to Pittsburgh, the center of the steel industry, to find a man capable of handling the production end of this business, Mr. Byrnes was chosen, and was made the first superintendent of this important plant. This was at the time of the St. Louis Exposition, and the location chosen was Chicago Heights, then prairie, some thirty-seven miles out of Chicago. Under Mr. Byrnes' directions the ground was cleared, the mills erected and equipped, and until his death he continued in the capacity of superintendent, his long experience and signal ability as a manager being largely instrumental in the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Byrnes was a man of quiet personal tastes, home-loving and little interested in public life. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Catholic Men's Benevolent Association. He was a devoted member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, having been a pioneer in this parish and one of the first members of this church.

On March 25, 1883, Mr. Byrnes married, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Pittsburgh, Catherine Bradley, daughter of Patrick and Mary Bradley, and their children are as follows: William F., who now holds his father's position; Mae Ursula; Edna Marie; Howard Ward; James W., Jr.; Helen, now Mrs. Allbecker; and Olive Regina, now Mrs. Gannon.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes were both born on the same city lot in Pittsburgh, two houses standing on the same lot, and were childhood playmates. For thirty years previous to his death the summer home of the family was at Ligonier, and Mrs. Byrnes now resides in the house that he built, at No. 4818 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. Mr. Byrnes passed away on Jan. 31, 1917, and in his death not only were the members of his family bereaved, but the loss was keenly felt among his business associates and in every circle in which he had moved. His memory will long be cherished by all those who were numbered among his friends.

CHARLES P. LEININGER, Ph. B., M. D., surgical specialist of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in this city, Aug. 10, 1878, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Bricka) Leininger, both his parents being natives of France. Jacob Leininger came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years, and spent the remainder of his life in Pittsburgh, employed as a mechanic. He died in 1891, but his wife still survives him.

Attending first the old Third Ward Grammar School, and later the Marshall School, Dr. Leininger covered a preparatory course at the Pittsburgh Academy, then entered the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. For three years thereafter conducting a drug business, he was able to finance the medical course which was his cherished purpose. Entering the University of Western Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), he was graduated from that institution in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has had almost constant hospital practice since his graduation, in special branches of surgery.

Dr. Leininger is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies. By political choice he is an Independent Republican, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Fraternally, Dr. Leininger is a member of Dallas Lodge, No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons; Ascalon Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Leininger married, Nov. 7, 1899, Ida G. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They have one daughter, Laura Catherine, who was educated in the public and high schools of Homestead, being a graduate of the Homestead High School, class of 1917. The family reside in Homestead.

CHARLES R. DALLAS—Among the class of citizens who in days gone by added to the growth of Pittsburgh, and who became prominent by the force of their own individual character, and of whom it may be truly said that he left behind imperishable "footprints on the sands of time," the late Charles R. Dallas stands in the front ranks. Few citizens have lived in our midst since the foundation of Pittsburgh who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes true manhood. Certainly, none whose memory shall float down the streams of time will be more honored and revered. It is impossible to estimate, at least during their lifetime, the value to a city of such men as Mr. Dallas. Although unostentatious, the influence which they exert ramifies through all commercial, financial, and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. Bold and aggressive, but cool and prudent; farseeing, but exact; prompt to the moment in all his engagements, holding his verbal promises as of absolute obligation even in trifles; a natural negotiator, yet more a keen listener and looker than a talker; at work early and late; always coming in right in practical results, he belonged to that class of distinctively American men who in a quiet way promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude his active participation in any movements or measures which would concern the general good. His whole life was largely devoted to the performance of his business duties, and he is justly ranked among the most useful and highly respected of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Charles R. Dallas was the son of Rev. Israel and Sarah (Roe) Dallas, the latter a daughter of Rev. John A. Roe, of Pittsburgh, who was very prominent in the Masonic order, Mrs. Dallas now having in her possession his Masonic apron. Mr. Dallas was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7, 1845. He was educated at public and private schools of this city while a young boy, and during this period he showed himself as an unusually alert and intelligent student, and drew the favorable attention of his masters and instructors upon him because of the high standing he maintained in his classes. Shortly after graduation he moved to Cleveland, but in a short while returned to Pittsburgh and became secretary of the Moorehead-McClean Steel Company, re-

maining with them until 1892. He soon decided, however, that real estate was better adapted to his taste and inclinations, and severing his connection with the Moorehead-McClean Steel Company, he entered the real estate arena. At the same time Mr. Dallas was attracted by the oil business, and being a man of great executive ability, he combined the two and soon made it evident that his change of employment had been a wise one. He continued in this occupation until 1908, when he became united with the Credit Men's Association of Pittsburgh. Mr. Dallas was possessed of that keen discrimination and energy which prompts an individual to accomplish whatever he undertakes. In years past he gained a most enviable position in the regard of his social acquaintances and his business associates, who found him at all times true to every trust reposed in him and faithful to a high standard of manhood.

Dr. Dallas was actively and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity of Western Pennsylvania, affiliating with St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he became a member in August, 1880, and served as worshipful master in 1896. He was most active in the Scottish Rite and served as commander-in-chief of that body in 1906. He became a member of Dormont Lodge, No. 684, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1916, when that body was instituted. Mr. Dallas was a member of the Credit Men's Association and Almas Club of Dormont. He was of the Presbyterian faith and associated with the St. Clair United Presbyterian Church in Mount Lebanon.

Mr. Dallas married, Sept. 29, 1880, Ada Sampson, daughter of James and Mary (Grant) Sampson, the latter a relative of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Dallas is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution according to the genealogical records of the Sampson and Grant families. Mr. and Mrs. Dallas were the parents of four children: 1. J. R. Dallas, of Trafford, Pa., who married Anne Rinehart, of Pittsburgh, a member of one of the old families. He is associated with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Of this union one child has been born, Ada Sampson. 2. Mrs. John V. Long, of Mount Lebanon. John V. Long was born on the Hill Top, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of John Long, a pioneer business man of Pittsburgh. He is associated with the Pittsburgh Railway Association. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of a son, Dallas Roe. 3. Sarah S., who died Jan. 1, 1915, at the age of nineteen. 4. Charles R., died Feb. 4, 1892, at the age of four years.

The death of Mr. Dallas occurred on Jan. 12, 1920, and he was mourned by all classes of the community. He was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which meant the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. His leading characteristic was, perhaps, his work of charity. It might also be stated that through indomitable perseverance, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, strict integrity and unswerving loyalty, he attained a high degree of success. His self-reliance never failed him. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions and theories of others, when the time for action came he acted for himself and made decisions according to his judgment. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to protect his employer's interest at all times and render justice to their patrons. His clear and farseeing brain enabled him to grasp every detail of possibilities. Ever genial and courteous, he had surrounded himself with faithful friends whose admiration for his abilities was surpassed only by their respect for his sterling qualities and by the affection which his many lovable traits of character never failed to inspire. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, that perhaps no one was more worthy of being represented in the history of Pittsburgh than Mr. Dallas.

HENRY OLIVER EVANS—From the Welsh hills, and from the stern conditions of life among the iron and coal regions of that country, came the ancestors of the Evans family in America, and they soon found their way to the iron and coal regions of Western Pennsylvania, where, along with hard work, they found opportunity to reap the rewards of labor, and where their ability and their Welsh characteristics have been of value in the building of the Pittsburgh region.

James Evans, American ancestor of Henry Oliver Evans, was born in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 12, 1775, and came to McKeesport in 1796, a young man twenty-one years of age. After arranging for the purchase of two farms, he returned to Wilmington, and then went to Carlisle, Pa., and there married Emily Alexander, daughter of Hugh Alexander, a member of the Second Continental Congress, and a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly from Cumberland county in 1776, and a member of the Conference of Deputies and of the Convention of July 15, 1776. James and Emily (Alexander) Evans, after their marriage, came overland on horseback to their new home, and lived for many years in McKeesport, on what is now Third avenue. Later, he built a brick house on Second avenue, near Walnut street, in which he lived until his death, Jan. 30, 1846, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a hatter by trade, but during his long life at McKeesport was engaged as a merchant, making a record for business integrity, and building his worthy Welsh characteristics into the life of the community. He was the first justice of the peace in McKeesport and also the first postmaster. He was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian church in McKeesport, and a memorial window still commemorates the service he rendered. He was a successful merchant, and left his children a large estate, including the Hill Farm and lands in the West. His wife also was an earnest Presbyterian, who, after the death of her husband, lived in Allegheny City, now Pittsburgh, North Side, with her daughter. James and Emily (Alexander) Evans were the parents of nine children, one of whom was Oliver Evans, of whom further.

Oliver Evans was born in McKeesport, Nov. 22, 1816. Educated for the medical profession at the University of Pennsylvania, ill health made it impossible for him to continue practice and he went into the more healthful occupation of farming. He lived on the Hill Farm,

overlooking McKeesport, an estate inherited from his father, and there he lived a quiet but actively interested life, contributing largely to the material prosperity, as well as to the civic development, of McKeesport. Both he and his wife were earnest, active members of the Presbyterian church of McKeesport, which he served as a trustee during all of his mature life. He married Mary Ann Sampson, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Kuhn) Sampson, of Versailles township, and the two became the parents of: James, an attorney, and an organizer of the National Bank of McKeesport, died in 1910; Thomas, a farmer, died in McKeesport; Cadwallader, a prominent physician, of Pittsburgh, retired, father of Henry Oliver Evans; Anna; and Oliver (2).

Henry Oliver Evans, son of Dr. Cadwallader and Margaret (Oliver) Evans, was born in Pittsburgh. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native city, and then entered the University of Michigan, graduating in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the law department of the same university, in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, June 19, 1897, and began general practice in Pittsburgh, building up a large clientele and winning pronounced success, which at the present time is still continuing and increasing. He has a mind which quickly grasps the vital points of a situation and skillfully recognizes and makes use of significant details. With large executive and administrative ability, the large interests find him peculiarly fitted to cope with their difficulties. Though his professional duties are exacting, he finds time for other activities.

Mr. Evans is a director of the Second Pool Coal Company, and president of the Lebanon Valley Light and Power Company, Commercial Union Telephone Company, and the Tennessee Iron and Chemical Company. Fraternally, Mr. Evans is a member of the Duquesne Club, of the University Club, and of the Pittsburgh Club. He is also a member of the Art Society of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Evans married, Jan. 31, 1901, Louise Straub, daughter of the late John H. and Caroline E. (Schultz) Straub, of Pittsburgh, and of the marriage were born two children: 1. Oliver, born Nov. 17, 1902, named in honor of Oliver Evans, the inventor, and the first to adapt the steam engine to marine navigation, having equipped a boat capable of navigating either land or water, at Wilmington, Del., some months previous to Fulton's successful operation of the historic "Claremont." 2. Louise, born May 10, 1910.

HENRY J. BENZ, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of the men of the present day whose vision has apprehended the vital importance of the child in the world's progress. As superintendent of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Child Welfare, he is meeting the problems of the child as a part of the social order, with the skill and the breadth of view which have always made children his deepest interest and his professional specialty.

Dr. Benz is a son of John and Anna (Heisel) Benz, both living in Pittsburgh. His grandfather, Landelin Benz, a native of Germany, came to Pittsburgh in the late forties, settled in old Birmingham, and founded the contracting firm of L. Benz & Company, which was later conducted by his sons. His father, who was born in 1852, was a select councilman from the old Twenty-ninth Ward for thirteen years; one of the organizers of the Duquesne Brewing Company; and for some years was president of the Independent Brewing Company. He also served on the school board for many years, and has for a long period been a leader in Republican politics. For a long time he was a member of L. Benz Bros., one of the leading contracting firms of the earlier days.

The Heisel family have been in Pittsburgh for generations. John Benz married Anna Heisel, daughter of John Heisel. She was born in Mount Washington, then known as Coal Hill, and is now (1921) in her eightieth year. John and Anna (Heisel) Benz were the parents of the following children: 1. L. J., engaged in the real estate business in Detroit, Mich. 2. Dr. Henry J., of whom further. 3. Leah, married M. F. Stafford, of Mount Oliver. 4. Maysel, married R. C. Succop, of Carrick, Pa. 5. Regina, married E. Harst, of Pittsburgh. 6. O. J., of Pittsburgh, Pa., auto salesman. 7. Capt. Cedric C., served in the World War, commissioned and served in Mexico and France with the 111th Infantry, and was decorated for special bravery. 8. John P., of Pittsburgh; served in the World War as a member of the 315th Regiment of Engineers. 9. Alfred T., engaged in real estate; served in the World War in the aviation corps and later in the signal service in France. 10. Ruth Anna, a student in Mount Mercy Academy.

Henry J. Benz was born in the old Twenty-ninth Ward of Pittsburgh, on the South Side, May 12, 1882. His early education was gained at the Bedford School and the parochial school, and he graduated from the Pittsburgh High School in 1900. He then entered the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His hospital experience began in the Mercy Hospital, where he was interne for one year. He entered upon the private practice of medicine in Pittsburgh, in 1906, and for five years was assistant on the staff of Mercy Hospital, for the Out-Patient Department. Throughout the entire period of his practice Dr. Benz has specialized on children, and since 1919 has been pediatrician of the Children's Department of St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1910 he became associated as school medical inspector with the Child Welfare Bureau of the city of Pittsburgh, Department of Public Health, and since 1914 has been superintendent of this department, which department has supervision of medical inspection of all school children, supervision of the twenty city infant welfare stations, where children under two years of age are given medical attention and pure milk where needed, and also embraces the supervision of all infant homes and the licensing of maternity hospitals. In 1921 he was appointed to the milk commission of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and he also has charge, under the State Bureau of Licensure, of the licensing and supervision of midwives in the Pittsburgh territory.

Dr. Benz is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies. He is a member of the National Public Health Association, the National Child Hygiene Association, and the National School Hygiene Association. Politically, he supports the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus; and of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Sept. 5, 1911, Dr. Benz married Gertrude N. Heffernan, of Wilkinsburg, daughter of P. J. and Nora (Farrell) Heffernan, of Homewood, Pa. They have one son, George H., born Aug. 2, 1912. The family are members of St. Mary's of the Mount Roman Catholic Church.

DARWIN STANTON WOLCOTT, long a leader among the patent law attorneys of Pittsburgh, can look back upon more than thirty years of successful practice in the metropolis. Mr. Wolcott is a man of varied experience and capabilities, the years of his early manhood having been spent in the service of the United States Coast Survey.

Christopher Parsens Wolcott, father of Darwin Stanton Wolcott, was a distinguished member of the bar. For a time he filled the office of Attorney-General of Ohio, and during the Civil War served as Assistant Secretary of War under Edwin M. Stanton in the cabinet of President Lincoln. Mr. Wolcott married Pamphila Stanton, sister of the renowned Secretary of War Stanton.

Darwin Stanton Wolcott, son of Christopher Parsens and Pamphila (Stanton) Wolcott, was born July 21, 1851, in Akron, Ohio. He received his preparatory education in public and private schools, afterward entering Kenyon College. His first employment was as engineer in the United States Coast Survey, this initial period of activity being filled with experience which proved valuable to him in later life. At the end of five or six years Mr. Wolcott resigned his position, and for the following five years was employed in the United States Patent Office. In September, 1883, he came to Pittsburgh, and in association with George H. Christy entered upon the practice of patent law. Since 1910 Mr. Wolcott has practiced alone. He devotes himself exclusively to patent law and was not long in laying the foundation of the reputation which has since steadily increased and has long been absolutely assured.

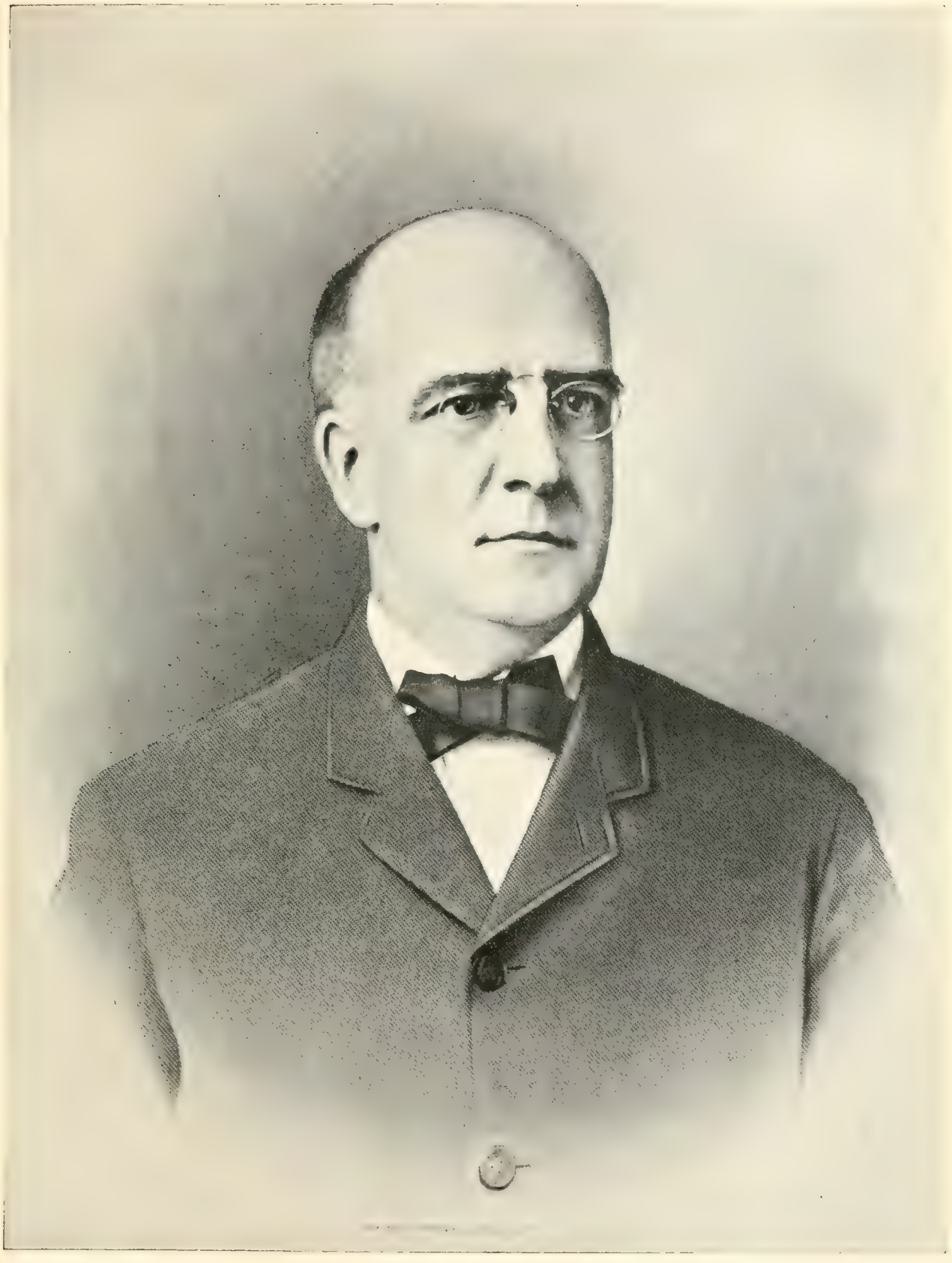
In politics Mr. Wolcott is a Republican with progressive tendencies, in this as in everything else being singularly fairminded and open to conviction. Ever alive to the best interests of his city and State as well as to those of the nation he aids in the promotion of those interests untrammelled by partisan considerations. His countenance gives evidence of the liberality of sentiment and breadth of view by which he is always characterized, and his personality and manner are those of the astute lawyer and the true gentleman. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Press Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and is a member of the Sewickley Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wolcott married, in July, 1876, Evelyn Brent Reilly, daughter of James Reilly, of Winchester, Va., and the following children were born to them: Darwin Stanton, Jr., Christopher P., Robert W., Wilhelmina, wife of Robert H. Wright, of San Francisco, Cal.; Katherine L., Mary L. H., and Evelyn M. Mrs. Wolcott, a most lovely and estimable woman, and a member of the Women's Club of Sewickley, passed away in June, 1902.

Mr. Wolcott is the son of a man who made the family name honorable throughout the length and breadth of the land, and he himself has maintained its reputation for ability and fair-dealing by his record as a member of the Pittsburgh bar.

ALFRED LAURENCE PEARSON—From the beginning of time, hidden treasure has been a challenge to the powers of men. When nature hid so rich a store in the Pittsburgh region she placed there a powerful influence which has enabled Pittsburgh to draw to herself men from every corner of the world. The lure of that hidden wealth has also, from the beginning, drawn many of the native sons of Pittsburgh away from a chosen profession to engage in some form of treasure hunting. Among those born in Pittsburgh who have prepared for and engaged in the practice of a chosen profession, and then yielded to the lure and become an expert along some line connected with the natural resources of the region, is Alfred Laurence Pearson, son of Gen. Alfred L. and Elizabeth Harwood (Stewart) Pearson, born in Pittsburgh, July 10, 1870.

The father, Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, was also born in Pittsburgh, and first attended the schools of that city, then registered as a law student, completed his studies, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, Jan. 14, 1862. The Civil War, however, caused him to postpone the building of a legal career, and on April 2, 1862, he enlisted in the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, receiving on Aug. 22, of the same year, his commission as captain in Company A. On Dec. 31, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major, and on July 22, 1863, received a commission as lieutenant-colonel. On Aug. 31, 1863, he became colonel, and on Sept. 30, 1864, was appointed brigadier-general by brevet in recognition of distinguished service on the field. For further gallant service, he received on March 1, 1865, after the engagement at Lewis Farm, Virginia, appointment by brevet to the rank of major-general. Throughout the war he took part in all the operations of his regiment, commanding during the closing months of his service the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. Later he was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, made up of troops from Pennsylvania and New York, and this last detachment he commanded and mustered out at the close of the war. He was himself mustered out of service, June 2, 1865, and presented with a medal of honor by the Congress of the United States. Returning to Pittsburgh, he began the practice of his profession and rapidly rose to prominence, being elected district attorney for Allegheny county, October, 1868. Failing health, however, in the course of a few years obliged him to abandon active law practice, and he was appointed gas inspector of Allegheny county by Court of Common Pleas No. 1. In 1870 he was appointed major-general of the Pennsylvania State Guard



Dennis S. Wolcott

in command of the Sixth Division, receiving his commission on the same date. He was also for many years a manager of the National Soldier's Home, by appointment of the president of the United States, and was one of the organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic, being commander of the Department of Pennsylvania for many years. He was one of the organizers and the first national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Medal of Honor Legion.

The son, Alfred Laurence Pearson, followed in his father's footsteps for a little way. Educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, he later read law under George P. Hamilton, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar at the age of twenty-two years. He engaged in general practice with Mr. Hamilton for about five years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with ex-Judge Stowe. For ten years more he continued practice, building up a large clientele. But the lure of the hidden treasure was at work, and while continuing his practice he had taken up the study of mining, engineering, and geology in connection with coal properties, and from 1913 on specialized as an expert in coal lands. In 1918 he became vice-president of the Consumers' Fuel Company, of the Consolidated Fuel Company, and of several other coal producing concerns. Resigning these connections in May, 1921, he organized the Fidelity Coal and Coke Company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Marine Securities Corporation, of Washington, D. C., and is vice-president of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Steamship Corporation, of Baltimore, Md., a concern operating a fleet of steamships between the east and west coasts of the United States.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, of the Allegheny Country Club, and of the Engineering Club, of New York City. He is fond of travel and has spent five years of his life abroad. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but has not taken an active part in the affairs of the organization. He is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of Sewickley, Pa.

On April 6, 1896, Mr. Pearson married Frances Cabanne, of St. Louis, Mo., whose family history is associated with that of many historic characters. The first known Cabanne, of Pau, France, married a sister of that General Duteil who commanded the Republican forces in the siege of Toulon, and whose home served as the headquarters of Napoleon at the time. The son who emigrated to the United States in 1803, the year the United States purchased the Louisiana territory, was associated with John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and Mrs. Pearson's father is a direct descendant of the first white woman who established a home on the west bank of the Mississippi river. The Cabanne family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the history of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have three children: John C., Elizabeth C., and Alfred Laurence, Jr.

CHARLES EMERSON FAWCETT, M. D.—The Fawcett name is an old one in English history, represented by long lines of worthy and able members, many of whom have gained distinction in various fields. The Fawcett family in England bears the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Or, a lion rampant, sable, debruised by a bend compony, gules and argent.
Crest—A demi-lion, sable, holding between the paws an arrow erect, or, feathered argent.

The lion rampant is common to the armorial bearings of all branches of the family. The pioneer ancestors of the Fawcett family in America were Elizabeth, the wife, and the sons of Thomas Fawcett, who lived and died in Ravensdale, Westmorelandshire, England. He was the father of twelve children, of whom four, James, William, John and George, with their mother, came to America at one time, Miles and Anthony following later. The mother lived to be ninety-four years of age, and is buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

George Fawcett, the fourth son, was born at Ravensdale, Westmorelandshire, England, about 1810, and died in Pittsburgh in 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Sailing in the "Ajax" from Liverpool, July, 1832, in company with his brothers, James, William, and John, he landed, after an exceedingly rough and stormy passage of eight weeks duration, at New York City, from whence he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained for a short time, and then, with his brothers, came to Pittsburgh, Pa., locating in Old Birmingham, now South Side of Pittsburgh. The four brothers followed the stone mason's trade for a time, but soon invested in coal lands at Braddock on the Monongahela river. They also purchased "The Traveler," the first stern paddle-wheel steamer on the Monongahela river, using it during the day for freighting up and down the river for others and at night carrying coal mined from their own lands. All the Fawcett brothers and sisters who came to America had joined the Methodist church in England, and in Pittsburgh they united with the Methodist Episcopal church, first located in the old school house on the Diamond, South Side, Pittsburgh, and later housed in the "Little Brick Church," where the brothers served as class leaders, steward, trustee, and Sunday school superintendent. They named the village Soho after the village of that name in England, and the planing mill they erected there was known as the Soho Planing Mill, located where the Twenty-second street bridge is now situated. The mill was established by George Fawcett, who with his son, William J., organized the Second Avenue street car line, and also became interested in other lines in the city. He served as school director for a time, and both he and his brothers were prominent in all projects for the improvement of the city. George Fawcett married Esther Anderson, and they became the parents of five children: George, who is engaged in chicken farming in New Jersey; Esther Jane, who married William Collingwood, and lives in Hamilton, N. J.; James, who is superintendent in a tin plate mill, and lives in Oakland, Pa.; William Jonathan, of whom further; and Sarah, now deceased, who married George Thompson.

William Jonathan Fawcett, son of George and Esther (Anderson) Fawcett, was born on Congress street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 23, 1844. He attended the public

schools of the city, and then went to Duff's Business College, after which he studied law, but never engaged in practice, however. He assisted his father in the management of the street car lines and in his wholesale and retail coal enterprise, and also helped organize the Armstrong, Fawcett & McKelvey Company, a white lead and paint concern having its plant located in Philadelphia. Later, he sold his interest in this company and became a public accountant and auditor, being appointed receiver for the Knoxville & St. Clair street car line, and serving as accountant and auditor for a number of important concerns. He is now retired and living at Wilkinsburg, Pa., where both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Magdalene Heuber, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Shide) Heuber, both born in Hessen, Germany, and they became the parents of eight children: William E., a physician in Bedford, Pa.; Albert Edgar, a pharmacist of Pittsburgh, married Mary E. Frank, of Newport, Pa.; James K., who is in the lumber business in Pittsburgh; George T., twin of James K., also in the lumber business in Pittsburgh, married Helen Wyse, of Pittsburgh; Charles Emerson, of whom further; Walter H., a musician; Elizabeth H.; and Esther M. The last three reside at home.

Dr. Charles Emerson Fawcett, son of William Jonathan and Magdalene (Heuber) Fawcett, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 17, 1885. He attended the public schools, going from the Pittsburgh High School to the College of Pharmacy of the University of Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1895. Continuing his studies in the medical department of the same university, he graduated with the degree M. D., in the class of 1909. He is a member of the Kappa Psi and of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternities. He spent one year at the Reineman Maternity Hospital, while still a student, and after his graduation served for one and a half years as interne in Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh. He went to McKeesport in 1910 to begin practice, removing during the same year to Dormont, where he has built up a splendid medical and surgical practice. also having a city office at No. 7110 Jenkin avenue. He is a member of the Allegheny Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Pharmaceutical Association; Lodge No. 650, Free and Accepted Masons; Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree; Royal Arch Masons; Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Knights of Malta; Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a Republican in politics, and was one of the founders, a charter member, and the first president of the Almas Club, of Dormont.

Dr. Fawcett married, June 28, 1907, Bessie Olive Bosmeyer, daughter of William and Mary (Miller) Bosmeyer, of Pittsburgh, and they have one child, Robert Miles, born Nov. 20, 1912.

LEWIS BRANDT—The earliest recollections of Mr. Brandt are of the lumber business, in which a large share of his active years have been spent, for his boyhood was spent in the Cambria country woods. Trees and lumber were almost his first impressions, for his father, Jacob S. Brandt, was a lumberman, and at the time of the birth of the son, Lewis, the family home was in a logging camp in the Cambria forests. Jacob S. Brandt was a veteran of the Civil War, being a member of the 84th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He married Regina Carl, and they were the parents of Lewis Brandt, of whom further.

Lewis Brandt was born in Cambria county, Pa., May 23, 1871. He attended the public schools in the city of Altoona, Pa., and from these schools, and courses of self-study, he obtained a good education. He added to his intellectual equipment courses of study at the commercial school, then, at the age of nineteen, entered business life. He became familiar with the lumber business through actual experience, and in the same way acquired building knowledge. In 1896 he became active in the management of a building business in the city of Altoona, and was later general manager of the operations conducted by the Nicola interests at Vandergrift, Pa. In 1900 he located in Pittsburgh, and organized the Nicola Building Company, a corporation specializing in the building of industrial towns and public utilities. Mr. Brandt was the first secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company, but in 1907, after seven years of successful operation, he was elected its president. He remained in that capacity for nine years, resigning Dec. 31, 1915, to enter upon private business operations as a housing engineer, his present line of endeavor.

Mr. Brandt has carefully studied the housing problem, and has devised plans by which buildings may be greatly reduced in cost and improved in design and quality. He is the originator of the "cut to fit" house, which means the furnishing of lumber for an agreed type of house, with the lumber cut and shipped ready to erect. This is responsible for a great saving in lumber and erecting cost, and has proved a very popular and efficient innovation. The erection of concrete houses has been given close examination by Mr. Brandt, and he has brought out several patents designed to overcome some objections made to concrete house construction, and has built several very satisfactory homes of this character. The latest development in this standardized building problem is the fabricated house, which was perfected before the great World War, and was used to some extent by the United States Government. This type was found to be very useful, and has come into high favor. Mr. Brandt's most recent work is embodied in the "efficiency house," a structure of beauty, taste and great utility, possessing eighty-seven per cent. efficiency, that is, with but thirteen per cent. waste space.

During the World War, Mr. Brandt was of service to the government as consultant with the Committee on Standardization of the construction department of the quartermaster corps, and was highly recommended by this department for valued contributions to the cause of victory. Mr. Brandt was consulting housing engineer of the famous Nitro industrial city in Virginia, and when his plans were submitted to the authorities, they were so impressed with the practicability and expediency of the proposition that work was at once be-



L. Landt

gun. Every home in the new city was built in accordance with Mr. Brandt's plans, most of which were shipped from the mills in knocked-down form, and in four months two thousand homes, built for convenience and comfort, were erected. The use of the fabricated dwelling resulted in a saving to the government of fifty-seven thousand man days, at a time when time-saving was a paramount consideration. Mr. Brandt's only remuneration for his services was the reward that comes with the sense of a patriotic duty well performed, compensation that has brought the country's leaders of industry, science, and finance to the common standard.

At the present time (1921) he is engaged in industrial housing programs to care for the needs of any industrial community struggling with the housing problem. He has also done a great deal of town and village planning outside the industrial centers, and is a well known contributor to the technical journals interested in housing propositions.

Mr. Brandt is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and the Old Colony Club, and is a golf enthusiast, being a member of the Stanton Heights Golf Club. During his term of service with the Nicola Building Company, Mr. Brandt built the great concrete and steel stands at Forbes Field for the Pittsburgh Baseball Club, in 1909, completing the undertaking in record time, eighty-eight days, well within the contract period, an achievement widely heralded at the present time.

Mr. Brandt married, in 1894, in Altoona, Pa., May M. Greenleaf, of Philadelphia, Pa., and they are the parents of two children: Selma M., and Robert G.

CHARLES DENNISTON RICHARDSON—Among those of Pittsburgh's native sons who have by energy, industry, and ability made their way to a high place in the business and financial circles of the district is Charles Denniston Richardson, son of William P. and Agnes (Denniston) Richardson. William P. Richardson was a native of Edinburgh, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who coming to Western Pennsylvania, identified himself with various interests and activities of the Pittsburgh district. He was a charter member of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, and was an active, alert business man and a good citizen. He died in November, 1893, survived by his wife, who died in 1920. They were the parents of four children: Charles Denniston, of whom further; Elizabeth Darlington, who lives in Sewickley, Pa.; Agnes Campbell Denniston; and Stewart Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, associated with Cassatt & Company.

Charles Denniston Richardson was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 27, 1867. He attended the public schools of Pittsburgh and then began business life as a messenger in the Commercial National Bank, of Pittsburgh. He was nineteen years of age at the time he entered the employ of the Commercial National Bank as messenger, and after the first testings which every live business gives to the novice, promotions came to positions of responsibility, and when, in 1915, the Commercial National Bank of Pittsburgh consolidated with the Commonwealth Trust Company, he was made assistant secretary and treasurer, which position he held until 1916, when he became vice-president of The R. L. Dollings Company, investment bankers, with headquarters in Philadelphia. This last position of trust he holds at the present time, discharging its exacting duties with faithfulness and efficiency. Mr. Richardson has also been president of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, and was a member of Group 8 in the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Politically, Mr. Richardson is a Republican. Though his business responsibilities are exacting, he finds time for civic and social activities. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, serving on the Legislative Committee; a member of the Union Club; and a member of the Presbyterian church, of Sewickley.

Mr. Richardson married, in 1897, Margaret H. McMillen, of Sewickley, and they are the parents of one son, Charles D., Jr. The family residence is in Sewickley, Pa.

HENRY DAVID WILLIAMS ENGLISH—While pursuing a business career that has been marked by successful accomplishment, Mr. English, since 1905 a member of the firm of English & Furey, insurance, has given of his time and service to public causes of vital importance in a degree that has been productive of vast good to the city. The outline of his business activity follows, while the record of his participation in public affairs is largely quoted from the writings of a well known fellow-citizen, Oliver McClintock.

Mr. English was born at Sabbath Rest, Blair county, Pa., Dec. 21, 1855, son of Rev. George W. and Lydia (Hildebrand) English. In his youth he attended the military academy at Milroy, Pa., and Duff's Business College, of Pittsburgh, there completing his education. He entered newspaper work, and was so engaged until 1876, when he became an agent for one of the leading insurance companies. In 1905 he took William M. Furey (see following sketch) into the business under the firm name, English & Furey, and this is his principal business interest to the present time. The firm is a widely known underwriting organization, representing companies of leading reputation in their fields, and has a large clientele in the Pittsburgh district. He has served for ten years as a director and member of the executive committee of the Crucible Steel Company.

Mr. English is vice-president of the National Housing Association; vice-president of the Voters' League of Pittsburgh; member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Board of the National Conservation Association; and was president in the United States of the National Council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew for a number of years. He was president and is now a trustee of the Kingsley Home Association, chairman of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, and ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce. Prior to the mayoralty campaign of 1921, Mr. English's qualifications for this office were recounted by Oliver McClintock, of Pittsburgh, in a letter to the press, and a review of his service to the cause of good government and civic welfare given. From his article, written after long asso-

ciation and intimate relations in progressive movements, the following is extracted:

He, with Starling W. Childs, A. Leo Weil, and George R. Wallace, were the founders of the Non-Partisan Voters' League, with Tensard DeWolf as their ideal secretary. Its object was "to secure and maintain honest and economical city and county government." Prior to elections they mailed to each voter an unbiased bulletin, containing the records and qualifications of candidates for city and county offices. It was generally accepted as the voter's dependable guide for voting and exerted a wholesome restraint upon party leaders in the preparation of party tickets. The committee was also active in prosecutions, and secured convictions for fradulent voting. A notable achievement was their rescue of Grant (now Bigelow) boulevard from the grasp of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, after the franchise had been given away to them by the city councils and the mayor.

He was the founder and president of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, dedicated to "making Pittsburgh a city, useful, convenient, economical and healthful in the years to come." A prominent feature of their work was city planning. Two noted experts, Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, and Bion J. Arnold, of Chicago, were secured to investigate present conditions and suggest forward-looking city improvements. Mr. Arnold later was released to the city's employ under Mayor Magee. He made an exhaustive report in 1910 on "Pittsburgh's Passenger Transportation Problem." In 1910 the commission printed Mr. Olmstead's report on "Cutting the Hump," creating a civic center with public buildings and connecting thoroughfares; smoke abatement; housing, raising of the bridges; a building code, etc. Its recommendations have since been partially carried out, while some are now in progress. It is widely accepted as a standard on city planning.

But, the most conspicuous record of his civic usefulness was as president of the Chamber of Commerce during 1907 and 1908. His energetic initiative and executive faculty lifted the chamber to a high peak of achievement and won for it a country-wide reputation as a model civic organization, devoted alike to commercial progress and good city government. Perhaps the most notable achievement during this period was the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. After long delay and many defeats it was finally accomplished, December 6, 1907, under an act drawn by two members of the chamber, and chiefly through the effort and money expended by the chamber.

During his presidency the advent of pure water from the new filtration plant marked the retreat of the typhoid germ. Up to that time Pittsburgh had been known as the worst city in annual losses from the scourge, typhoid, estimated for 1907 as equivalent to $800,000. But now it has been completely eradicated and is almost unknown.

In May, 1907, the chamber had its first trade extension excursion. It has since became a popular activity, and has a constantly increasing success. In 1907, under his presidency, the chamber inaugurated a crusade against impure milk, securing the coöperation of milk producers by holding a dairy contest and a milk and cream exhibit in the rooms of the chamber. Under his leadership and chiefly by the persistent labors of the chamber's committee on civil service, a civil service act for cities of the second class was passed in 1907. The chamber's activity in its behalf was acknowledged by resolutions of gratitude from the city bureaus of firemen and police. He had a leading part in the sesqui-centennial celebration of the founding of Pittsburgh in 1908. Its wonderful pageant and impressive ceremonies, which included the attendance of President Roosevelt, constituted a most effective advertisement of Pittsburgh's greatness and inspiring history to the whole world. Under his presidency strenuous and successful efforts were made by citizens of Pittsburgh to secure the location of the United States testing laboratory in Pittsburgh, the appropriate center for industrial research. This was accomplished in the face of active competition by Chicago and St. Louis, where the testing laboratory had been located during 1904-1905 and 1906.

His presidency of the chamber was marked by extraordinary activity in behalf of flood protection and prevention; reforestation of water-sheds and storage reservoirs, and the appointment of a flood commission of 34. A fund of $100,000 was raised for the expenses of surveying, planning and a report. The fruits of their labors are now becoming evident in the Government's purchase of 2,000,000 acres, at the headwaters of the Monongahela, for reforestation and other flood prevention measures, and in the recent act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, authorizing the purchase of several millions of acres at the headwaters of the Allegheny, also water reservoirs and the production of electric power. The last object, in view of our failing natural gas supply, is of inestimable importance to industry and the cost of living.

During his incumbency as president of the chamber he championed the project of a high level tunnel to the South Hills and a high level connecting bridge as essential to making this populous district accessible from the business center, and in helping to solve the housing problem. The municipal affairs committee's report favoring it was adopted by the chamber with a vote of 197 to 3 opposed.

But a limit of space forbids further details of his civic experience in matters and issues relating to the commercial and civil advancement of Pittsburgh. We may summarize it in one brief sentence—he is a veteran soldier for civic progress and good government.

Mr. English is a thirty-second degree Mason, and his clubs are the Duquesne and Union. He is widely acquainted in many circles in Pittsburgh, and his influence has been felt with beneficial effect in all channels to which his interest has extended.

Mr. English married, June 10, 1896, Jennie P. (McLean) Sellers, of Pittsburgh. Their home is at No. 7110 Thomas boulevard.

WILLIAM M. FUREY, of the well known firm of English & Furey, general agents for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is numbered among the most progressive representatives of his line of business. In addition to his identification with insurance interests, Mr. Furey holds a well recognized position in the financial world, and is active in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his home city.

William M. Furey was born Oct. 9, 1871, in Bellefonte, Pa., and is a son of W. Morris and Annie M. (English) Furey. W. Morris Furey died July 26, 1913. William M. Furey was educated in the public schools of his native town, and on Nov. 20, 1886, came to Pittsburgh "to seek his fortune." Becoming an office boy for his uncle, H. D. W. English (see preceding sketch), in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, he associated himself at the very outset of his career with the business with which he was destined to be thenceforth conspicuously and successfully identified. He had the foresight not always found in youths of his years to realize the necessity of preparation for the advancement to which he looked forward. Accordingly, while working in his uncle's office, he took a course in a Pittsburgh business school, with the gratifying result of rapid promotion. Step by step he advanced until he reached the position of special agent, later attaining that of manager of the agency and collecting department. In 1892 he was made manager of the Pittsburgh agency of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, under Mr. English.

In 1905, Mr. Furey, in association with his uncle, H. D. W. English, organized the firm of English & Furey, general agents for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. The enterprise developed favorably and the partners are to-day in possession of one of the most prosperous and extensive agencies in their line in the city of Pittsburgh. This flourishing condition of the business is very largely due to the progressive and energetic methods adopted by Mr. Furey, who has the repu-



William M. Singer II

tation of having written more personal insurance than any other agent of his company in the United States for the same length of time. He was a former president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association. He has represented the local associations on the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters for the last nine years, in 1917 being chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Furey is widely known in the Pittsburgh district, and in its busy world of affairs has won a prominent place. He is a vigorous and alert business man, an able executive, and in active life has formed many firm and enduring friendships. He is secretary and treasurer of the William Penn and Fort Pitt Hotel companies. A good citizen no less than an able business man, Mr. Furey never loses his interest in civic and national affairs, and never neglects an opportunity of manifesting that interest. He is a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, was chairman of the entertainment committee of 1917, and was elected in 1920 first vice-president, having served previously as third and second vice-president. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, Union Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is an honorary member of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association. Mr. Furey is a past master of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar; Scottish Rite Masons, having attained the thirty-third degree in 1916; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the board of directors of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and a friend of all philanthropic endeavor. Mr. Furey takes a keen interest in church work, and in addition to being an active member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, he is serving as chairman of the executive committee on men's work. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Furey married, in 1895, in Pittsburgh, Jessie Benton Rankin, daughter of George W. and Rebecca R. D. (Kirkpatrick) Rankin, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. William R., a student in St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y.; he was thrown from his horse Jan. 26, 1916, during cavalry drill, and died Jan. 31, 1916. 2. Rankin, a student in Princeton University, class of 1922. 3. Virginia English.

The record of William M. Furey requires no comment. As that of a public-spirited citizen and an aggressive, fair-minded business man, it speaks for itself.

EDWARD HERMAN POND, M. D.—Among those branches of medical science which are to-day claiming the thought and demanding the research of the members of the profession none are of more vital interest than Dermatology and Roentgenology, and it is to the consideration and elucidation of these subjects that Dr. Edward Herman Pond, of Pittsburgh, has for the last fifteen years devoted himself with a zeal, thoroughness and enlightenment which have placed him in the front rank of the specialists of Pennsylvania.

The family of which Dr. Pond is a representative had its original home in Massachusetts, whence, more than a century ago, the progenitor of the Pittsburgh branch migrated to Vermont. Abel Pond, his great-grandfather, married Jerusha Willetts. Joel A. Pond, son of Abel and Jerusha (Willetts) Pond, was born May 17, 1807, at Poultney, Vt., and soon after his marriage removed to Townville, Pa., where he was one of the pioneers. He was a farmer, living at first in a little log cabin of his own erection, but as time went on he became one of the prominent men of the community. He married Abigail Willis, of Hampton, Washington county, N. Y., who was born June 14, 1808, and their union was of forty years' duration, being dissolved by the death of Mrs. Pond, who passed away May 11, 1872. Mr. Pond died April 19, 1877, surviving by only a few years the companion of a lifetime.

John N. Pond, son of Joel A. and Abigail (Willis) Pond, was born Sept. 3, 1834, at Townville, Pa., and educated at Meadville, Pa. In 1861 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and for a time practiced at Burton, Ohio, removing in 1865 to Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., where he was engaged in general practice during the remainder of his life. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Pond married Maria A. Thompson, and their children were: Sherman, deceased; Edward Herman, mentioned below; George Herbert, of East Pittsburgh; and Ralph Ernest, a physician of Meadville. Dr. Pond died Oct. 24, 1900, and Mrs. Pond (born Aug. 20, 1838, in Vernon, Ohio, married on March 31, 1859) passed away June 9, 1912. Like her husband, she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and earnestly devoted to the promotion of its work.

Dr. Edward Herman Pond, son of John N. and Maria A. (Thompson) Pond, was born March 18, 1862, at Burton, Trumbull county, Ohio, and was three years old when his parents moved to Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., where he received his preparatory education in the public schools. He afterward entered Allegheny College, graduating in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the institution conferring upon him three years later that of Master of Arts. After spending a short time in preparatory reading, he matriculated in the department of medicine of the University of Michigan, and in 1886 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year he served as an interne in the college hospital, and after graduation engaged for five years in general practice in Meadville, Pa.

In 1891 Dr. Pond came to Pittsburgh and during the next ten years became widely and favorably known as a general practitioner, in association with Dr. C. H. Hoffman. He then took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic College of Philadelphia, and afterward devoted special attention to Dermatology. In the course of events he also turned his thoughts to Roentgenology and his large practice is now divided between these two specialties in which he is regarded as one of the most skilled in the Keystone State. He is a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital.

The literature of his profession owes much to Dr. Pond's work, many lucid and valuable articles from his

pen having appeared in medical journals. During his residence in Meadville he served for three years as physician for the county jail. He belongs to the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society, in which from 1908 to 1913 he held the office of secretary; and the Homœopathic Society of Allegheny county, in which he has at different times filled all offices. He is a member of the East End Doctors' Club.

Politically, Dr. Pond is a Republican, and his interest in municipal affairs has always been a marked feature of his character. While a resident of Meadville he held various offices of a local nature. He affiliates with Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons; he attends the Unitarian church.

As a young man, Dr. Pond gave evidence of his public spirit by enlisting in Company B, National Guard, of Meadville, in which he was sergeant-major, captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Second Brigade, the three promotions being awarded him on three successive days. He was a member of Governor Beaver's staff, but when his time expired, left the State to study medicine.

Always fully abreast of his time in everything pertaining to medical science, Dr. Pond is one of the men whose clear vision prevents progressiveness from degenerating into rashness. Of medium height and well-knit figure, his genial manner, winning address and dignified presence mark him as a man of remarkable force and large benevolence.

During his residence in Meadville, Dr. Pond married, June 22, 1888, Mary H. Hartman, daughter of the late Henry Hartman, of that city, where Mr. Hartman was a wagon manufacturer. The following children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pond: 1. Marguerite, deceased. 2. Edward, deceased. 3. Irene E., educated in Pittsburgh schools and at the Margaret Morrison School; she married Stanley L. Connell, and they have three children: Edward, Catherine, and Stanley L., Jr.; they reside in Oil City, Pa. 4. Mildred H., now attending Pittsburgh schools. Mrs. Pond is one of the city's favorite hostesses.

At the present time it would seem that the greatest service to the cause of medical science is to be rendered by thorough and painstaking work in the direction of specialization. It is this work to which Dr. Edward Herman Pond has consecrated his talents, and his record, full of accomplishment as it is, justifies the expectation of greater things to come.

ALFRED O. DETCHON—From business and industrial connections, in which the Westinghouse interests were heavily concerned, Mr. Detchon, prominent realtor of Pittsburgh, Pa., entered the field in which he has been active for the past quarter of a century. Mr. Detchon is a native of Ohio, born in Canal Dover, March 12, 1859, son of Cyrus and Mary Jane (Poulton) Detchon, his father a school teacher and principal, and later a farmer.

Alfred O. Detchon attended the district schools and then entered the Poland (Ohio) Academy. When he began attendance at the academy he accepted a position as a teacher, and as a youth of eighteen years taught in the school in which he had shortly before been a pupil. In this manner he financed his own education, and ever since attaining an age of earning power, has been dependent upon his own resources. Shortly after arriving at his majority, he came to Pittsburgh, spending one year in the employ of the Allegheny Valley railway before forming an association with the Union Switch and Signal Company, a Westinghouse concern, that endured for thirteen years. Mr. Detchon went with this company as store-keeper and traffic manager and held a place of responsibility until his resignation, and it was during his term of service that the present Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was organized.

Early in the nineties Mr. Detchon became impressed with the possibilities and opportunities in the Pittsburgh real estate field, and in 1897 he had so arranged his affairs that he made that his principal interest. He has been unusually active in large operations, and there is not a street or avenue in the business section of Pittsburgh, from Ross street to the point, on which he has not bought and sold property, at the same time handling much desirable residential property. Mr. Detchon, operating with Harvey R. Worthington as the Worthington-Detchon Company, has just successfully completed an addition to Youngstown, Ohio, for which his father's farm of one hundred acres formed the basis. Locations in this development were in heavy demand, and this venture, one of the few with which he has been identified outside Allegheny county, has had a prosperous outcome. In conjunction with his realty operations, Mr. Detchon has handled a large amount of insurance, a line that has long been considered a complement of the real estate business. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, and is numbered among the progressive realtors and men of affairs of the city. In political faith he is a Republican. Mr. Detchon has won success through diligent industry, and through constant effort toward a well-defined goal. His well-earned vacation periods are spent in the out-of-doors, often with rod and reel. He is a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Detchon married, Oct. 12, 1887, Jane Elliott, of Pittsburgh, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Margaret E., educated in the Pittsburgh grammar and high schools and the Pennsylvania College for Women: lives at home. 2. Charles P., who was about to enter college when the United States entered the World War. He volunteered for service, and after training in the United States, was attached to the 111th Machine Gun Battalion and was sent overseas. He was in every engagement (from Chateau-Thierry through the Argonne to the armistice) in which his battalion was engaged, and for ninety-five days was continuously under fire, being wounded in action, although not seriously. Prior to his departure for France, he married, Jan. 2, 1918, Evelyn Thomas, of Pittsburgh. They have one child, Charles Benjamin. 3. Benjamin Cyrus, of whom further.

Benjamin Cyrus Detchon, son of Alfred O. and Jane



Walter P Hansell
and Family

(Elliott) Detchon, was born in Pittsburgh, July 21, 1888. He was educated in Sterritt Public School and Shadyside Academy, of Pittsburgh, and Princeton University and Penn State College, receiving the degree of M. E. He was engaged in professional work at the declaration of war with Germany, and at once volunteered, being commissioned first lieutenant in the Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States army, July 2, 1917. He was promoted to the rank of captain Jan. 8, 1918, and was offered a major's commission to remain at Camp Hancock, where he was personnel officer and officer-in-charge of intelligence work, but he chose overseas duty. He died of pneumonia at Brest, France, Oct. 1, 1918.

The service of the two sons of Alfred O. Detchon adds another chapter to a splendid military record held in the family name. Oswald Detchon, Jr., great-grandfather of Mr. Detchon, and founder of the family in the United States, was a soldier in the War of 1812; Salomon Detchon, his grandfather, held the rank of captain in the United States army in the Mexican War; and two of his uncles, Wilbur and Alfred Detchon, fought on the Union side in the Civil War. Something of the spirit that inspired them, and which must have sustained most of the boys who bore the banner of a great crusade in France, has been caught in the following excerpts from a letter written by Capt. Benjamin C. Detchon to his mother, addressed to her with his pet name for her, "Dearest O'Reddy":

After reading your letter of Sunday evening I don't know whether to pat you on the back or give you a really good shaking. For I see right off that you've let this war get on your nerves until you're morbid about it.

The trouble is the same with you as with many million others. Subconsciously, deep down in our minds, we refuse to admit the possibility of death's coming to us or to those near and dear. Until the sudden shock wakens for a moment we are, to all intents and purposes, immortal. Writers innumerable have told us of the hazards of war; few sit down to tell us of the hazards of peace, or to call our attention to the fact that figures prove the death rate of the human race to be 100%. If they did, I'm afraid you would have just a sad, sad time, dear, for in addition to seeing all the soldiers stark and cold you would see all the world stark and cold.

* * * *

One might, by the most careful conservation and doing nothing at all, eke out the years in a vegetable-like existence to many times those given to a person of equal physical powers who does things—but to what end? Unless you are willing to admit that the justification of life is mere existence, such a one might better have died at birth.

I've taken an off-hand view of a philosophy of life that I don't think you subscribe to. As nearly as I can express mine,—life consists of doing, not being; doing for the welfare of some one aside from one's self. If every man who goes to France were to stay there, he would still have crowded into a short time the experiences of the Kingdom of God, the Power and the Glory of Service to an ideal which he would not in all probability have experienced had he lived to a century in the ordinary way. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"—freely translated—"Let me pass on a little sooner under the high white light of joy of an end attained, a purpose served, the defense of and victory for what I know in my heart and soul to be Right." You see, you can't be sorry for the boys who go, even if they don't return. Theirs is the joy of life that we who stay can only feel dimly.

Then, for whom do you grieve? Those who remain and feel that they have lost something, or someone who can't be replaced? How wrong you are!

For you, of all people, should know how little the physical touch satisfies,—and that's all that is lost. Personal, daily contact is so often deadening; the fineness of mind and soul is so often covered over with the trivialities of the daily routine of existence that it's seen only by flashes and at intervals. Was your own father more near and dear to you during his lifetime than he is now? I venture to say, No. Moments of irritation, complication of the lovely and lovable soul contacts by the insistent demands of the ever-frail body, all the little trials that we have experienced with those we love, have passed,—remains only the knowledge that we have with us always a beautiful being, the essence of all that was fine, whom we knew, only caged and half-articulate, before THE GREAT CHANGE.

Dear mother, a man cannot, I know, realize the heartaches of a woman any more than he can feel the birth pains that someone underwent for the bodily existence of each of us. We are bound to talk to one another through a small hole in a wall that we can't break down nor climb over. The woman's side, thinking of her own children, is bound to be unchangeably opposed to the man's. Through her own she feels the call of the flesh of every other woman, regardless of her spiritual development, and the man in my office yesterday who said that the hardest part is for the woman at home knew that the mental pangs of the spiritual rebirth of a son who has died physically must be more trying than the physical pangs that originally brought him into the world.

But as the effort is harder, so is the reward higher and clearer in its beauty.

THIS MY SON, FOR WHOM I HAVE SUFFERED, NOW HAS MADE HIS SACRIFICE. I HAVE DONE MY PART FOR THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND: I AM ALIVE NOW AS NEVER BEFORE, FOR THROUGH ME IS THE WORLD MADE A FINER, CLEANER, HOLIER PLACE.

Cheer up, O'Reddy. Be a good sport!

Lovingly, BEN.

WALTER P. HANSELL—The life of Mr. Hansell, best known in Pittsburgh through his long connection with the A. French Spring Company, was, from his fifteenth year until his retirement in 1920, in his seventy-second year, one of activity and success. His inventive genius and his managerial ability were the greatest factors in the wonderful growth and prosperity of the A. French Spring Company, and in any account of Pittsburgh's men of affairs, the name of Walter P. Hansell must of right appear.

Walter P. Hansell is a son of John Hansell, born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1813, who moved to Pittsburgh, in 1845, shortly after the great fire in Pittsburgh in that year, in which the Smithfield street bridge was destroyed. The first work John Hansell did in Pittsburgh was in rebuilding that bridge, but later he became one of the well known hotel men of the city, proprietor of the Old Blue Bell House on Fifth avenue, near Stevenson street. He died at that historical hostelry in 1880, aged sixty-seven years. He married Charlotte Krummel, born in Pittsburgh in 1828, died in 1896. Four of the nine children of John and Charlotte (Krummel) Hansell are yet living in Pittsburgh: Biddle R., married Georgianna Bryan; Harry, married Elizabeth Love, whom he survives; Ida, married Walter Beaumont, whom she survives; Walter P., of further mention.

Walter P. Hansell was born in what is now Pittsburgh, South Side, Jan. 15, 1849, and is yet a resident of that city, his home address at No. 5801 Aylesboro avenue. He attended the public schools of the old Third and Sixth wards until fifteen years of age, then secured employment with Jones, Boyd & Company, spring manufacturers of Pittsburgh. He remained with that company four years, becoming an expert in spring making, and effectually fixing his mind, his thoughts and his genius on the manufacture of steel springs of every

description. From Jones, Boyd & Company he transferred to the Keystone Spring Company, and later to the Culmer Spring Company, the last-named later merging with the A. French Spring Company. Through all these changing years Mr. Hansell was growing in knowledge and ability, his position and his remuneration keeping pace. He finally became general superintendent of the A. French Spring Company, having control of their entire plant, consisting of three large finishing mills. He was then but twenty-five years of age, but he had developed a genius for spring manufacture that culminated in a series of inventions and improvements that were applied by the A. French Spring Company to their great advantage. His inventions which applied to wagon, spiral and railway springs, were most valuable, and having become financially interested in the success of the A. French Spring Company, they were all turned over to that company as fast as patents were granted. The company became known all over the world for the excellent quality of its product and for its special fitness of each kind of spring for the work it had to do. This reputation was deserved, and largely came from the ability and inventive genius of the general superintendent, Walter P. Hansell. The company became one of the largest of its kind in the United States, and under Mr. Hansell's patents and direction, erected mills at a cost of half a million dollars, mills that at the present day prices would cost $3,000,000. Mr. Hansell remained in charge of the mills of the company until the A. French Spring Company was absorbed by the Railway Steel Spring Company, with headquarters in New York City, and mills and factories in various parts of the United States. He then retired from official connection, but retains his stockholder's interest.

Other interests which have claimed Mr. Hansell's interest from time to time have been largely of the oil and gas variety, and so largely has he invested in them that he is one of the large holders. For ten years he was president of the Independent Brewing Company of Pittsburgh, and he had other interests, from which he retired in 1920. He spends his summers at his beautiful home in Penn township, Allegheny county, near Verona, his winters at the family residence on Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; was a member of the City Board of Fire Commissioners for six years, and in early days ran with Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, one of the "crack" companies of the old volunteer fire departments. He is a Republican in politics, but beyond a deep interest in party success and the exercise of the franchise, took no active part. He is affiliated with Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Hansell married, July 31, 1893, Bertha T. Hauch, born in Pittsburgh, a graduate of Ursuline Academy, daughter of Christopher and Catherine Eva (Swan) Hauch, her father one of Pittsburgh's leading jewelers for many years. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1845, died in 1916. Catherine Eva (Swan) Hauch was born in France, in 1836, died in Pittsburgh, in 1902. Mrs. Bertha T. (Hauch) Hansell is a niece of Carl Bauer, editor of the Pittsburgh "Volk Blatt." Mr. and Mrs. Hansell are the parents of four children: 1. Walter P. Hansell, Jr., born Dec. 25, 1894, died of influenza in Buffalo, N. Y., in November, 1918. At the entrance of the United States in the World War, in 1917, he was refused enlistment on account of his eyesight, but, determined to "do his bit," he secured a position in the Curtiss Airplane Works at Buffalo, in June, 1917, and a short time later was made foreman. He fell a victim of the dreadful influenza and died a true and gallant soldier. 2. Earl L. Hansell, who was born March 29, 1897. Two weeks after the United States entered the World War, in 1917, he volunteered and was accepted. He was one of the first soldiers to arrive at Kelly Aviation Field in Texas, and was there from April to September, when he was sent to Mineola, Long Island, then going to England, and then to France, where he was in active service on the Belgium front. He was attached to the Twenty-third Aerial Squadron and was in active service until the war closed. He was honorably discharged March 19, 1919, and is now (1921) superintendent of the Lutz Garage, Pittsburgh, North Side. 3. Flora Belle, born Feb. 13, 1902, residing at home. 4. Ira S., born Nov. 14, 1903, also at home. Mrs. Hansell is a great worker in the Episcopal church. She belongs to the New Era, the Wymodausis, the Oriental Shrine, and the Syria Ladies' Social clubs of Pittsburgh. She is a lady of refinement and culture; is also a representative of the Wymodausis Club and the St. Barnabas Home, a home for invalid men, irrespective of creed or color, which is kept up by donations.

CHARLES K. ROBINSON, B. S., LL. B., a successful Pittsburgh attorney, is broadly active in civic affairs, as well as in his own profession. Mr. Robinson is descended from one of the early pioneer families of Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jesse H. and Jennie (Shaw) Robinson, now deceased. General Robinson street, in North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., was named after a relative of this family, General Robinson. Jesse H. Robinson was a veteran of the Civil War, and there is a tablet to his memory in Memorial Hall, in Pittsburgh. He was in the military telegraph service and later became superintendent of the telegraph division of the United States Weather Bureau. Following the Civil War, he left Pittsburgh to assist in the attempt made by the Western Union Telegraph Company to lay an overland cable by way of Alaska and Siberia to Europe, spending two years in Siberia. It is a matter of historic interest that the enormous sums spent in clearing the way for this trans-continental cable were entirely lost through the successful laying of the first submarine cable between Europe and America. For many years, in later life, he was in United States Government work.

Charles K. Robinson was born in Cape May City, N. J., June 13, 1877. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., he was graduated from the Central High School of that city in the class of 1894. He entered George Washington University, in Washington, and from that institution received

his degree of Bachelor of Science upon his graduation in 1897. Thereafter, he entered Harvard University Law School, and was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For nearly two years following, Mr. Robinson, on the recommendation of the faculty of Harvard Law School, was private secretary to United States Senator George Frisbee Hoar, and was also clerk of the judiciary committee of the United States Senate. He then came to Pittsburgh, and entering the law offices of A. M. and J. D. Brown, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1903. Choosing a special branch of activity in his profession, Mr. Robinson has become an authority on corporation law as applied to public utilities, and has been directly identified, during the greater part of his career, with the legal department of the city of Pittsburgh.

In 1907, during Mayor Guthrie's administration, Mr. Robinson was appointed special counsel for the city of Pittsburgh, to take charge of the appraisal and condemnation of the major portion of the plant of the Monongahela Water Company. The award made by the appraisers was about one-half the amount claimed by the company, and was generally accepted as a distinct victory for the city. He was assistant city solicitor under the administration of Mayor Magee. Again, under Mayor Armstrong, Mr. Robinson served as first assistant city solicitor, and later as special counsel for the city in charge of all public utilities litigation, embracing all litigation involving the rates and service of Pittsburgh's public utilities, including street railway, light and power, gas, and telephone charges. It also included protracted hearings before the Public Service Commission involving the valuation of the properties of the Pittsburgh Railway Company and the laying of the ground work for the re-organization of that company and the establishment of fair and equitable relations between the company and the public authorities.

During the Guthrie administration, many suits were brought to secure the payment of the franchise and ordinance obligations which had been neglected or forgotten for years, such as street cleaning by street railway companies, bridge tolls, car license taxes, and many other municipal taxes and charges. These cases were tried before the local and the State Supreme courts and resulted in the recovery of past obligations to the city in excess of a half-million dollars and the securing of additional annual revenues in excess of $150,000. Mr. Robinson took an active part in drafting legislation for cities of the second class and particularly in securing modifications of and subsequent amendments to the public service laws in the interest of the general public.

In February, 1921, he resigned from the city's legal department, and is now devoting his entire attention to his private practice, which had, of necessity, given place, in a considerable degree, to his public duties, but conducting also a comprehensive general practice. At the time the Bell Telephone Company raised their rates in Pennsylvania, in 1920, Mr. Robinson was general counsel for all the complainants, numbering over two hundred throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, and also of the Board of Trade. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and is chairman of the Committee on Legislation of that body. Politically, he supports the Republican party. His clubs are the University, Field, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and he is a member of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. By way of relaxation he turns to golf and tennis. He is a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church and is vice-president of the board of trustees of the church.

On Jan. 6, 1904, Mr. Robinson married Mary E. Alexander, daughter of Joseph Alexander, of St. Louis, Mo., and they have two sons: Hamilton A., now a student at Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., preparatory to entrance to Princeton University; and Charles E., in grammar school in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Robinson is widely interested in philanthropic activities, is president of the Children's Charity of the Presbyterian Hospital, is a member of the Pittsburgh Civic Club, and the Woman's City Club, and ex-president of the Margaret McCandless Missionary Society.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE STEVENSON, M. D.— Pittsburgh has registered not a few physicians upon her roster of eminent citizens and she delights in placing upon that list those who by energy and capacity have won their way to her favor. Ellerslie Wallace Stevenson, son of Alfred and Irene (Lindsay) Stevenson, was born at Oakdale, Allegheny county, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877. His father, one of the oldest living practicing physicians in Allegheny county, was born in Washington county, March 1, 1847, and blazed the trail which his son has followed. By energy and hard work the father acquired his preliminary education, and at the then early age of twenty-three, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1871, beginning practice the same year. He has held during his life many important hospital appointments, has completed a half-century of professional service, and at the age of seventy-four is still active.

Ellerslie W. Stevenson attended the Oakdale Grammar School and prepared for college at Pittsburgh Academy. The father's sturdy spirit of independence was strong in the son, and after leaving Pittsburgh Academy, he worked for several years in order that he might be entirely independent and earn for himself the cost of his medical education. He then went to Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the class of 1904, with the degree of M. D., after which he served as interne in Jefferson Medical College Hospital, in Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, and in Allegheny General Hospital, same place. Dr. Stevenson began practice in 1905 in Oakdale. In 1908 he came to Pittsburgh, where he became medical examiner for insurance and industrial companies, and where he now serves in that capacity for twenty insurance companies.

Dr. Stevenson is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 604; and is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the Allegheny County Medical Society. Politically, his early traits assert themselves and he votes independently. With all his capacity for hard work, Dr. Stevenson finds

time for recreation. He plays golf and takes a keen interest in his farm.

Dr. Stevenson served in the Spanish-American War, enlisting, May 12, 1898, as a private in the 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was stationed at several camps, soon being transferred to the Hospital Corps, in which capacity he served at Camp Mead, Fort Mott, Mount Gretna, and Summerville, S. C. He was honorably discharged, Dec. 2, 1898. He also offered his services in the World War, and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, and had been ordered to Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, when the armistice was signed.

Dr. Stevenson married Alpharetta Burtner, May 8, 1909, and has one son, Ellerslie Wallace Stevenson, Jr.

WALTER J. WILHELM—In Pittsburgh one of the thriving jobbing concerns, whose market is the entire country, is the Henry Wilhelm Company, of which Walter J. Wilhelm is president. The founder of this concern, Henry Wilhelm, was born in Germany in 1866, and died in Pittsburgh in 1919. Henry Wilhelm was educated in his native land, and there remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to the United States to carve out his own fortunes, and his first employment was with the Flaccus Oak Leather Company, tanners of that day, with whom he remained for about eleven years. He had reached America with very little money, but by industry and frugality saved, in that period of time, enough to start in business for himself in a small way. He developed a very extensive and prosperous business in the jobbing of glue and upholsterers' supplies, carrying it on under the name of Henry Wilhelm, and it was not incorporated until he retired from the active management and turned it over into younger hands. Henry Wilhelm married Louisa Kappauf, who is also now deceased.

Walter J. Wilhelm was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 8, 1889, and is a son of Henry and Louisa (Kappauf) Wilhelm. As a boy he attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, then took a preparatory course at Shadyside Academy, after which he went abroad to study, entering the University of Berlin, Germany, for a two years' technical course. This completed, he returned to Pittsburgh, and spent two years further in technical study at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1909, Mr. Wilhelm became associated with his father in business, and seven years later, when the elder Mr. Wilhelm wished to retire from its active management, the concern was incorporated, and Walter J. Wilhelm became president of the Henry Wilhelm Company, the other officers being Edwin G. Wilhelm, vice-president and treasurer, and William J. Gunnell, secretary. The concern is now doing a very large business along the same lines, the distribution of glue and upholsterers' supplies, their headquarters being a building 50x100 feet, seven stories and basement, or about 32,000 square feet of floor surface, with richly furnished offices. They also have a branch office in Chicago, and sell by traveling salesmen in every State in the Union.

Mr. Wilhelm is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party, although he takes only a citizen's interest in public affairs. Fraternally, he holds membership in Geter Sheidle Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and in Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of the Duquesne Club. He is a familiar figure on horseback in Pittsburgh, and is an expert handball player.

On Sept. 27, 1916, Mr. Wilhelm married Olive McClung, daughter of Horace A. McClung, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children: Louise, and Walter J., Jr.

BENJAMIN THAW—Among those who find a part of their life work in the administration and wise handling of estates which have been built up by earlier generations and have been entrusted to their stewardship by the generation just preceding them is Benjamin Thaw, principal trustee of the large estate of the late William Thaw.

The Thaw family settled in this country about 1700, in Philadelphia, Pa., where in 1710 John Thaw was born. His son, Benjamin Thaw, married Hannah Engle, a member of an old Quaker family, and they became the parents of John (2) Thaw, a commercial sea-ranger, who, after making some world voyages on his own account, returned to Philadelphia, where he married Elizabeth Thomas, in 1802. Soon after his marriage he was sent by the United States Bank of Philadelphia to establish a branch bank in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Thaw was associated with it for the remainder of his business life. Later it was absorbed by the United States Bank which had established it, and which in 1837 was put out of existence by Andrew Jackson.

William Thaw son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Thomas) Thaw, and father of Benjamin Thaw, was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, 1818. He married Eliza Burd Blair.

Benjamin (2) Thaw, son of William and Eliza Burd (Blair) Thaw, was born in Pittsburgh, March 14, 1859. He attended the Fourth Ward public school of Pittsburgh, and then the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. He followed this with a year of graduate work at Yale, and then began his business career. After being employed as a railroad clerk for some time, he went into the business of manufacturing coke, organizing with his elder brother, William Thaw, Jr., and the Darsie Bros., the Hecla Coke Company. This company was absorbed by the Frick Coke Company in 1905, and since that time Mr. Thaw has devoted his attention largely to the management of his father's estate. Besides being a director or trustee of various financial and philanthropic organizations, he is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Duquesne, University and Automobile clubs, of Pittsburgh, the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club of America, the University Club of New York, and the Graduate Club of New Haven.

Mr. Thaw married, Jan. 28, 1886, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Elma Ellsworth Dows, daughter of Stephen Leland and Henrietta (Safely) Dows, and they are the parents of five children, all born in Pittsburgh: Rev. Stephen Dows Thaw, born April 12, 1887; Benjamin,





Jr., born Dec. 11, 1888, at present first secretary at the American Legation, Warsaw, Poland; Henrietta (Thaw) Slade, born April 19, 1891; William, born Aug. 10, 1893; and Alexander Blair, born Dec. 23, 1898, killed in France, Aug. 18, 1918.

WALTER HULLIHEN FUNDENBURG, D. D. S.—The name of Fundenburg has won wide prominence in the professions in this and other countries, and Dr. Fundenburg is a leader, both professionally and socially, in the Pittsburgh district, and one of the most successful dental surgeons of the day.

Dr. Walter Franklin Fundenburg, Dr. Fundenburg's father, was a man of remarkable achievements. He was born in Lewistown, Md., and was a son of Daniel, and grandson of Walter Fundenburg. He received his early education in his native State, and was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College. He later took up dentistry, but was a finished master of both professions. He was appointed surgeon in the French army during the Crimean War, and had reached Paris when the war ended. Returning to the United States, he returned to Wheeling, W. Va., coming later to Pittsburgh, where he became one of the leading professional men of his day. In 1861 he gave up practice to enter the Civil War, being appointed assistant surgeon of the 136th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and later surgeon of the 176th. He saw service until broken health compelled his resignation. Following service in the war, he spent six years on his Maryland farm when, his health regained, he resumed practice in Pittsburgh. In the social life of Pittsburgh and vicinity he was widely popular, and was one of the influential men of the city. He was appointed in September, 1855, aide-de-camp to Gov. James Pollock, of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies, and a member of the American, State and County Dental societies, also of the Loyal Legion.

He married Eliza Cox, born in Somerset, Pa., daughter of Joshua F. and Maria (Armstrong) Cox.

Walter Hullihen Fundenburg, son of the late Dr. Walter Franklin and Eliza (Cox) Fundenburg, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 23, 1856, and his education was begun in the public schools of Sewickley. He later attended Sewickley Academy, then Peddie Institute of New Jersey, thereafter entering the Western University of Pennsylvania. Choosing the dental profession, he began his preparation for his career under the preceptorship of his father. Later entering the Philadelphia Dental College, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He then took a two-years course at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, during which period he acted as demonstrator in dentistry at both these Philadelphia institutions. Dr. Fundenburg began practice in Pittsburgh in 1880, and soon acquiring the confidence of the people, he won his way to a high position in the profession. He has been very successful and has long been esteemed one of the leading men in this field. For eight and a half years he served as dean of the Dental Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and for six years was chairman of the Board of Dental Examiners for Pennsylvania. For nearly twenty years he was connected with various dental clinics.

Dr. Fundenburg is a member of the National Dental Society, and the Pennsylvania State and Pittsburgh local dental societies, also a charter member of the Academy of Science and Art. He has held every office in the State Dental Society, from the president down, and served as secretary for many years, and also has filled every office in the local society. Dr. Fundenburg's tastes include a keen appreciation of the arts, and he is one of the ten persons now living who formed the charter membership of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art. He has long been prominent socially, both in this city and elsewhere, and his summer home, at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., is the center of many noteworthy gatherings. The great out-of-door world holds for him the strongest appeal, and he delights in the time he is able to spend next to nature, enjoying fishing and all out-door relaxations.

Dr. Fundenburg married, in 1882, Jeannie Horton, of Cumberland, Md., and they have one child living, George Baer, whose education was begun in the Miss Bradshaw's School of Pittsburgh, preparing for college at Shadyside Academy. Entering Princeton University, he was graduated from that institution with high honors, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving his Master's degree from the same institution, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University, of New York City. He is a master of the French, Spanish, Italian, German and Portugese languages, as well as English, and was formerly teacher of modern languages at Gettysburg College. He is now on the faculty of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and is teacher of French and Spanish. He devotes much time to travel and has recently (1921) returned from Europe, where, among other points of interest, he visited the ancestral home of the Fundenburg family in Germany. Two other children died; Walter P., at the age of seventeen years, and Rebecca, at the age of fourteen. Dr. Fundenburg's city residence is at No. 5805 Fifth avenue, and his summer home is at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y.

THOMAS JOSEPH ATKINSON is one of the active and well known executives of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Straub-Atkinson Coal and Coke Company, with offices at No. 351 Union Arcade. Mr. Atkinson was born in Homestead, Pa., Oct. 20, 1890, a son of Cornelius and Rose Marie (Jasper) Atkinson. His father has for a long period been engaged in railroad work in this section.

As a boy Mr. Atkinson attended the public schools of Latrobe, Pa., continuing his education through the High School and Commercial College of the same town. At the age of seventeen the young man entered the coal business, his first position being with the Reading Iron Company, as bookkeeper in this branch of their business, and he remained in this connection for one year. Thereafter he went into the operating end of the business with the Unity-Connellsville Coke Company, where he remained for six years. Then in 1914 he became associated with the Reilly-Peabody Fuel

Company, as the head and manager of their coke department. This department was then installed as a new feature of their business, and its development was placed in Mr. Atkinson's hands. With his experience he proved the right man in the right place, and in the four years with which he was connected with this company placed this department on a paying basis and appreciably enlarged its scope.

But Mr. Atkinson had ambitions above the subordinate positions which he had hitherto held, and in 1920 he took the step that placed him among the big men in his line. In association with Augustus A. Straub, of Pittsburgh, he became one of the incorporators of the Straub-Atkinson Coal and Coke Company, of which he is vice-president. Mr. Atkinson has charge of the sales management of the business, and the rapid development of the enterprise is an accurate gauge of his ability. Starting at the bottom of the coal and coke business, he has worked his way to the top in a dozen years and is still forging ahead.

It was on Jan. 1, 1920, that the Straub-Atkinson Company was organized, and with the ability and experience which the young men interested brought to this project, it became, from the beginning, a prosperous and growing concern. They do business as both jobbers and operators in both coal and coke, and their business, which is wholesale entirely, has already extended to a very large scale. Among their clients are many of the largest industrial firms in this country and they ship great quantities of coke into Canada. Their success has been a spectacular leap into the ranks of the important interests of Pittsburgh. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. His social and fraternal connections include membership in the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the Knights of Columbus, Lodge No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of St. George.

In 1912 Mr. Atkinson married Margaret Virginia Cochran, and they had four children. On Feb. 10, 1920, Mrs. Atkinson died of the dread disease, influenza, and three days thereafter a little son, John Robert, also passed away. The children now living are: Donald C., Thomas J., Jr., and Charles William.

G. ROY KEITZER, B. S., LL.B.—Mr. Keitzer, who is taking a prominent place in the legal profession in Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Homestead, Allegheny county, Pa., June 1, 1891, and is a son of George and Mary (Gibson) Keitzer. His father was a blacksmith, in business at Homestead, and died in September, 1906. The mother still resides at the family home in that town, and Mr. Keitzer makes his home with her.

Receiving his early education in the public schools of Homestead, Mr. Keitzer spent a short time in the high school there, then attended the Homestead Business College. Determining upon a career in the legal profession, he entered the East Liberty Academy for his preparatory studies, taking a four years' course in two and a half years. Then, entering the University of Pittsburgh, he covered the four years' course in three years, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science upon his graduation in 1914, then was graduated from Duquesne University Law School in January, 1918, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had been admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and had begun the practice of law, when he enlisted, on April 1, 1918, in the Field Ordnance Division of the United States army for the period of the World War. Detailed first to Camp Lee, then to Camp Hancock, he was assigned to the 35th Depot Brigade, then transferred to Camp Stewart with the same unit. Arriving overseas, at Brest, France, he was transferred to the casual list at Mehun, then to the Toul sector, where he was assigned to an ammunition dump. He was attached to the First and Second Army Corps during the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne, on ammunition dumps, and after the signing of the armistice was sent over France and a part of Germany destroying ammunition dumps of the German army. Following this he conveyed to the United States the first large shipment of captured German ammunition and ordnance, which comprised ninety-six car loads. Making port at Philadelphia, Pa., he was refused a landing, the officials citing the Halifax catastrophe for their reason, so the ship was anchored in the harbor and the ammunition was brought in lighters to Aberdeen, Md. Mr. Keitzer was discharged from the service May 28, 1919, and returned to his practice in Pittsburgh. He has since been appointed borough solicitor of West Homestead, and attends to the duties of this office in connection with his private practice.

Fraternally, Mr. Keitzer is widely prominent. He is a member of Homestead Lodge, No. 582, Free and Accepted Masons; and Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree in this order. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Triangle Club of Homestead. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment and Tri-Links Club of this order. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, his college fraternity is the Phi Delta Theta, and he is a member of the Fraternity Club of Homestead. He is one of the organizers of Homestead Post, No. 60, American Legion, and was the first regular president of this large camp of the Legion. While in school Mr. Keitzer played basketball and football, but finds his chief recreation now in swimming and automobile touring. He has one brother who also resides in Homestead.

CHARLES CAMPBELL STANTON, Ph. G., M. D.—With a rarely comprehensive training and specialized research in his chosen field of activity, Dr. Stanton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is carrying forward an unusually successful practice as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and has won a high position in medical circles. Dr. Stanton is a son of Campbell and Mary Jane (Crowther) Stanton. The elder Mr. Stanton, who is still living, is now retired from business. The doctor's maternal grandfather, Benjamin Crowther, was prominent in iron and steel a generation or so ago, and built the Isabella furnaces of the United States Steel Company. The mother is now deceased.

Dr. Stanton was born in Etna, Pa., July 6, 1878, and his first school attendance was at the public schools



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Marshall A. Chrisley

there. He later attended the Sharpsburg High School, and thereafter entered the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), taking the academic course. The second year, however, he transferred to the Department of Pharmacy in the same institution, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898, with the degree of Graduate Pharmacist. Entering upon the medical course of the same university, he was graduated from that department in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Serving an internship of one year at St. John's Hospital, he began practice in Sharpsburg, Pa., in 1903. Without delay, however, he began special course of study in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and later began specializing along these lines. This special practice soon demanded all his attention, and for some years he has been unable to give any time to general practice. He is now on the staffs, in these specialties, of St. John's Hospital, the Eye and Ear Hospital, and the University of Pittsburgh Dispensary, besides having a large private practice.

During the World War Dr. Stanton served for seven months, receiving his commission as captain, June 20, 1918. He was assigned to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., later being transferred to Camp Forrest, Ga., then was discharged Jan. 20, 1919.

Dr. Stanton is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies, and the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the American Legion. Fraternally, he holds membership in Zeradatha Lodge, No. 448, Free and Accepted Masons; in the Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternities are the Beta Phi Sigma, and the Nu Sigma Nu. He is a member of the Sharpsburg Baptist Church.

On Dec. 5, 1905, Dr. Stanton married Laura M. Schwerd, daughter of Albert F. and Elizabeth (Geyer) Schwerd, of Pittsburgh, who comes of one of the oldest families of the Wood Run district of Pittsburgh, and is a daughter of one of the oldest manufacturers of that section. Dr. and Mrs. Stanton have two children: Mary Louise, a pupil in Bellevue High School; and Charles Campbell, Jr., in the grades. The family residence is at No. 3528 McClure avenue.

MARSHALL ANDREWS CHRISTY, of the law firm of Christy & Christy, has long been recognized as the leader of the Allegheny county bar in cases involving the practice of patent law. Mr. Christy has been a lifelong resident of Pittsburgh, and is identified not with her professional interests alone, but with all the elements which are most essential to her best welfare and truest progress.

Mr. Christy was born Jan. 12, 1871, in the suburb of Sewickley, and is descended from ancestors who were among the early settlers of New England. He received his classical education at Princeton University, and was fitted for his profession by a course at the Harvard Law School. In 1895 he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Mr. Christy entered the office of his father, George Harvey Christy, now deceased, who had practiced law in Pittsburgh for many years, confining his attention mainly to patent law, in which he had built up a large practice and obtained a wide reputation. Since the death of his father in the year 1909, Mr. Christy has been at the head of the firm which succeeded to his practice, composed of his brother and himself. From the outset of his career Mr. Christy has been successful. He has directed special attention to the subject of patent law, with the result that he became in this particular one of the leading practitioners at the Allegheny county bar. It is to his success in preventing law suits hardly less than in winning them that he owes his high standing at the bar and the implicit confidence with which he is regarded by the community. As a citizen Mr. Christy has always taken a keen and active interest in affairs, both local and national, and he has never failed in due regard for the amenities of social life. Professionally he is as well known in other great cities of the East as he is in Pittsburgh. His appearance and personality need no description. They are those of the lawyer and the gentleman.

Mr. Christy married Irene Butler McVey, who died April 11, 1920. Two daughters were born to them: Sarah Marshall and Annie Huntington. Mr. Christy belongs to the Pittsburgh, Edgeworth and Allegheny Country clubs, and Mrs. Christy, who was a woman of culture and of most attractive personality, was one of the directors of the Women's Exchange.

EUGENE LE MOYNE CONNELLY—In the newspaper, personality is lost, and "the paper is everything." Nevertheless, among the true newspaper men, to whom the game brings its own reward, an occasional name wins general recognition. Such a name is that of Eugene LeMoyne Connelly, now the manager of the Davis Theatre, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Connelly is a son of William Cavin Connelly, who was born in Virginia. The senior Connelly came to Pittsburgh in early manhood, and his first interest of a business nature in this city was as owner of the old St. Clair Hotel, then located on the site of the present Hotel Anderson. He continued to follow the hotel business throughout his career and at different times controlled the United States Hotel, the Central Hotel, the St. Charles Hotel and the Exchange Hotel, the latter at Penn avenue and Eleventh street when the old canal ran under its portico. He was also the owner of a caravansary at Turtle Creek, and was for a time interested in the management of the famous Briggs House of Chicago, and the Mountain House of Cresson, Pa. William C. Connelly was a man of wide interests and of literary tastes. He married Elizabeth Sterret Gammel Brown, daughter of Allen Brown, a pioneer hotel man of Pittsburgh of a day gone by, and a sister of John G. Brown, D. D., LL. D., distinguished United Presbyterian divine, who was among the founders of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind and the Western Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf Mutes.

Eugene Le M. Connelly was born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1872, the youngest of the six sons of William Cavin and Elizabeth Sterret Gammel (Brown) Connelly. His

mother having been a woman of broad education, his public school course was supplemented by comprehensive classical study under her direction. Mr. Connelly's first newspaper work was with the "Sportsman, Referee and Dramatic Critic," which was owned and edited by his brothers, William C. and Frank Connelly, both newspaper men, now deceased. He was scarcely more than a boy when he secured a position on the staff of the old Pittsburgh "Chronicle." He was employed for a time on the floor of the Pittsburgh Oil and Stock Exchange, and when not yet seventeen years of age, was a member of the editorial staff of the Pittsburgh "Leader." On this sheet he filled every desk in the editorial department. He was successively sporting editor, society editor, financial editor, industrial editor, political editor, city editor, editorial writer and Sunday editor.

During his long connection with the "Leader," Mr. Connelly was identified with many events which have taken a prominent place on the pages of history. He was one of the first men in the devastated regions of the Conemaugh Valley after the Johnstown Flood on May 31, 1889, and later compiled the State of Pennsylvania's official history of that disaster in collaboration with his brother Frank, and George C. Jenks. He was also one of the earliest visitors to the Oil City holocaust, when that community and the neighboring town of Titusville suffered both flood and fire, in the year 1892, and bore a part in the relief activities of this and many minor catastrophes of other dates and places. It was through his exposure of political chicanery that the Citizens' Party of Pittsburgh was organized, and succeeded in dethroning the then regnant political bosses. He was a stockholder in the "Leader" at the time it was sold to its present owners, and was associated with Hearst's New York "American," when it was "The Morning Journal." He has also written stories of both fact and fiction for McClure's, Leslie's, and various other magazines.

In connection with his principal interest as outlined above, Mr. Connelly is associated with various enterprises of a more general business nature, chief of which is probably the Davis Theatre of Pittsburgh, of which he has been manager since its opening in 1915. He allied himself with the Harry Davis Enterprises Company in 1906, becoming manager of publicity, and is now vice-president of the Harris Amusement Company of Pennsylvania, and also of the Harris Amusement Company of Pittsburgh. He is interested as part owner in theatres in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Dayton and Wilmington.

In September, 1899, Mr. Connelly received the diploma and gold medal as a "Mémbre Adhérent of the Académie Parisienne Des Inventeurs Industriels et Exposants," Paris, France. He proposed and founded the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh, of which he was secretary, treasurer and director at the time of his resignation several years ago. He is now an honorary life member, and is also a member of the One Hundred Friends of Pittsburgh Art, an association of patrons of art which annually purchases and presents to the public schools selected works of Pittsburgh artists. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Press Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Masonic Fraternity, and of all the bodies of the Scottish Rite. In 1921 he became an honorary member of the Masonic Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being a grandson of Captain Peter Whitesides, of Washington's army.

Mr. Connelly married, on Feb. 28, 1893, Minnie Allyn Leonard, daughter of George W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Moreland) Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly have one child living, Gene Virginia Connelly, and in 1900 lost by death their first daughter, Elizabeth Leonard Connelly.

EDWARD E. RIECK—It is a matter by no means easy to express, in concrete terms, the actual value and significance of a career, or give a satisfactory account of the life of a man who has won for himself, through the general worth of his character, a high place in the regard of his fellows. The impression conveyed in the mere statement that such a one achieved a great success in this or that line of endeavor is apt to be wholly inadequate, even if not actually misleading, since the true accomplishments of a man lie in his relations, man to man, with his associates, in the influence which his character has exerted for good upon theirs, and not in wealth or station that he may have won, or even in the formal honors that the community has conferred upon him. Of course these latter things do all indicate the existence of certain abilities and talents which are very far from deserving contempt, nay, on the contrary, which the world has, and doubtless wisely, signaled out for especial rewards and honors in the present epoch, but in the final analysis these are not conclusive of the true worth of an individual, while in all ages his influence upon others is the real test. It is the task of the writer of records, therefore, if he would truly express the lives and characters of those he deals with, to penetrate the exterior and to draw up from beneath into the sight of the world those essential facts and qualities lying there, upon which the whole structure of personality and achievement rests as a pyramid upon its base. The truth of this is amply illustrated for us in the case of Edward E. Rieck, whose name heads this brief sketch.

Edward E. Rieck was born on Oct. 27, 1864, at Library, Pa., a son of Samuel and Wilhelmenia (Mollenauer) Rieck, old and highly respected residents of that town, and there passed his early childhood. He was educated in the Humbolt public school in the city of Pittsburgh, where his parents removed when our subject was about two years of age. After completing his studies there, he studied the classics at St. Paul's Lutheran College, at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1885 Mr. Rieck took a practical commercial course at Duff's Business College at Pittsburgh; entered the business world when only sixteen years of age. He managed his father's milk business for a number of years and then, in 1896, organized the Edward E. Rieck Company. This company continued successfully until 1918, when it took over the McJunkin, Straight Dairy Company, and reorganized under the firm name of the Rieck,



Geo B. Nicholson

McJunkin Dairy Company, by which it is now known throughout the State.

The factory of this concern, which has since its beginning been enlarged many times on account of the singular growth of the business, is one of the best equipped plants of its kind in this part of the country. It covers approximately 175,000 square feet of floor space and has an output of 15,000 gallons of ice-cream every day. The company employes 1,000 people, and owns 150 large trucks, which deliver their product to all parts of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The company, which has grown enormously in the last few years under the able management of Mr. Rieck, is one of the largest manufacturers of ice-cream in Pennsylvania, and its officers are noted for their strict honesty, business ability, courtesy with all with whom they come in contact, and their kindness towards those in their employ. Their employees too, follow the excellent example set by their superiors, and follow the company's slogan, "Courtesy and Excellency of Product."

In politics, Mr. Rieck is a staunch Republican, and though he is keenly interested in the affairs of the State, as it is the duty of every genuine loyal American to be, he has never been persuaded to accept office. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and has served on the Food Commission of his city. In fraternal circles he is well known and liked, being a member of the lodge, chapter, consistory and commandery of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, the Press Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; the Pittsburgh Field Club, and the Americus Republican Club of Pittsburgh.

In religious affiliation, Mr. Rieck and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, in whose affairs he takes an active interest. The children of Mr. Rieck are as follows: Edna Louise, Carl Edward, Alma Willa, and Albert Gustav, all of whom reside in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rieck is an upright and honest man, firm in his convictions and fearless in adhering to them. He is one of the most loyal of Pittsburgh's adopted sons, and all during his life has ever been ready and willing to assist in any movement that has for its object the welfare and general progress of his city and its people. A power of constructive organization is a sure basis for success, and this quality Mr. Rieck possesses in an unusual degree. The honorable business principles, upon which he has ever founded his enterprises, have distinguished his policy throughout his career and makes his activities, in an industrial way, useful and valuable, and his life as a private citizen a credit and honor to his community.

GEORGE B. NICHOLSON—After four years spent in developing and perfecting a new type of gasoline dispenser, the "Pittsburgh Visible," which is covered by seven patents, the invention of the three Nicholson brothers, a firm, The Nicholson Company, Inc., was formed with George B. Nicholson as president; John D. Nicholson, vice-president; Howard M. Nicholson, sales manager, and Arthur D. Nicholson, secretary-treasurer. John D. Nicholson, a retired business man of Pittsburgh, and his three sons are the pioneer manufacturers of visible gasoline equipment, and their company is now located at No. 6600 Hamilton avenue (East Liberty), Pittsburgh, Pa. "Visibles" have won their right to a place in the market, and have relegated the "blind pump" to the discard, as the buyer now sees that he is getting the quantity he is charged for. The Nicholson Company, Inc., claim by right of patent to have a monopoly on the best method yet invented for conveying gasoline from storage tank to motor car. This claim the "Pittsburgh Visible" seems to be substantiating by commending and selling itself to every intending purchaser who investigates it.

John D. Nicholson, vice-president of The Nicholson Company, Inc., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1859, and was educated in the public schools of the city. Early in life he turned his attention to the banking and brokerage business. He was a member of the well known brokerage firm of George B. Hill & Company for many years, in fact, up to the time of his retirement, about 1912. He married Clara Sipe, a native of Pittsburgh (Allegheny), and the children born to them are represented in the above firm, except a child who died in infancy. The three surviving children are: George B., of further mention; Howard M., sales manager of The Nicholson Company, Inc.; during the World War, 1917-18, he was instructor of aviation motor work at the United States army aviation center, Kelly Field, Texas; he married, at Williamsport, Pa., in July, 1919, Margaret Allen; Arthur D., who is secretary and treasurer of The Nicholson Company, Inc.; he was stationed at Camp Johnson, Florida, in the Motor Transport Corps, during the World War.

George B. Nicholson was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 25, 1882. After completing preparatory study in Pittsburgh schools and Shadyside Academy, he entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated, class of 1906. He spent the next ten years in Virginia engaged in fruit growing, but in 1916 returned to Pittsburgh, and with his brothers perfected the visible gasoline dispenser above referred to, which they manufacture and sell through jobbers all over the United States.

As president of The Nicholson Company, Inc., George B. Nicholson occupies a responsible position, but has valuable assistants in his brothers and father, the latter now retired from active business, but a valuable consultant. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association, and of Wellsburg Lodge (West Virginia) No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Nicholson married, in Washington, D. C., April 12, 1917, Flora Randolph Mason, of Fredericksburg, Va., a grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson. The family home is No. 153 Riverview avenue, Pittsburgh, North Side.

WILLIAM BARR HETZEL, A. B., M. D., who spent nearly two years with the American Expeditionary Force in France, is building up a thriving practice in Pittsburgh, Pa., principally in surgery. He was born in old Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, July 16, 1887, and is a son of William A. and Lula (Barr) Hetzel, who now reside in Pittsburgh. Mr. Hetzel is prominent in the lumber business.

The family removing to the East End when the doctor was a child of five years, he attended first the Sterritt Grammar School, and later Shadyside Academy. Later he entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1909, with A. B. degree from that institution. Thereafter entering Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was graduated in 1913, receiving his medical degree. For two years following his graduation he served as house physician at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, then for several months served in the same capacity at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, also in New York; he began practice in Pittsburgh in 1916.

Enlisting for service overseas, during the World War, Dr. Hetzel was commissioned first lieutenant on June 1, 1917, in the United States Medical Corps. After a short stay at the Roosevelt Hospital (Base Hospital No. 15), he was sent to France on the first day of July, in that year. He served in various field and evacuation hospitals, was in the battles of Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel, and was for a time on the Toul sector. He was discharged on March 15, 1919, after almost two years overseas.

Returning to Pittsburgh, Dr. Hetzel resumed his interrupted practice, accepting surgical work only. He is now assistant staff surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and holds the same office in the Allegheny General Hospital, also in the Columbia Hospital, all of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hetzel is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical societies. Politically, he supports the Republican party. He is a member of the University Club. Fraternally, he is a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Hetzel is single, and his sister, Caroline, is the wife of H. W. Callahan, of Pittsburgh.

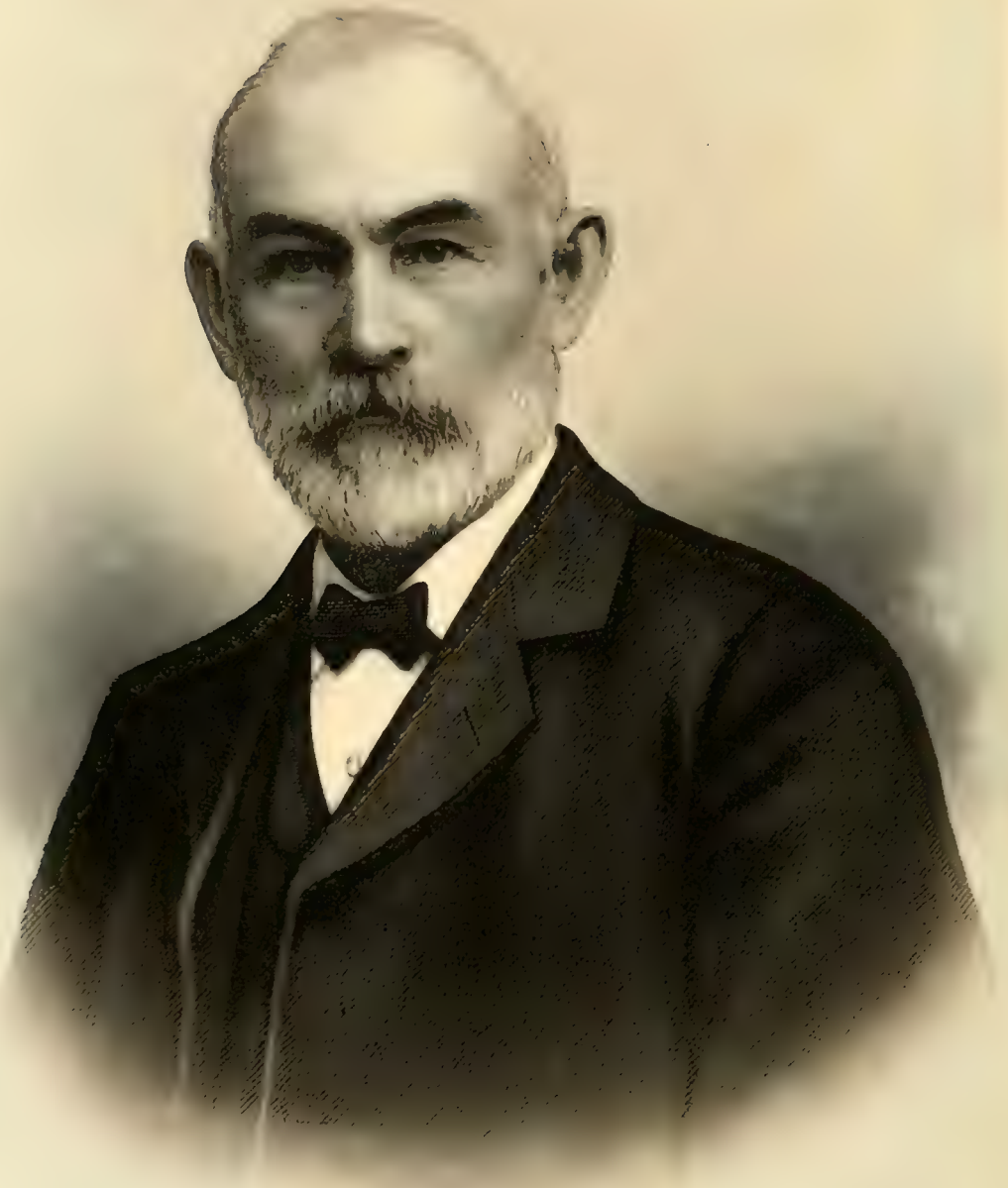
GEORGE F. P. LANGFITT—From Westmoreland county, Virginia, came the progenitors of the Langfitt family in Pennsylvania, William and Margaret (Campbell) Langfitt, who, coming to Beaver county, Pa., bought a farm of 400 acres for which they paid $137, and upon which they settled to the double task of subduing the wilderness and outwitting the Indians. Either task was difficult enough to overtax the energies of any but the strongest and most fit, and the fact that William Langfitt survived hard work, wounds inflicted by Indians, and the dangers of wilderness life, living to the good old age of ninety-four years, is evidence sufficient of his superior physical and mental endowment. William and Margaret (Campbell) Langfitt became the parents of eight children: John; William, a soldier in The American army in the War of 1812; Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Hannah, Thomas; and Philip, of whom further.

(II) Philip Langfitt, son of William and Margaret (Campbell) Langfitt, was born in Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., Oct. 12, 1799. He married Mary Ann Christler, daughter of John and Charity (Walters) Christler, of Beaver county, where John Christler was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Langfitt were the parents of nine children, one of whom was George W., of whom further.

(III) Dr. George W. Langfitt, son of Philip and Mary Ann (Christler) Langfitt, was born in Beaver county, Pa., July 3, 1844. His father being a stern man and opposed to education beyond that furnished by the meagre curricula of the common schools of his day, the boy determined that without the aid of his father he would win for himself the college education which he so earnestly desired. Entirely by his own efforts and industry, he obtained his college education at Mount Union College, but his real aim was not yet accomplished. It was as a foundation for professional training that he had secured his academic training, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching school in Asheville, Ohio, where by careful economy he accumulated funds to start him upon his course through medical school. Graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1866, he was stationed with the medical corps of the army at Philadelphia, Pa., where he obtained a wide experience both in the practice of medicine and in general surgery. Some years later, he opened an office in the borough of Bellevue, Pa., where, beginning as the first physician in the locality, he for a period of nearly a quarter of a century maintained his position among the foremost medical men of his time. In 1873 he constructed the first brick business building in Bellevue, which is still standing at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Jackson street. Respected and trusted by all who knew him, he was extraordinarily successful in his practice, and when he died, June 27, 1890, the pecuniary rewards of his years of unceasing service had accumulated into a goodly estate, which after his death was managed most ably and efficiently by his wife. Dr. Langfitt married, in 1884, Rose Seitz, daughter of Leonard and Rose (Gallagher) Seitz, of North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. Her parents were natives of Germany, who came to this country shortly after their marriage, locating in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Seitz followed his trade of mechanical engineer.

Dr. George W. and Rose (Seitz) Langfitt became the parents of two children: George F. P., of whom further; Ephraim W., born May 27, 1890, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson Academy, 1907, of Washington and Jefferson College, 1911, and of the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914. He is now practicing in Pittsburgh. As Dr. Langfitt died when his youngest son was about four weeks old, it was Mrs. Langfitt who reared and educated the two sons to lives of activity and service.

(IV) George F. P. Langfitt, son of Dr. George W. and Rose (Seitz) Langfitt, was born May 30, 1888, in Bellevue, Pa. After graduating from the Bellevue High School, he entered Washington and Jefferson Academy, graduating in 1905, after which he entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1909 with the degree Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1912 with the degree Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and became a member of the law firm of Cosgrove & Langfitt. In 1910 he was appointed to a position in the prothonotary's office of Allegheny county, where he became one of the clerks of the Common Pleas Court. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Borough Council, and in 1918



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was appointed assistant district attorney for a term of four years. He is still a member of the firm of Cosgrove & Langfitt, which has its offices in the Berger building, Pittsburgh. Mr. Langfitt is an able public speaker, and his services are very much in demand by those who wish to get the ear of the people of his section. Politically, he has always been considered a Republican, and in 1921 was candidate for judge of the county court of Allegheny county, and received more than 52,000 votes. Fraternally, he is well known, being affiliated with the following: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Allegheny Lodge, No. 339; Fraternal Order of Eagles, Allegheny Aerie, No. 827; and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Iron City Lodge, being a past noble grand. Mr. Langfitt is fond of hunting and enjoys the out-of-doors.

GEORGE W. SMELTZ, M. D., was born in Bryan, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1884, a son of Philip and Mary (Ginther) Smeltz. His father, who was active in agriculture and real estate, is now deceased, but the mother is still living. Acquiring his early education in the grammar school of his native town, Dr. Smeltz was graduated from the Bryan High School in the class of 1903. Entering the Ohio Medical University in the fall of the same year, he was graduated from that institution in 1908, with the degree Doctor of Medicine. Spending one year at the Springfield (Ohio) City Hospital, Dr. Smeltz then took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. Beginning medical practice in his native town, he remained there for only one year, when he accepted an appointment as chief resident physician in the neurological department of St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh, which position he filled for two years. After becoming interested in his present special work, Dr. Smeltz took a post-graduate course at the New York Neurological Institute, followed, in 1913, by a trip abroad, where he took further post-graduate work in Vienna, Austria. Returning to the United States, he established his practice in Markleton, Pa., becoming physician in charge of the Markleton Sanitarium, and remaining in that position until 1918. In that year he volunteered for service in the World War, and on May 10, 1918, was commissioned captain and sent to Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia. After receiving his training there, he was transferred to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., where he became instructor to flight surgeons in psycho-pathology. Receiving his honorable discharge, Feb. 1, 1919, Dr. Smeltz took up the practice of his specialty in Pittsburgh. He is on the associate staff of St. Francis Hospital, neurological department, and a member of the faculty, medical department, of the University of Pittsburgh. He confines his practice to psycho-pathology.

Dr. Smeltz is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Allegheny County Medical Society, the American Psycho-Pathological Association, the American Psycho-Analytic Association, and of the Pittsburgh Neurologic Society, of which latter organization he is secretary. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, Bryan Lodge, No. 215, Bryan, Ohio, and in the Alpha Kappa Kappa, medical fraternity. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but takes no active part in political affairs. For recreation he seeks out-of-door interests, touring by motor, fishing, and occasionally playing golf.

With long special training and extensive experience, Dr. Smeltz, of Pittsburgh, has won a position of prominence as a specialist in neurology and pathology, and now stands among the successful men of his profession.

JACOB FRIDAY—Natives of rugged, mountainous countries, compelled from earliest years to meet and solve problems of transportation, of subsistence, of communication, develop resourcefulness and constructive ability that often serve well some other country than their own. Many builders, both of national affairs and of material structures, have come to us from other lands and given richly of their genius. Among them is Jacob Friday, skillful builder and expert solver of construction problems.

Born in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, March 23, 1843, Jacob Friday was raised and received his early education in the national schools of St. Gall, where, while yet a boy, he began to learn the contracting business, and where, at the age of nineteen, he was engaged in business for himself in the building of a factory in his native canton. At twenty-three years of age, just after the close of the Civil War, feeling that opportunity was greater in the land to the westward, he came to America, settling first in Connellsville, Pa., but removing the following year to Pittsburgh, where he entered the contracting business.

His first contract was with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the building of the retaining wall on Second avenue. The excellence of his work and the promptness and faithfulness with which every obligation of the contract was met brought other business in rapidly increasing volume, and as the years passed it has become true that many structures familiar to and daily used by the people of Pittsburgh and admired by visitors from other sections are the work of the Swiss contractor who came to this country bringing with him a genius for building in difficult places. He built the Smithfield street, the Seventh avenue, and the Twenty-third street bridges; the bridge over the Monongahela river at Duquesne, Pa., a work which attracts much more the attention of Pittsburgh visitors, the Seventeenth street and the Mount Washington inclines, those mechanical railways which travel almost vertically, and save such vast amounts of time and energy for those who use them. It was entirely fitting that a native of the Swiss mountains should have been the builder of these devices, these solutions of a difficult problem of transportation. Specializing in foundation work and bridges, Mr. Friday laid a great number of foundations and retaining walls, including the retaining walls for the Maxwell Moorehead mills. Later in his career he did a large amount of harbor and fortification construction for the United States government.

In 1895, he took his sons into the business under the firm name of Jacob Friday & Sons. The new firm closed an eight-year contract with the United States government for widening the harbor and building jetties at Charleston, S. C., and later built the new Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor. After

completing the eight-year contract with the government, Mr. Friday retired, leaving his sons to continue his business, he retaining his interest and acting in an advisory capacity, the firm name being changed to the Jacob Friday Company.

In 1908 Mr. Friday organized the Friday Contracting Company for his son, Victor Oscar, and this firm built the bridge over the Allegheny river at Hulton Station, the Meadow street bridge, and the bridge over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks at Baum boulevard. Victor O. Friday was killed in 1909, during the construction of the Hulton Station bridge, and the father continued the business for a few years more, when, as he was closing out to retire for the second time, his own death occurred, April 16, 1913. Of strong moral convictions and scrupulously conscientious, Jacob Friday was a rock of strength in his business world. The prospect of large profits never tempted him to undertake a job which he was not morally certain of being able to complete, and when he had signed a contract the second party to that contract might sleep in peace knowing that at the time specified the work would be done and would square with the agreement in every detail. His executive ability made his services much in demand by business and financial organizations, but he steadfastly refused to identify himself, as director, with any business with which he was not familiar. He was vice-president of the Heidenkamp Plate Glass Company, of Springdale, Pa., for many years, and a director of the Crescent Portland Cement Company, of Wampum, Pa.

He was a devoted member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, served many years as a member of the church committee, and was an active member of the building committee which planned and built the new Cathedral on Fifth avenue. He was in almost constant touch with the work during the construction period, and to his wise counsel is due in no small measure the fact that Pittsburgh has in St. Paul's one of America's most beautiful church edifices. Mr. Friday's coöperation in any worthy charity could always be depended upon. A lover of his home, he could always be found there when released from business cares. His advice in business matters was much sought after by other contractors who valued both his ability and his transparent fidelity to truth, knowing well that whatever advice he might give would be true to his best judgment in the matter, and undistorted by personal motives.

His work stands as an enduring monument to his skill and his ability, and in the hearts of his friends and associates the memory of the uprightness and the integrity of Jacob Friday will long endure. Of an especially reticent nature, he had a remarkable sense of humor and the happy faculty of seeing the bright side of every situation. One of his most striking characteristics was his intense loyalty and thorough Americanism. Familiarity with conditions in both the old world and the new made his appreciation of the greater opportunities to be found in America particularly keen, and he seldom neglected an opportunity to express his profound gratitude for the success which the advantages of his adopted country had made possible. Following his retirement he spent much of his leisure in travel, spending especially the winter season in California, Florida, and making numerous trips abroad.

Mr. Friday married Sophia Stussi, and they became the parents of six children: 1. Mary F., married William C. Lightner, deceased; is now living in Rochester, N. Y., and has six children: Marie Frances, Genevieve, William C., Sophia, John E., and Leo. 2. Rose S., now Mrs. Gurley, has four children: Marguerite, Flora, Rosalie, and Gabriel F. 3. Walter E., deceased; had three sons: Jacob A., Walter E., and Anton. 4. Emil Leo, deceased; married Mollie Hancock, of Charleston, S. C., has one daughter, Laura Marie, now living in Pittsburgh. 5. Flora Amalia, married G. A. F. Ahlberg, of Stockholm, Sweden. 6. Victor Oscar, deceased; married Stella Flannery, daughter of the late J. J. Flannery, of Pittsburgh, and had four children: Harriet Rogers, Victor Oscar, Jacques Joseph, and Walter Flannery. Sophia (Stussi) Friday was a daughter of Gabriel and Rosina (Durst) Stussi, of Glarus, Switzerland. Her birth occurred Feb. 4, 1844, and she died Jan. 14, 1921. She was a woman of most unusual charm and strength of character, and was in her girlhood noted as one of the most beautiful young woman of her native Glarus. Both Mr. and Mrs. Friday were descended on paternal and maternal sides from ancient Swiss families, tracing an unbroken line for many generations.

ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH, Sr.—One of the most wide-reaching mercantile enterprises in the city of Pittsburgh is the important florist establishment now known as A. W. Smith Company, which is the lifelong interest of the venerable Anthony Wayne Smith, Sr.

Anthony Wayne Smith, Sr., son of Anthony and Evaline (Saint) Smith, was born in Akron, Ohio, in the year 1846, was brought to Pittsburgh as an infant, and was educated in the public schools of the South Side and old Pittsburgh High School, also taking commercial courses, afterward teaching school, and becoming later a bookkeeper and accountant for one of the large mercantile establishments of that time. About 1871 he founded the present business, beginning in a small way, but developing a business which is now one of the foremost in a wide region. Anthony Wayne Smith, Sr., married Eliza Jane Miles Jarvis, daughter of Oliver Jarvis, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Anthony Woodward, of whom extended mention follows; Washington Jarvis, who is treasurer of the A. W. Smith Company, residing in Youngstown, Ohio, and who married Edith Rowan, daughter of the late John Rowan, formerly of Pittsburgh, their two children being Washington Jarvis, Jr., and Rowan Duve; Vera Miles, who resides with her father and mother; and Francis Evaline, who died in infancy.

Anthony Woodward Smith was born in Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1877. He was educated in the schools of that city, and graduated from Old Central High School in 1896, when nineteen years of age. He then became associated with his father in business, becoming a permanent member of the firm. Washington Jarvis Smith entered the business in 1898, and later became treasurer of



Sophia Friday

A. W. Smith Company, which position he holds at this time.

The A. W. Smith Company, which was founded by Anthony Wayne Smith, Sr., in 1871, has long been a significant factor in the world of horticulture, and the elder Mr. Smith, whose energy and ability placed it among the leading enterprises even of a generation ago, is still active in the business, at the age of seventy-six years. The concern was incorporated in 1909 with the following officers (no change having been made since): A. W. Smith, Sr., president; A. W. Smith, Jr., secretary; and W. J. Smith, treasurer. Their interests now comprise very extensive and complete offices and plants. Their general offices and salesroom occupy the entire first and third floors of the Keenan building, Pittsburgh, and another large salesroom is located at the corner of Stanwix and Penn avenues. At their Pittsburgh greenhouse plant on Mount Washington, they have six acres of ground, a great portion of which is under glass, and the company is largely interested in and affiliated with the Altimo Culture Company, of Canfield, Ohio, near Youngstown, of which W. J. Smith is the head, with one hundred and fifty acres, all improved. At these plants they grow cut flowers and plants, seeds and bulbs, shrubs and trees, hardy plants and bedding plants, in fact, every variety of flowers and plants which the modern greenhouse produces, and the product is handled both at wholesale and retail.

One of the most important branches of the business is the landscape engineering department, and large quantities of ornamentals for this branch are grown on the Youngstown place. This department of the business is responsible for hundreds of the beautiful residence grounds of this city and entire district within two hundred miles radius. Many of the largest and finest estates have been planned and laid out by their engineering and field department. This department operates the year round, handling all sorts of work, from the pruning of a hedge to building roadways, pools, rock gardens, old fashioned gardens, pergolas, ornamental walls, and gateways, rose gardens, evergreen plantings—in short—all work that might be done on any estate, large or small, outside of the house itself. In busy seasons, the concern employs as many as 250 to 300 hands.

Anthony W. Smith, Jr. has for many years largely had the management of the retail stores department of the business. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Committee in City Plan of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association, and is a member of the Society of American Florists, and of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. His more personal interests include membership in the Rotary Club, Automobile Club, Civic Club, and Advertising Club, and in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On Sept. 16, 1902, Mr. Smith married Janey Mulhern Coard, and they are the parents of two children: Anthony Wayne (3), and Jane Roberta, both now students in the Peabody High School, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Smith is well known as a newspaper writer, having been for some years society editor of the "Pittsburgh Press;" is a member of the Press Club, the City Club, the Women's Club, and the Women's Press Club.

CHARLES BICKEL—For more than thirty-five years the name of Charles Bickel was a power in the building world of Western Pennsylvania, and was widely known outside the State. As one of the leading architects of the day, he left the stamp of his personality on literally thousands of buildings in the city of Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

Charles Bickel was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1852, and attended the public schools of that city. Of broad mentality and artistic tastes, his natural bent was towards architecture and the classics. He was sent to Europe to prepare for his career, and spent six years there, studying architecture. Returning to this country in 1875, and seeking a promising location, he determined upon Pittsburgh, which became the scene of his achievement. He started in business in this city on Nov. 1, 1885, and for a short time J. P. Brennan was associated with him as a partner, but Mr. Brennan soon withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Bickel was thereafter alone. He did probably more work than any other architect in the State of Pennsylvania, his plans averaging yearly close to $3,000,000 in building construction, or about $100,000,000 for the period of his activity in this field. Among the more important buildings designed and erected under the supervision of Mr. Bickel (the list, however, including only a very small fraction of his total work) are the following structures: The Logan-Gregg Hardware Company building, eight stories in height; the buildings of Spear & Company, ten stories; May building, twelve stories; the German National Bank, eight stories; the Columbia National Bank, ten stories; the Methodist Book Concern building, eight stories; the United Presbyterian Book building, eleven stories; the Hartje office building, twelve stories; the B. White building, eight stories; the two buildings of the Kaufman store, ten and twelve stories; the great structure of the Pittsburgh Terminal & Warehouse Company; the Haines building, ten stories; and the McKay building, eight stories; the above being all buildings of fireproof construction. Of "slow-combustion" buildings there are the H. & I. Kaufman and the I. Kaufman stores; the L. Schlather and the Sunstein buildings; the three Hartje stores, one seven and two eight stories in height; the Reymer Brothers building; the Mackey bakery; the Grey building; the Boggs & Buhl store and warehouse; the Pottery buildings at Newel, W. Va.; the Olympia Theatre; Irene Kaufman Settlement building; Marietta Chair Company, ten stories; Lyle building; Second Presbyterian Church, Eighth street; Lincoln avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; German Saving & Trust Company; the Solomon's office building; the Arbuthnot and Ewart stores, each nine stories in height; and upwards of fifty others of lesser dimensions. Among other structures of particular interest are: The Duquesne National Bank; the Concordia Club; the National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company's office building, all of Pittsburgh; the Westmoreland Club, of Verona, Pa.; the N. Nathan & Brother's building, Johnstown; and many other buildings in various cities of Pennsylvania and many other states. He was for a number of years city architect and designed a number of public buildings, the Public Safety building and several of the city's police stations being examples of his work. About Jan. 1,

1920, Mr. Bickel was compelled, through failing health, to give up his business interests and place them in the hands of his son. He died Feb. 1, 1921.

In the civic, fraternal and social organizations of which Mr. Bickel was a member his name will long be honored. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, and a life member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he was a member of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Duquesne Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Moriah Council, Royal and Select Masters; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and was also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Duquesne Club, the Civic Club, and in political affiliation was a Republican. His religious convictions placed his membership with the Seventh United Presbyterian Church.

Charles Bickel married Emma Cappell, and they were the parents of two children: Walter J., of whom extended mention follows; and Florence Emma, who was educated in the Pittsburgh public and high schools, and the Pennsylvania College for Women, and is now the wife of George W. Swan, a Pittsburgh attorney.

Walter J. Bickel was born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 2, 1880, and his first school attendance was at the Hatfield public school, then later he was a pupil at the Washington public school. Taking a preparatory course at Park Institute, he entered Gettysburg College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. He has followed various activities, and until recent years spent the greater part of his time in the West. His first business association was with the Carnegie Steel Company, with whom he remained for one year, then was connected with his father's business for a period of three years. Thereafter going to Arizona, he established a business as architect and builder, and later became interested in mining and prospecting, and was identified for a considerable time with the United States Reclamation service. In 1914 he came back to Pittsburgh, remaining for four years. He then returned to Arizona, where he owns a ranch, and looked after his interests there until his father's failing health called him East again, in 1920, and he has since carried on the business which his father laid down, attaining a high position in the field of architecture. His work includes the annex to the Diamond National Bank building, and a large department store for M. Nathan & Bros., Johnstown, Pa. He is a member of Arizona Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Chamber of Commerce, and his college fraternity is the Phi Delta Theta. He supports the Republican party in affairs of both local and national import, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

On July 25, 1908, Mr. Bickel married, in Arizona, Nell Rhodes, who is a native of Michigan, and a member of one of the pioneer families of that State. An ancestor of Mrs. Bickel was a British soldier, about 1777, serving with his command in the Revolutionary War; he decided to cast in his lot with the struggling colonies, and at the expiration of his enlistment joined the Continental army.

HOWARD WEDDLE DOUGLASS—From the ancient and powerful Douglass clan, of Scotland, and out of the days when the flaming sword was carried from crag to crag, came the progenitors of the Douglass family in America. To the rugged mountains of Pennsylvania, reminding them of their native fastnesses and giving them a taste of the life-giving mountain air without which they would have been loathe to live, they came, traveling westward as the westward-moving stream of immigration crowded their first dwelling places. One of the descendants of the old Scottish clan, Elisha P. Douglass, traces his American ancestry to Robert Douglass who, following the ever westward-moving line of the frontier, crossed the mountains from Lancaster county, Pa., and settled at Raccoon creek, near Burgettstown, Washington county, probably at the close of the American Revolution. Robert Douglass married Isabella Orr, believed to have been of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county. He died about 1794, leaving a widow and seven sons, and shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Douglass, with her seven sons, left Washington county and moved to Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, settling on a farm about a half-mile from the village of Greenock, a farm later known as the Kelly farm. There Isabella (Orr) Douglass lived to be ninety-four years of age. She died about 1849, and was buried at Round Hill, Elizabeth township. Robert Douglass was buried in the Raccoon Creek Burying Ground.

James Douglass, one of the seven sons, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1790. He married Mary Ellen Drennan, daughter of John and Margaret Drennan, whose people had located at the forks of the Youghiogheny river in Elizabeth township before the Revolution, settling about one mile from New Douglass station on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. James and Mary Ellen (Drennan) Douglass had eight children, one of whom was Thomas, of whom further.

Thomas Douglass was born in Elizabeth township, Pa., Jan. 18, 1822. He passed his life in that township, a prosperous farmer, and there died June 6, 1896. He married Lydia C. Peairs, of Dutch ancestry, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Wycoff) Peairs, and granddaughter of Joseph Peairs, who purchased his farm in Elizabeth township from the State of Pennsylvania in 1778, and there lived with his wife and family until his death in 1808. The children of Thomas and Lydia C. (Peairs) Douglass were: Elisha P., of whom further; Mary E., of McKeesport; Sarah Billick, married J. B. Billick, and resides in McKeesport; children: Thomas Clyde, Fergus, Earle, and Catherine, all residing in Elizabeth township; David P., married Annie M. Barron, and lives on the old Douglass homestead in Elizabeth township, has one son, Elisha; James D., died 1866, aged five years.

Elisha P. Douglass, father of Howard Weddle Douglass, was a graduate of the University of Wooster, class of 1877. He has for forty years been practicing law at the Allegheny county bar, residing in McKeesport, where his offices are located. He is a member of the various legal societies, and practices in all State and Federal courts of the district. He is president of the



Edward M. Douglass

McKeesport Title and Trust Company, vice-president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, and active in various movements for civic betterment, having served as president of the board of trustees of McKeesport Hospital, president of the board of trustees of the McKeesport Young Men's Christian Association, and also as a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Douglass married Elvira P. Weddle, of Elizabeth, township, and they became the parents of two sons: Howard Weddle, of whom further; and Earl LeRoy, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1913, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He married, Sept. 4, 1913, Lois Haler, of Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa. The Weddle family came to America from Germany, and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, migrating, in 1753, to the western part of the State, where they settled in the forks of the Youghiogheny river, in the present Elizabeth township. There they lived for many generations, helping to build from pioneer conditions the prosperous communities of to-day. Peter Weddle thought to have been a cooper by trade, died in 1824. He became an extensive land owner. He was the father of nine children, one of whom Peter Weddle, married Elizabeth Robbins, and became the father of Elvira Weddle, mother of Howard Weddle Douglass.

Howard Weddle Douglass was born in McKeesport, Pa., June 11, 1881, son of Elisha P. and Elvira P. (Weddle) Douglass. He attended the McKeesport grammar and high schools, and graduated from Shadyside Academy, in 1900. He then entered Cornell University, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904, after which he entered the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1907. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, in November, 1907, and forming a partnership under the firm name of Douglass, Fife & Young, began a general practice which has steadily grown and prospered. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and of the Allegheny County Bar Association.

Politically, he is a Republican and served as city solicitor for McKeesport from January, 1916, to December, 1921. He was nominated and elected a judge of Allegheny County Common Pleas Court, November, 1921, for the ten-year term, 1922 to 1932. Fraternally, he is well known, being a thirty-second degree Mason, member of McKeesport Lodge, No. 641, and Pennsylvania Consistory, Syrian Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Grandview Lodge; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, McKeesport Lodge, No. 136; Duquesne Club; Oakmont Country Club; Pittsburgh Country Club; Youghiogheny Country Club. He is also a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. In golf he finds recreation and fellowship. Besides his professional duties and his numerous social activities, Mr. Douglass finds time to act as director of the McKeesport Tin Plate Manufacturing Company. No doubt traces of the vigorous active blood and the endurance and strength gained in the strenuous lives of their Scotch ancestors in the old days of the border wars still supply the descendants of the Douglass clan with a reserve fund of strength and energy.

Howard Weddle Douglass married Frances Virginia VanKirk, of McKeesport, Pa., May 20, 1910, and they are the parents of two children: Thomas VanKirk and John VanKirk.

CARL SHERMAN LAMB—In 1833 the branch of the Lamb family of which Carl Sherman Lamb is a member was founded in Illinois by his grandfather, Joseph Lamb, who moved from his Massachusetts home to Lake county, where he took up a tract of land seven or eight hundred acres in extent. It was here that Carl Sherman Lamb was born on Feb. 2, 1874, the only child of Charles H. and Mary A. (Sherman) Lamb, his father's family dating back to 1630 in Massachusetts, prominently represented in New England since the early Colonial times.

Charles H. Lamb was a blacksmith and wheelwright by occupation, and a son of Joseph and Hannah (Talbot) Lamb, Hannah Talbot being a sister of Newton Talbot, of Boston, prominent in educational matters and for many years treasurer of Tufts College. Mary A. (Sherman) Lamb was a daughter of William and Margaret (Harries) Sherman, her father of the same family as Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Carl Sherman Lamb was raised on the home farm and from there attended the public schools, graduating from the Waukegan (Illinois) High School in the class of 1892. Two weeks later, he entered the employ of the Kimball Glass Company, controlled by George F. Kimball, in the capacity of office boy.

He rose to a responsible position and then, anxious for advanced education and having saved sufficient funds to enable him to meet tuition expenses, he took a year's course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. During the time he was on leave of absence, the Kimball Glass Company had been acquired, in 1896, by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, to whose employ he returned. Continuing his studies in night school, in 1899 he received the degree of LL. B. from the Chicago College of Law, a department of the Lake Forest University. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar of Cook county, Ill., and in 1901, while still retaining business connections with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, he became a member of the Chicago law firm of King, Lamb & Gage. Until 1907 he divided his time between these two interests, and in this year Mr. Lamb was called to the general offices of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Lamb is now assistant general counsel for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and has come into a place of prominence and responsibility at the Pittsburgh bar. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the Cook County (Illinois) and Illinois State Bar associations. Mr Lamb holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, also affiliates with Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and since his student days, has been a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. His club is the Edgewood, and he

is a believer in Republican principles, for many years serving Edgewood borough as a member of council. In religious faith, he is an Episcopalian and has for many years been a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Mr. Lamb is fond of the open, and spends many of his vacations in motoring to his farm in Lake county, Ill., which he inherited from his father, who had succeeded to its ownership from his father, the settler of 1833.

Mr. Lamb married, March 14, 1901, Elizabeth Overman, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and they are the parents of Richard Overman, born April 30, 1911, and Eunice Helen. Mrs. Lamb is a daughter of a family of Quakers, Charles M. and Ida H. (Moulton) Overman. Her grandfather and three granduncles, all brothers, married sisters, and they were the founders of Cedar Falls, Iowa.

EMIL R. BALDINGER, vice-president and treasurer of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Jacob and Anna K. Baldinger, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Aug. 2, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of now Pittsburgh's North Side, and in Duff's Business College, then at the age of sixteen entered business life. His first position was as clerk in the hardware store of Lanius & Company, in Golden, Colo., a city located twenty miles west of Denver, in the foothills of the Rockies. There he remained two years before returning to Pittsburgh in 1881, beginning his banking life in 1882 as messenger boy with the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, North Side. From messenger he advanced through the bookkeeping department to the teller's window, resigning that position in 1890 to accept the appointment of secretary in the organization of the Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Company, now the Dollar Savings and Trust Company. In 1891 the duties of treasurer were added to his secretaryship, and in 1912 Mr. Baldinger was elected vice-president and retained as treasurer, he yet holding both offices (1921).

During these years of active connection with Pittsburgh's financial life he has acquired important business interests and holds executive position in several corporations of the district. He is president of the North Side Real Estate Company; secretary-treasurer of the Fairview Land Company, of Michigan; liquidating trustee of the First National Bank of (Allegheny) Pittsburgh; Bondholders Protective Committee of Great Lakes Coal Company, of Pittsburgh; director of the North Pennsylvania Coal Company; director of the Western Allegheny Railroad Company; and a member of the executive committee of Uniondale Cemetery. His clubs are the Bankers, and Highland Golf, and he is a member, trustee and treasurer of Trinity Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh, North Side.

Mr. Baldinger married, in Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1892, Clara Mutzig, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Beckert) Mutzig, and they are the parents of a son, Allan M.

CHARLES AUGUSTINE STILLWAGEN, M. D. —Born in Claysville, Pa., a graduate of Pennsylvania Classical and Medical College, and all his professional life a practicing physician, Dr. Stillwagen could claim all the privileges and honors of a native son. He was splendid in his professional attainment, but particularly famous as a gynaecologist, and it was his skill and learning and character that aided in keeping high Pittsburgh's medical prominence. To match his high professional ability, he possessed the highest conception of citizenship, and he ever maintained his lofty ideals, never lowering his standards of either professional or civic honor, to the call of expediency or for private benefit. He served in the United States army, as a member of the Medical Corps, during the War period, 1917-18, and never was he known to falter in the face of any duty, public or private.

(I) Dr. Stillwagen was a great-grandson of Charles Augustine Stillwagen, who, prior to the War of the Revolution, came from Ireland to America, and served four years in the Continental army, as proven by service and his discharge papers, and by his sword, musket and bayonet, all preserved in the family. He married Johanna Shean, whom he met on the ship that brought them from their native "Emerald Isle." Charles A. and Johanna (Shean) Stillwagen settled in 1765, at Pigeon Creek, in Washington county, Pa. Descent from these pioneers is traced through their son, Adam.

(II) Adam Stillwagen, son of Charles Augustine and Johanna (Shean) Stillwagen, was born near Monongahela City, Pa., and there spent his life a farmer. He married Mary Dougherty, who was born in the same town, and they were the parents of seven children, descent in this branch being traced through their youngest child, Michael.

(III) Michael Stillwagen, son of Adam and Mary (Dougherty) Stillwagen, was born in Washington county, Pa., and there spent his active years a merchant. He was a Democrat in politics and a man of some prominence. He married Mary Nease, and they were the parents of a large family including a son, Charles Augustine, the second in order of birth. Michael Stillwagen, the father, died Nov. 12, 1891.

(IV) Dr. Charles Augustine Stillwagen, son of Michael and Mary (Nease) Stillwagen, was born April 6, 1866, at Claysville, a borough of Washington county, Pa., forty-two miles southwest of Pittsburgh. He died in Pittsburgh Hospital after a long illness, June 4, 1921. He prepared in public schools, passing thence to Washington and Jefferson College, but left that institution in his sophomore year. He studied medicine under Dr. J. N. Sprowls, then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated, M. D., class of 1892. He then returned to Pittsburgh, where he spent a year as resident physician, at Mercy Hospital, then began general surgical practice, but later confined his practice entirely to gynaecology. He commanded a very large patronage, attracted by his skill and the great success which attended him in most difficult operations. During his years of practice he visited the famous clinics of Berlin and Vienna, for the purpose of taking special courses under eminent specialists. In addition to his large private practice, he was gynaecologist to Pittsburgh Hospital, and held the same relation to Columbia Hospital. He was a fellow of the American



Emile Robert Baldwyer



Charles A Stillwagen

College of Surgeons; a member of Allegheny County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; and the American Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society. He was a member of Duquesne Council, Knights of Columbus, and of Cathedral Parish, Roman Catholic. His club was the University. He was a close student, keeping fully abreast of modern thought in all that pertained to his profession, and he held the high esteem of the profession, and the perfect confidence of the laity. Of pleasing personality, courteous and cordial manner, he made hosts of friends and that friendship and esteem was never forfeited. When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Stillwagen entered the United States Medical Corps, ranking as captain, and served until honorably discharged. He was very charitable, and he gave freely of his professional skill to the poor and needy. His ancestors were among the founders of St. James Catholic Church, the oldest Catholic congregation in the county, with which he was also connected, later becoming a member of St. Paul's Cathedral, after locating in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Stillwagen married, April 18, 1907, Isabelle Kelly, daughter of Walter J. and Virginia (McCloskey) Kelly, of Pittsburgh. Seven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Stillwagen: Charles Kelly, Mary Virginia, Marie Isabelle, Jane Downing, Michael Lawrence, Elizabeth Anne, and Dean Frances.

CHARLES LEIDY SNOWDON, banker, coal and coke producer, railway executive, and officially connected with various manufacturing, financial, and public service enterprises in the Pittsburgh district, is the son of John Nelson and Eliza J. (McSherry) Snowden, and grandson of John and Mary (Smith) Snowdon.

John Snowdon was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, March 22, 1796. He learned the blacksmith trade. He married Mary Smith, and in 1818 came to America, settling in Brownsville, Pa., with his wife and two small daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, the former of whom became the wife of Capt. Adam Jacobs, one of the pioneer river men of the district. She was born in 1816, and died in 1916, a few months before reaching her one hundredth birthday. After coming to Brownsville, John Snowdon worked at his trade for a short time at a wage of one dollar per day. He soon established a shop of his own, however, to which was later added a foundry and machine shop, and when the steam engine came into use he began building steamboat engines and general steamboat machinery equipment. The familiar mile posts of the "National Pike" were cast in his foundry. He was the maker of one of the first stoves used in America, and he built the "National Pike" bridge over Dunlap's creek at Brownsville, the first tubular iron bridge west of the Allegheny mountains.

The four other children of John and Mary (Smith) Snowdon, born after coming to this country, were: Samuel S., who died at the age of eighty-five; Elizabeth, who died at the age of ninety-two; John Nelson, of whom further; and Margaret, born 1832, still living (1921). John Snowdon was one of the striking characters of pioneer Brownsville, and probably contributed more than any single individual to its upbuilding. He was a Mason, a prominent churchman, and an old line Whig in politics.

John Nelson Snowdon, youngest son of John and Mary (Smith) Snowdon, was born in Brownsville, Pa., Oct. 15, 1827, died in December, 1912. He grew to manhood in Brownsville, and joined his father in business under the firm name, John Snowdon & Son. This firm furnished a large part of the engine and machinery equipment to the local river steamboats for many years. At the beginning of the Civil War, they received the contract to build the historic river monitors, "Manyunk" and "Umpqua." During the war, a second plant was opened in Pittsburgh, the two employing more than two thousand men. John Nelson Snowdon served as postmaster of Brownsville under Presidents Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. He married Eliza J. McSherry, and they were the parents of three children: Charles Leidy, of whom further; Mary, who married Walter S. Bare, of Lancaster, Pa.; and John H., of Brownsville, Pa.

Charles Leidy Snowdon, son of John Nelson and Eliza J. (McSherry) Snowdon, was born in Brownsville, Pa., June 25, 1854. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native town, and then went to work in a general store in Brownsville, where he remained from 1870 to 1876. He was then appointed teller of the Brownsville Dollar Savings Bank, where he remained for two years. In 1878 he became a clerk on the river steamboat "Geneva" in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville, and Geneva Packet Company, working and saving for two years more, when, having become interested in the coal trade, he associated himself with the J. S. Cunningham Company, the firm operating the Umpire mines at Brownsville. In 1881 he purchased Mr. Cunningham's interest in the mine, becoming its managing owner, and in 1885, in association with his brother-in-law, Frank T. Hogg, he developed the Albany mines, near Brownsville. In 1899 he sold all these interests to the Monongahela River Company.

The executive and administrative abilities of Mr. Snowdon have made him a valuable member of the directing boards of many organizations. He was elected a director of the Brownsville Gas Company in 1887. In 1889 he was made a director of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownsville, and in 1893 he was chosen president of that institution, an office which he still holds. This bank is one of the oldest money institutions in Western Pennsylvania, and since receiving its charter, in 1812, has never suspended specie payment, paying dividends continuously since 1813. In 1890 Mr. Snowdon was elected president of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville, and Geneva Packet Company. In 1892 he organized the Brownsville Water Company and the Bridgeport Water Company, being elected president of each. The Queen City Coal Company, of Cincinnati, was organized in 1889, at which time he was elected president and a director. Two years later he was elected president of the Pacific Coal Company, organized to transport coal to the various lower river markets. He is also president of the Snowdon Coke Company; a director of the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh; president and a director of the Redstone Cemetery Com-

pany; president and director of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital; a director of the People's Coal Company; of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company; and of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad Company. He also served for many years as president of the Brownsville Borough Council, and is president and a director of the Brownsville General Hospital.

That a man engaged in such a multitude of business enterprises should find time to render valuable civic service indicates the possession of executive ability of a very high order. Mr. Snowdon has served for many years as president of the School Board of Brownsville, and as director of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital has made his unusual ability count in many ways. Politically, he is a Republican, but does not seek office, having declined many proffered nominations including several State offices, and nomination for national representative. Fraternally, Mr. Snowdon is a thirty-second degree Mason; a member and director of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh; a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Club, the Country Club; the Country Club of Uniontown; the Nemacolin Country Club, Brownsville; and the Americus Republican Club. He is a communicant of Ascension Episcopal Church, in which he has been a vestryman for ten years, and he is vestryman and senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church, of Brownsville, having served as vestryman for thirty years. He is a member of the board of trustees of the diocese of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Snowdon married, June 26, 1879, Elizabeth Bissell Hogg, daughter of George E. and Sarah A. (McClurg) Hogg, of Brownsville, Pa., and they are the parents of six children: 1. George Hogg Snowdon, educated in St. Paul's Preparatory School, Long Island, N. Y., and at Yale, class of 1905; married Louise Taft, daughter of Henry Taft, of New York City, and has three children: Charles Taft, Henry Taft, and Marian Louise. George Hogg Snowdon is a member of the vestry, and treasurer of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of Sewickley, and a member of the Pittsburgh Club and Duquesne Club. He resides in Sewickley, Pa. 2. Lida Helen Snowdon, educated in Pennsylvania Female College, and in Miss Baldwin's School, Philadelphia; married Edward Henesy, of New York. 3. Carolyn McClurg Snowdon, educated at Miss Dana's School, Morristown, N. J., and at the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C.; married Ralph S. Richards, of J. H. Holmes Company, Pittsburgh, and has two children, Charles Snowdon and Mary Elizabeth. 4. Felix Brunot Snowdon, educated at St. Johns, Manlius, N. Y., and at Yale, class of 1910; married Martha Guthrie. He is a lawyer and an assistant United States district attorney, of Pittsburgh; he enlisted in the navy when the United States entered the World War, trained at Newport, was promoted to ensign, was in the transport service, making many voyages to France, and was in Europe when the armistice was signed. He is a member of Ascension Episcopal Church, fraternally, a Mason, and a member of the Allegheny Country Club, Duquesne Club, and University Club. 5. Charles Nelson Snowdon, prepared for college at St. Paul's, Concord, N. H., then entered Yale, graduating with class of 1913; was captain of both freshman and varsity crews, and was sent abroad in 1911 to study the English stroke and rowing methods. When the United States entered the World War, he enlisted in the Aviation Corps, trained at Essington Field, was promoted to first lieutenant, appointed an instructor, in which capacity he served at Memphis, Tenn., Battle Creek, Mich., and on other fields. In October, 1918, he was specially commissioned to go abroad on a tour of inspection, making a comparative study of French and British Air services, and was in France when the armistice was signed. He is now with the Reliance Steel Casting Company. He married Ruth J. Johnson, daughter of Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Reeves. Charles Nelson Snowdon is a member of Ascension Episcopal Church, also of its auxiliary vestry, and is a member of the Allegheny Country Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. 6. Mary Elizabeth Snowdon, born Sept. 6, 1895, died June 6, 1915. She was a general favorite and an unusual student, a leader at the time of her death, at Miss Master's School, Dobbs Ferry.

Charles L. Snowdon's career may be summed up in one word—success, the result of his own untiring energy and large abilities. Throughout his career he has "looked forward, not back, outward, not inward," and has "lent a hand." He has realized the highest ideals of the business man and the financier. One that creates and adds to the wealth of nations while advancing his own interests, he has given to hundreds employment and opportunities for self-culture and self-development, and the wealth that has come to him he has held in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows. His record is one that will endure.

WILLIAM B. RATH—For many years identified with the development and progress of the various industries of the regions rich in natural deposits of coal, oil and gas, William B. Rath has achieved individual success and also has borne a very practical part in the general advance.

Mr. Rath was born on the farm in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 21, 1857, son of James and Rachel (Hamilton) Rath. After gaining a limited, but practical, education in the country schools, he worked around his neighborhood, and by observation and study, acquired a working knowledge of the real estate business, as related to coal lands. He operated in this general branch of real estate in many different parts of the county until, in 1901, his rapidly increasing business led him to establish an office in Pittsburgh. He has developed very extensive interests, and his business now covers most of the central bituminous coal fields, including those in the states of West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Personally, he is also interested in oil and gas properties in Butler county, this State.

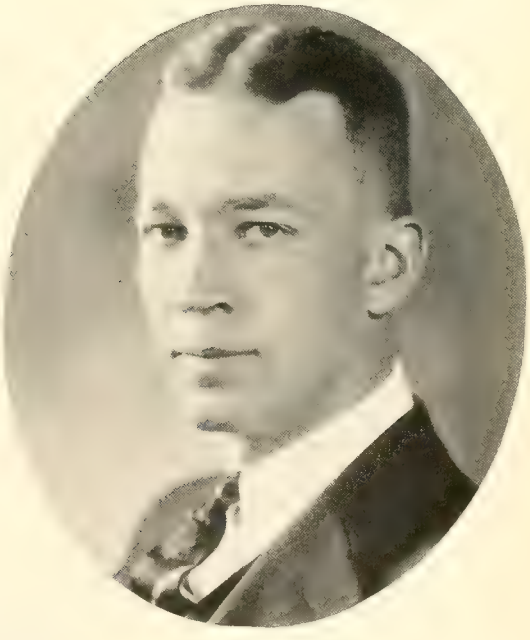
Mr. Rath has led a very active life, and has reached a position of influence in his chosen field of endeavor. He takes no vacations, finding keen pleasure in his work. He is a member of the Cheswick Presbyterian Church.



GEORGE H. SNOWDON



FELIX B. SNOWDON



CHARLES N. SNOWDON



Mr. Rath married (first) Sarah Patterson, daughter of Robert and Priscilla Patterson, who died in 1891, leaving one daughter, Mary Priscilla, now the wife of Paul Stroyer, they being the parents of one daughter, Mary Priscilla. Mr. Rath married (second) Jessie Klingensmith, of Aspinwall, Allegheny county, Pa., on April 14, 1917.

JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN DICKSON, M. D.—Among the prominent physicians of Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. Dickson is well known, specializing in surgery, as well as handling a large general practice. Dr. Dickson comes of an old Pennsylvania family, his grandfather, Joseph Dickson, having been born in Cecil county, Md. He was an early shipbuilder of this region, later following carpenter work and becoming a successful contractor and builder.

James Dickson, son of Joseph Dickson, and the doctor's father, was a native of Allegheny county, and was a man of high intellectual attainments. He was one of the early school teachers of the county, and at one time conducted an academy, of which he was the dean. He married Martha Catherine Zimmerman, of Frederick county, Md.

Dr. Dickson was born in Carnegie, Allegheny county, Pa., Feb. 3, 1868. His early education was gained entirely through the tutoring of his parents, as he was of fragile physique as a child. Later, he attended Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., then took a special course at the University of Western Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), thereafter entering Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1890, three years later receiving the degree of Master of Philosophy from the same institution. Meanwhile entering the medical department of the (then) Western University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Beginning practice at Coraopolis, Pa., in the same year, he later (1896) removed to Pittsburgh, and has since practiced in this city. Dr. Dickson has taken two post-graduate courses abroad, the first, in 1895, under Dr. Aubeau, in the International Hospital in Paris, and the second in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. His practice has long been principally in the field of surgery, but he has a considerable general practice.

Dr. Dickson is a member of Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Americus Republican Club, and of the Pittsburgh Press Club, and politically is affiliated with the Democratic party. His son, James Conaway Dickson, is a pupil in Schenley High School, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dickson, whose maiden name was Jessie E. Ray, is a graduate of Butler County General Hospital.

JOHN F. McCLORY—As president of the American Typewriter Inspection Company, John F. McClory, of Pittsburgh, is closely identified with the business progress of the city. Mr. McClory comes of a Pittsburgh family, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McTurk) McClory.

Mr. McClory was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 9, 1882, and prepared for his career in the educational institutions of the city. At an early age he began working at various callings, as he had opportunity, then at the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Remington Typewriter Company, in this district, and remained in this connection for a period of eighteen years. At the end of that time Mr. McClory, in association with Fred W. Hock and William Moss, formed the American Typewriter Inspection Company, Mr. McClory being president of the concern, Mr. Hock, secretary, and Mr. Moss, treasurer. This was in 1918, and the business has made a remarkable growth. It is unique in its plan, the concern taking contracts by the year to keep typewriters in perfect order, keeping up repairs and furnishing supplies of all kinds, the service rendered really amounting to typewriter insurance. They also handle a full line of typewriters and supplies for the general trade. Since founding this business the company has been obliged to enlarge its quarters four times, and their present shop has an area of 2,500 square feet of floor space, employing as many as fifteen hands. Their business is confined entirely to Greater Pittsburgh, and they number in their clientele many of the foremost concerns in the city, including twenty-three banks. The members of the firm are all experienced in their field, and well fitted to meet the peculiar problems connected with the daily maintenance of typewriter efficiency. The concern holds membership in the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association. Mr. McClory supports the Republican party in all public affairs, but finds no leisure to devote to political activities. He is treasurer of West Liberty Board of Trade. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the Roman Catholic Church of the Resurrection.

Mr. McClory married Feb. 1, 1910, Agnes M. Rogan, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children: John Anthony and Mae Elizabeth.

HOWARD BYRON PAYNE—The application of electricity to the various branches of human endeavor created many fields of usefulness, each more or less definitely, a specialty in itself. Howard Byron Payne, of Pittsburgh, as district engineer for a number of prominent concerns, handles both steam and electrical mining machinery.

Mr. Payne is a son of Henry Kelly and Margaret M. Payne. The elder Mr. Payne has for many years been prominent in Indianapolis, Ind., as a commission produce broker.

Howard Byron Payne was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7, 1885, and received his training for his future career in the educational institutions of that city. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of the Big Four railroad, at Indianapolis, continuing for a period of five years. He next became associated with the general contracting concern of Lynn B. Millikan, of Indianapolis, where he remained until 1910. At that time Mr. Payne entered the contracting and building business for himself. Gaining a promising start, he continued along this line for three years. Then the disastrous flood of 1913 destroyed many buildings which he had under process of construction, and he suffered so severe a financial loss as to cripple his business. He was induced to remove to Pittsburgh, and here entered

upon the same line of business. Shortly afterwards, however, in 1914, he became associated with the Aetna Explosive Company, confining his attention to a single line of construction work,—the erection of munitions plants. In the course of this work he built the first plant for the manufacture of salicylic acid, at Heidlersburg, Pa., which was constructed in 1915.

From the industrial construction work in which he was engaged, Mr. Payne's present position has developed. He is now district engineer for the Atlas Car Manufacturing Company, for the Automatic Electrical Devices Company, the Ideal Electric Manufacturing Company, the Wilmot Engineering Company, and the Watts Company, and is handling constantly increasing interests in steam and electrical mining machinery.

In 1908 Mr. Payne married Marian Oliver, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Mrs. Payne's father, J. M. Oliver, was a prominent attorney in Mount Sterling, and was a veteran of the Confederate army, having served under General John Morgan. He was county surveyor of Montgomery county for twenty years, and served for a number of terms in the Kentucky State Legislature.

CHARLES FREDERICK MEYER—One of the outstanding developments of modern business is the man who links the manufacturer with the jobber. We sometimes speak of the first of these as a captain of industry; the retailer we call by various titles; the man who forms the connecting link between them has many names, but now has become so important a factor in the conduct of big business that he is sometimes spoken of as an ambassador of trade. The captain of industry can lead his forces on to great increase of production, but the result may be simply overstocked storehouses. The man selling directly to the consumer may fail to supply the demand if he receives no outside help. Between and connecting these makers and sellers comes the representative, or ambassador, from one to the other. He knows what the manufacturer has; he knows the requirements of the trade. He gives to both the aid they most need, and by so doing, has made himself one of the most important factors in the development of "big business."

No one would reject a high sounding title more promptly than would Charles Frederick Meyer, but as a successful ambassador of trade for the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, covering no less a territory than the whole of the United States, he is a pronounced success. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 15, 1868. His father, Charles Meyer, who was in the grocery business for years, died when Charles Frederick was six years old, so that most of the home influence and help came from the mother, Elizabeth (Young) Meyer. The foundation of his education was laid in the Franklin public school. He left his studies early in life, however, that he might go to work. The Demmler Company, makers of sheet metal and kitchen supplies, attracted his interest and ambition, and applying for a position with that firm, he was offered the job of errand boy, which he accepted with alacrity. For twenty-five years he was connected with this firm, rising step by step from errand boy to manager.

In 1917, his ability as an organizer was shown when he formed the Demmler-Meyer Company, which he served as secretary until it was merged with the firm of Demmler Company. The years of special training, the long climb from the bottom to the top of his line of business, have amply fitted Mr. Meyer for his more recent activities. He has for the last twelve years (1921) been representative for the whole of the United States for the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, makers of porcelain, enameled iron sinks, baths, and lavatories. This position he is filling most successfully, making his service, as representative of trade, invaluable to his firm.

At Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1890, Mr. Meyer married Katherine Marie Kelly, daughter of John and Bella (Neville) Kelly. In the years that followed, there were born to them two sons and two daughters: George Young; Katherine Elizabeth; Louis Edward; and Elizabeth Marie.

J. E. TROWER—With a widely varied experience in the advertising end of the newspaper business, J. E. Trower is carrying the Pittsburgh "Post" forward to constantly increasing activity and usefulness in this work, which bears vital relation to the economic security of the community.

Mr. Trower was born in Baltimore, Md., in June, 1867. Receiving his early education in the public schools of that city, he entered the City College of Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1885. In 1888 he began the career in which he has won success and recognition, in the field of newspaper advertising. He was first connected with the Baltimore "News," remaining with this paper for a period of three years, then went to St. Louis, Mo., on the old St. Louis "Chronicle." Returning later to Baltimore, he was connected with the advertising department of the "Star," then went to the Cincinnati "Inquirer." From there he went to the Louisville, Ky., "Herald," and from there East again, to the Brooklyn "Citizen and Standard." With this experience he entered the newspaper center of the world, New York City, where he was advertising manager for the "Union," then for the "Journal." Going next to the Philadelphia "Press," he remained for a considerable period, then back to the Louisville "Herald," from there to the Washington "Herald," then to the Buffalo "Times."

Mr. Trower came to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1912, and became associated with the "Post" and the "Sun," as advertising manager of both papers. He has since been a leading figure in newspaper advertising circles in this district, and in 1919 was elected to the vice-presidency of the Post Publishing Company, still holding the active management of its advertising interests. The "Post" is one of the leading dailies of Western Pennsylvania, progressive, yet discriminating in its advertising policies, and has long been considered a significant factor in the business advancement of the city. In all Mr. Trower's experience with various newspapers in different parts of the country, he has invariably handled the advertising end of the business. Mr. Trower is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and of the Advertising Club.



Charles B. Beitler



John Beitler



Mrs. Joseph S. Beitler

CHARLES B. BEITLER—The name of Beitler reaches back in the annals of Pittsburgh to that time when the now magnificent city was a mere handful of settlers in the midst of a great wilderness. But through every phase of development which the section has experienced, the name of Beitler has stood in the front rank of the march of progress. Charles B. Beitler, one of the present day representatives of this name, is a prominent manufacturer of optical goods.

John Beitler, grandfather of Charles B. Beitler, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and came to Pittsburgh, the settlement, when a boy. He lived to see this pioneer village develop into a great, modern city; and his own personality bore a share in upholding the civic standard which has made the city great. The fine old man possessed great physical vitality, living to nearly one hundred years of age, and then meeting death by accident. He was equally endowed with mental and moral force, being in full possession of his faculties to the end, and always fearless in spirit. He was eccentric in his later years to the point of oddity, but exceedingly broad of mind in matters which concerned others, and sincerely benevolent. His innumerable friends gave him their deep affection, and long before age marked his bearing as fatherly, they acquired the habit of calling him "Pap" Beitler. Although he lived through many changes of fashion in masculine sartorial niceties, he wore the powdered wig and queue to the day of his death.

In 1820, John Beitler, then in the prime of life, opened a hotel at the corner of Center avenue and Shakespeare street. It was the finest hostelry of its day, and there gathered the elite of a vast region on the occasion of every splendid function which it was the delight of the hospitable host to give at frequent intervals. Located on what was then the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Turnpike, the smart set of the time made the old Beitler House their rendezvous, and many were the famous names enrolled upon its register. The great stables sheltered some of the finest horse-flesh which the city has ever seen, and since "Pap" Beitler was an excellent judge of horses, and fond of track lore and gossip, he entertained many horsemen of the time. In front of the great building was an extensive paved court yard, in the days of its prime, and this was often filled with stage coaches and the ingeniously designed Conestoga wagons, which were used for long distance trucking in the mountainous country hereabouts, but which the railroads long ago caused to disappear. In later years the old hotel was transformed into a school house, which was attended by the children of many of the older families of the city, and taught by "Cap" Wyley, one of the most progressive educators of the time. Mrs. Anna H. Beitler now has in her possession a famous painting of the old inn, by Joseph Woodwell, one of the pupils who later became a successful artist, and this painting is said to be the one that brought his talent to the attention of the public.

In 1886, when the following year he would have rounded out a full century of life, the quaint, well-beloved old man was run down by a runaway horse and killed. Some years later the old Beitler House, where the best years of his life had been spent, was torn down to make room for a modern four-story building. It was at that time the property of the Lockhart heirs, and its last use was as a feed store and barber shop.

But the name of Beitler has continued in Pittsburgh. John, or "Pap," Beitler married Mary Annan, a native of Scotland, and their descendants have been and are now among the leading men and women of this and other cities. They were the parents of: John Edward; William L., who died in 1917; Mary, who became the wife of William Dulley, and is now deceased; Marcia, the deceased wife of William Brunton; Samuel, who married Katherine Adams, of Pittsburgh, both now deceased; and Joseph S., of whom further.

Joseph S. Beitler, youngest son of John and Mary (Annan) Beitler, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa.; he died in 1890. He married, Aug. 20, 1862, Anna H. Young, daughter of Peter Young, who also descended from an old Pennsylvania family. Their children are as follows: Joseph Curry, now a resident of Chicago, Ill.; Robert, of Pittsburgh; Harry, deceased; Charles B., of further mention; Frank, of Pittsburgh; Mary A., now the wife of Edward Meyer, of Erie, Pa.; and Marcia, the wife of George T. Round, of Pittsburgh.

Charles B. Beitler was born in McKees Rocks, Pa., on July 5, 1873. When he was a child of three years his parents removed to New York City, and there he attended the public schools. Later, the family returned to this section, locating in the city of Pittsburgh. The boy was thirteen years of age at this time, and he at once went to work, securing a position with the Wallace Optical Company, remaining with this house for a period of twenty-nine years. With this long experience behind him, and the skill acquired of it, Mr. Beitler established an optical manufacturing plant in 1915, in association with a partner. The firm name is Beitler & McKee, Mr. McKee also being an expert along this line. They handle everything in optical work, and the firm is already noted extensively for the quality of its product. Everything is done entirely by prescription. Success attended this venture from the beginning, and the firm's business is constantly growing.

Mr. Beitler is a man of interesting personality, somewhat reserved, but keenly alert to the public questions of the hour. In political affiliation he is a Republican. He is single, and devotes the greater part of his time to his business.

HENRY CROSS LIPPINCOTT—With many years of broadly practical experience, Mr. Lippincott holds a leading position in the field of civil engineering and map making, his activities reaching into many states, and his headquarters being in Pittsburgh. Mr. Lippincott is a son of Henry Cross and Sarah E. (McMasters) Lippincott, both parents being now deceased. His father was a glass broker.

Mr. Lippincott was born in Pittsburgh, May 27, 1867, and received his education in the Minersville and Bellfield public schools, of Pittsburgh, and for a short time attended the old Central High School. Then, at the age of seventeen years, he secured employment with R. L. McCully, a leading civil engineer of that day, in the capacity of chainman. Remaining with this firm until 1896, a period of about twelve years, he acquired a thorough training in the various grades and branches

of this profession. In 1896 he was one of the organizers of the firm of Rayburn, Lippincott & McNeil. At the end of the first year Mr. Rayburn withdrew from the business, and the concern has since been continuously known as Lippincott & McNeil, although Mr. McNeil withdrew ten years ago. The concern has developed extensively, and does work all over the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, and has reached out into other Eastern and Middle Western states. Mr. Lippincott, who has always been the active head of the concern, and now for some time has had the assistance of his sons, is considered an authority on all topics relating to civil engineering and mapping, having now been in the business for nearly twenty-five years.

Mr. Lippincott is a member of the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania, and fraternally holds membership in Homewood Lodge, No. 635, Free and Accepted Masons; Homewood Chapter, No. 297, Royal Arch Masons; and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but has always been too busy to take a leading part in public affairs.

On Aug. 6, 1896, Mr. Lippincott married Sarah Jane Clark McCrickert, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of nine children, all still residing at home: Henry Cross, Jr., Samuel, Richard, Elizabeth, William, Monte, Lawrence, Jane, and John. The eldest son is an attendant at Carnegie Technical Institute, and is his father's assistant in the affairs of the concern. The younger children are still in school.

PARK WILLIAM BUSHONG, Ph. G., M. D.—With offices at No. 1824 Webster avenue, Dr. Bushong is one of the successful medical practitioners of the day in Pittsburgh. Dr. Bushong's family is of French extraction, three brothers, Beauchamp by name, emigrating from France to Virginia about 1720. An Irish school teacher in Virginia was responsible for the change of the name from Beauchamp to Bushong, considering the spelling and pronunciation easier. The family scattered to other states, and in 1840 the doctor's paternal grandfather removed to Ohio. Peter Bushong, the doctor's father, who is now deceased, was a farmer in that State throughout his lifetime, and married Susan Keller, who still survives him, and is now (1921) seventy-eight years of age.

Park William Bushong was born on the home farm near Columbiana, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1874, and received his early education in the district schools near his home, later attending the Columbiana High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894. Thereafter, he entered the Ohio Northern University, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Graduate Pharmacist. Having chosen the medical profession as his life work, the young man, with this eminently practical foundation, entered the University of Pittsburgh, and was graduated in the class of 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Serving an interneship at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, he began practice at his present office address in 1904. He has practiced here continuously since, and now holds a prominent position in the profession. He has always followed general practice.

Dr. Bushong is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Medical Society. His college fraternity is the Phi Rho Sigma. The doctor has few interests outside of his profession, rarely takes a vacation, and finds his greatest satisfaction in work. He supports the Republican party, but takes no interest in political honors, and has never aspired to office.

On Jan. 1, 1908, Dr. Bushong married Myrtle W. Holmes, daughter of Harry W. and Amanda (Hill) Holmes, of Pittsburgh. He has one brother, Ross Vivian, who resides in West Virginia, and two sisters: Pearl (Mrs. Frank Gorman), of Alliance, Ohio; and Ida (Mrs. Alonzo Bowman), of East Liverpool, Ohio. The family residence is at No. 360 South Evaline street.

WILL ROY CROWTHERS—During all his business career, Mr. Crowthers has been connected with the coal business in an executive capacity, and is now the resident manager for one of the leading coal companies of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Crowthers is the only son of Joseph B. and Emma Jane (Lilley) Crowthers. The elder Mr. Crowthers was a prosperous contractor and builder in Washington county, Pa. Besides the son, whose name heads this review, Mr. and Mrs. Crowthers had four daughters, two of whom died very young.

Will Roy Crowthers was born in East Pike Run township, Washington county, Pa., Sept. 24, 1881. He received his education in the public schools of the borough of Coal Center, Washington county, Pa., continuing at the California (Pa.) State Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901. Choosing a business rather than a professional career, however, the young man entered the Eastman National Business College, and was graduated from this institution in 1902.

Mr. Crowthers entered the business world in the capacity of clerk at the First National Bank, at Donora, Pa., but remained in this connection only for a short time. In January, 1903, he started in the coal business, acting as clerk in the offices of the Charleroi Coal Works, Charleroi, Pa. It was here that he gained his first knowledge of the coal business, and from the beginning his progress was rapid. In 1907 he took up the sales end of the coal business, and was sent to Pittsburgh as general sales agent for this company, in which capacity he remained with them for four years. Until May, 1917, Mr. Crowthers was associated with several representative coal companies, when he accepted his present position as resident manager in Pittsburgh for the Weaver Coal Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. His work with this company has been marked by steady advance in the interests of the concern in this district, and he is now considered a leader in his line of endeavor.

Mr. Crowthers is a member of the Pittsburgh Wholesale Coal Association, also secretary of that organization. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of Dor-



Nicholas Longworth

mont Lodge, No. 684, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Clair Chapter, No. 305, Royal Arch Masons; St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is socially popular, and belongs to the St. Clair Country Club, and the Almas Club. Politically, he supports the Republican party. He is a member of the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dormont.

Mr. Crowthers married, July 20, 1911, Martha Rebecca Grimes, of West Brownsville, Pa., and they have three children: Ruth, James G., and Virginia Lee.

WILLIAM JAMES CONNELLY, a prominent member of Pittsburgh's group of younger professional men, whose offices are in the Union Arcade, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 18, 1888, and is a son of William F. and Annie (Wohlmacher) Connelly, who still reside in New Haven, the father now being retired from active business.

Mr. Connelly received his early education in the Roger Sherman Grammar School of New Haven, and the New Haven High School, being graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1909. He then entered the world of industry, making his activities, however, subserve his ultimate purpose of acquiring a higher education. He worked his way through a period of study at Amherst College, at Amherst, Mass., then filled various positions, the duties of which called him, eventually, to the Middle West. There he financed his courses at Earlham College, in Richmond, Ind., and also at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., both short courses. He then entered the University of Pittsburgh, taking the regular course, and was graduated from that institution in 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter entering the law department of the same university, he was graduated in 1916, and the following year was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. With this comprehensive preparation Mr. Connelly has made an auspicious beginning in his chosen profession.

In various organized activities Mr. Connelly is interested, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, of the Tippecanoe Club, and of the Bachelor's Club. He has always been interested in athletics of every nature, especially football, in which he was prominent in college days. Politically, he supports the Republican party, and he is a member of St. Paul's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), of Pittsburgh.

On July 14, 1919, Mr. Connelly married Ann M. Walsh, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM P. LEMLEY, whose name is a familiar one in stock brokerage circles in Pittsburgh, Pa., was born on a farm in West Virginia, March 31, 1876, and is a son of Samuel Minor and Phoebe (Sycks) Lemley, and grandson of Asa and Mary (Long) Lemley. The family ancestor came from Germany in 1760 and settled in Greene county, Pa. Since an early age William P. Lemley has taken an active part in the world of men and affairs. When only twelve years old he had finished the grammar school course, but while he went to work at once, he supplemented his formal education with extensive personal study, and later took a practical commercial course in business college.

First employed in West Virginia in such lines of effort as opportunity presented, Mr. Lemley, in 1894, came to the Pittsburgh district, and in 1896 entered the employ of the Westinghouse Company, remaining with that concern for about three and one-half years. He was next assistant to the chief engineer of the Heyl & Patterson Company, where he continued for two years. In 1902 he entered the steel brokerage business, which he followed for about two years. He then became identified with the organization of the present business in 1905, and in 1916 the concern was incorporated, Mr. Lemley becoming president of William P. Lemley & Company. The activities of this concern include the handling of unlisted stocks and securities of every kind, bank, trust, oil, gas, industrial bonds, and every variety of stock, doing business all over the United States. In connection with this interest, Mr. Lemley is personally largely interested in mining properties in Nevada, and in oil and gas in various sections of the west and southwest.

Mr. Lemley is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and politically supports the Republican party, although he takes no active part in public affairs. He is a member of Wilkinsburg Lodge, No. 577, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Americus Republican Club, of Pittsburgh. He finds his favorite relaxation in travel, and has visited many points of interest.

On May 14, 1904, Mr. Lemley married Florence E. Myers, a daughter of M. C. and Levina E. (Young) Myers, of an old Pennsylvania family, and they have two daughters: Evelyn Ruth, now in her third year of high school in Wilkinsburg; and Olive Marie, in junior high school.

THOMAS SIMPSON ANDERSON, M. D., is a splendid expression of the genius of Western Pennsylvania, his ancestors having been among the earliest pioneers, their descendants persisting among the most substantial of the present day citizenry in two or three of the oldest counties of the Allegheny region of the Keystone State. His great-grandfather, James Stevenson, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and his patriotism, in no wise abated, stirred him to gallant action in the War of 1812, his final service being with General Jackson at New Orleans. He was prominent after the Revolution as a surveyor in Allegheny and adjoining counties in determining the boundaries of the many farms that the survivors of that struggle came into possession of "after Yorktown." His grandfather, Benjamin Anderson, was an early settler in western Washington county, and left a distinguished posterity in that county. William C. Anderson, father of Dr. Anderson, was for half a century one of the most progressive merchants in Western Pennsylvania, dying in recent years. His wife was Miss Eliza Simpson, member of an old Virginia pioneer family.

Dr. Anderson was born on a farm on the old National Road near Claysville, Washington county, Pa., Sept. 12, 1865. He was educated in the common and high schools of this village and in Washington and Jeffer-

son College, and also took a subsequent special course in that college. His medical school is Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. In his senior year in this institution, Dr. Anderson served as assistant in the college hospital. He began the practice of medicine in the borough of Carnegie, one of the large suburban towns of Pittsburgh in 1888. Three years later, conscious of the many and important strides his profession was taking, Dr. Anderson went to Europe in order to take advantage of the opportunities that the great schools of Great Britain and the Continent were offering. He spent some time at Edinburgh, Scotland, and then went to Berlin, Germany, where he was one of the assistants in Professor Heyman's Polyclinic for a year, subsequently taking special courses in the schools of Vienna, Budapest and Munich. Three full years were passed in exhaustive work on the ear, nose and throat in these European institutions.

Dr. Anderson returned to American in 1904 and established himself in Pittsburgh for the purpose of specializing in the treatment of these diseases. He has been for years among the prominent and very active members of his profession in the general activities incident to the promotion of its interests both in practice and institutional affairs. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the Allegheny County Medical Society. He has been for years a member of the University Club, of the Alumni associations of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Jefferson Medical College.

Fraternally, he is a member of Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Carnegie (Pennsylvania) Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is of the faith of his fathers, a Democrat. Recreationally, he finds abundant pleasure in the great forests with his gun, and by promising streams with his rod, going occasionally to the Canadian fastnesses in these pursuits, and again to the coast states of the South. He also finds both amusement and exercise in his devotion to golf. His family has been for generations Calvinistic Presbyterians, and in this church Dr. Anderson continues his membership.

Dr. Anderson was married June 30, 1898, to Mary R. Patterson, of Carnegie, Pa.

PALMER SMITH CHAMBERS was born in Watertown, N. Y., and is the son of George C. and Ella L. Chambers. He later came with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pa. He finished his classical education at Washington and Jefferson College, then entered Harvard Law School. Later he was admitted to the Allegheny County bar and until 1919 engaged in the practice of law in Pittsburgh. He then became interested in silver mining and is now president of the Silver Mines Company of America; vice-president and treasurer of Stuart Croasdale & Company; and president of the Montezuma Consolidated Silver Mines Company. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Economic Club, and the Sewickley Presbyterian church.

Mr. Chambers married, in Pittsburgh, Anna Helen Parsons, daughter of Alfred G. and Helen M. Parsons of Pittsburgh, Pa., her father a Civil War veteran, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are the parents of three children: Palmer Smith Jr., Helen Louise, and Avery Calderwood Chambers.

CHESTER FRANK JOHNSTON—Descended from old Pennsylvania pioneers, Chester F. Johnston of Pittsburgh is well known as a court reporter.

John Johnston, Mr. Johnston's grandfather, was born in Brownsville, Pa., and was prominent in that locality. He lived to the age of eighty-five years.

George Johnston, his son, was a river man in his early life, and became captain of steamboats on the Mississippi river in the period before the Civil War. He lived for a considerable period in western states and in later life was engaged in the banking business. He died in 1908, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Josephine Ewing, who was also of old Pennsylvania stock. Her father, William Ewing, who died in 1862, was a prominent member of the bar. They were the parents of six children.

Chester Frank Johnston, youngest child of George and Josephine (Ewing) Johnston, was born in Pella, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1878. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, then was graduated from the high school at Chanute, Kan., in the class of 1896. Entering the University of Maryland Law School, he was graduated in 1901, receiving his degree. Admitted to the bar at Baltimore, he practiced there for a time. Coming to Pittsburgh in 1906, he practiced shorthand reporting as a "free lance" for about a year, when he received an appointment as official reporter of the Common Pleas Court, in which he still continues.

Mr. Johnston is a member of Bellevue Lodge, No. 530, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Shannopin Club. Politically, he supports the Republican party. He is a member of the Bellevue Presbyterian Church.

On Aug. 3, 1906, Mr. Johnston married Louise Chamberlain Stahn, of Baltimore, Md., and they have two children living: Helen Virginia, and Louise Adelaide, both in school. A son, Chester Ewing, is deceased.

FLOYD ROSE—Widely experienced along engineering lines, and now identified with one of the leading corporations of the steel industry in Pittsburgh, Pa., Floyd Rose is a prominent figure in the manufacturing world of Allegheny county.

Mr. Rose comes of an old Pennsylvania family. His father, Cyrus L. Rose, was born at Mount Pleasant, Pa., in 1839, and died in 1904. He came to Allegheny county in 1865, and located in the city of Allegheny, now a part of Pittsburgh. Here he engaged in the carpet business, forming a partnership under the name of Bovard, Rose & Company, which continued for a period of thirty years. Their store was situated at an advantageous point on Fifth avenue, and Mr. Rose became a prominent merchant of the Pittsburgh of that day. He married Anna Ritz.

Floyd Rose, son of Cyrus L. and Anna (Ritz) Rose,



P. S. Chambers.



J. Willis Dalzell

was born in Allegheny, on Sept. 23, 1875. He gained his early education in the public schools of the city, and early made his choice of a career, deciding on a special line of engineering. He entered the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1896 as a Metallurgical Engineer. He entered the world of industry in the employ of the Carbon Steel Company. With this company he worked in various capacities, familiarizing himself with the business and gaining a large fund of experience. His progress was such that in 1905 he was made assistant to the general superintendent of the company. This position he held for two years, then left the Carbon Steel Company to become general superintendent of the Portsmouth Steel Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Later, Mr. Rose returned to Pittsburgh and engaged in business for himself, along the line of inspecting engineering, under the firm name of Floyd Rose & Company. This independent interest continued until 1918.

In that year Mr. Rose entered the government service, in the Ordnance Department, as manager of the Artillery Division of Gun Forgings, and was assigned to take charge of the work at the Heppenstall Forge & Knife Company, and the Edgewater Steel Company. This association led to his permanent connection with the Heppenstall Corporation at the end of the war. In January, 1919, Mr. Rose was elected secretary of the present company, which position he holds to-day, and in addition to the position of secretary, he was made general manager of sales, June, 1921.

In the different activities connected with the public, social and fraternal life of Pittsburgh, Mr. Rose is well known. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the building committee of his college alumni. His fraternity at the University of Pittsburgh is the Phi Gamma Delta. He is a member of Bellefield Lodge, No. 680, Free and Accepted Masons; of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Portsmouth, Ohio; of Solomon Council, No. 79, Royal and Select Masters, of Portsmouth. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Rose's clubs include two of those most popular in Pittsburgh: the Rotary, and the University, and he is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. His home is at the King Edward Apartments. Mr. Rose and his family are members of the Third Presbyterian Church, and support all the social and benevolent activities of same.

On Nov. 18, 1903, Mr. Rose married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Gertrude Stedman, of that city, and they have one son, Robert S. Rose, sixteen years of age.

HERMANN FREDERICK RUOFF—For a number of years a prominent attorney in general practice, Mr. Ruoff until recently served the public as assistant city attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Ruoff is a son of Rev. Frederick and Annie (Mann) Ruoff. Rev. Frederick Ruoff, for twenty-five years prior to his death, was pastor of the Smithfield German Evangelical Church, the oldest church in Pittsburgh. He was widely known in religious circles, and also among literary people, honored for his ability and highly esteemed among all denominations, without regard to creed. He died in 1904, and the mother died in 1919.

Hermann F. Ruoff was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 14, 1880, and received his early education in the public schools of the old Sixth Ward, thereafter taking a preparatory course at the Pittsburgh Academy, from which he was graduated in 1899. He then entered the University of Michigan Law School, at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar on Jan. 2, 1904, he opened an office in Pittsburgh, and entered upon the general practice of law, which he followed exclusively until 1914. In that year he became associated with the legal department of the city government, where he served as city solicitor of Pittsburgh until Jan. 16, 1922.

By political affiliation, Mr. Ruoff is a Republican. Fraternally, he is prominent, being a member and past master of Solomon Lodge, No. 231, Free and Accepted Masons; of Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons; of Ascalon Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar; of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also of Islam Grotto, No. 35, Masonic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. His college fraternity is the Phi Delta Phi, and he is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association. He is a member of the First German Evangelical Protestant Church. For recreation Mr. Ruoff enjoys outdoor sports, formerly having played tennis, but now choosing golf.

On April 22, 1908, Mr. Ruoff married Cecilie Wildberger, of New York City, and they have three children: Hermine Cecilie, Frederick August, and Sophie Christine, all now attending the public schools of Pittsburgh.

J. WILLIS DALZELL—Alert and forceful, a man of action rather than words, J. Willis Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has accomplished much for the building trades of to-day, and has many years of usefulness before him.

Mr. Dalzell is a son of Louis W., and Jennie A. Dalzell, of Pittsburgh. Louis W. Dalzell was for many years in the coal and oil business, and was a director in the Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh, and a director of the Standard Underground Cable Company.

J. Willis Dalzell was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 6, 1890, and was educated in the Allegheny Preparatory School and the Haverford School. He entered the business world at the age of nineteen years, with the Standard Underground Cable Company, of Pittsburgh, remaining in this connection for one year. Thereafter he went to Calgary, Alberta, Canada, selling building materials, and in this work he was very successful. Remaining in Alberta, however, for only two years, he returned to Pittsburgh, and established a permanent business along this line. He is enjoying splendid success, and becoming a power in the world of construction.

During the World War Mr. Dalzell was a Liberty ignition and motor expert, and served in France. Returning, he was mustered out of the service May 13, 1919.

Mr. Dalzell is a member of the Pittsburgh Golf Club, and of the Americus Republican Club.

On Nov. 12, 1914, Mr. Dalzell married Katharine Louise Siedle, of Pittsburgh, daughter of William R. Siedle, a member of the well-known firm of R. Siedle & Sons, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell have two children: J. Willis, Jr.; and Katharine Louise.

HARRY SHIELDS MOORHEAD—As superintendent of the buildings owned by prominent Pittsburgh interests, Mr. Moorhead made his entrance into the business life of the city, and during the seventeen years which have since intervened, he has established and developed a large business as a contractor and builder, being sole owner of H. S. Moorhead & Company. He is a native of Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Rebecca Moorhead, his father a veteran of the Civil War, and for a great many years published "The Blairsville Enterprise," a leading newspaper of Indiana county, Pa.

Harry S. Moorhead was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., June 17, 1880, there was educated, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He continued in Blairsville employed at his trade until 1904, then came to Pittsburgh as superintendent of buildings for the Mellon interests, so continuing until 1913, when he engaged in business as a building contractor, operating under the firm name, H. S. Moorhead & Company. He has been very successful, and has executed many important construction building contracts.

Mr. Moorhead is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and during the period of the World War, 1917-1918, took an active part in all civilian war activities.

Mr. Moorhead married, Sept. 18, 1906, Elsa Denning, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead are the parents of a son, John Paul Moorhead. The family home is No. 220 Highland avenue, Pittsburgh.

ALWINN McNEILL OLIVER—Among the group of younger attorneys who are moving forward in the profession is Alwinn McNeill Oliver, whose office is located in the Saint Nicholas building in Pittsburgh. Mr. Oliver is a son of George Lee and Harriett (McNeill) Oliver, both of whom are now living, the father being retired from business.

Mr. Oliver was born in Erie, Pa., May 22, 1890, and received his early education in the public schools of his native place, which he attended until 1901, when the family removed to Pittsburgh, here attending Allegheny High School. He thereafter entered Mercersburg Academy, and from this point financed his own education by working during his spare time. He was graduated from Mercersburg Academy in the class of 1907, after which he began reading law in Pittsburgh, still working meantime. Later taking a post-graduate course at Mercersburg Academy, he finished at Pittsburgh University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1916. Admitted to the bar in the same year, under preceptorship of John N. Dunn, Mr. Oliver became associated with the law firm of Dunn & Moorhead. Since the year of 1918 he has continued the practice of the law alone.

Fraternally, Mr. Oliver is also well known, being a member of Loyalty Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree in the last order. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Bachelors' Club, and the Tippecanoe Club, and is fond of both golf and canoeing.

Mr. Oliver married Mary Elizabeth Williams, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died in May, 1920, leaving two children: Betty Jane, and Dorothy McNeill.

JOHN MILTON REICHARD—The business incorporated as the Pittsburgh Finish and Stair Company, Ltd., was founded as a partnership between John M. Reichard, Francis M. Hixson, and others in 1913, and became a corporation in the same year. The present fire-proof brick and stone building was erected and first occupied by the company in January, 1919. The factory is equipped with modern wood-working machinery of the most improved type, and there the product of the company—stairs of every design, bank, office and store fixtures, fine finish and cabinet work—is made for patrons in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey territory. John Milton Reichard, one of the founders of this prosperous industrial enterprise, is its capable president, and Mr. Hixson its secretary-treasurer, they being equally active in the business.

John Milton Reichard was born at the home farm, near Mercer county, Pa., Feb. 2, 1868, son of William and Catherine (Wertman) Reichard, his father a carpenter and builder, who died in 1917, his mother now (1921), a resident of Sharpsville, Pa. William Reichard was born in Lehigh county, Pa., Jan. 15, 1840, and died aged seventy-seven years. Catherine Wertman came across the mountains from Berks county, Pa., and remembers the Indians who made the trip with them. She celebrated her eighty-first birthday on May 3, 1921.

While yet a boy his parents moved to Sharpsville, a borough of Mercer county, on the Shenango river, and there he completed public school study with graduation from high school, class of 1885. During these years he had gained some knowledge of the carpenter's trade, and after leaving school, entered upon a regular term of apprenticeship, which he completed in 1888. He was employed at his trade until 1891, then successfully passed a United States Civil Service examination for letter carrier with a class of seventy-eight, received the highest rating, ninety-four per cent., and was appointed letter carrier at the East Liberty post office. The work was not at all congenial, and four months after first going on duty, Mr. Reichard resigned and returned to his trade. He became an expert worker in wood, and was employed in fine joiner and cabinet work until 1913, when he joined in a partnership with Francis M. Hixson, and others, as above noted, and established a stair building, store fixtures, and fine cabinet working establishment, his partners, all practical mechanics and experienced stair builders. This partnership continued for a few months when the present Pittsburgh Finish and Stair Company was incorporated, and the fine factory home at No. 2000 Sedgwick street, Pittsburgh, North Side, was erected.

Mr. Reichard is a veteran of the famed Washington



Jos P. Mitchell

Infantry; member of Bethany Lutheran Church; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand, and past district deputy grand master; Knights of Pythias, past chancellor commander; Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, past commander; district deputy grand master, Knights of Pythias; past brigadier general, Pennsylvania Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, retiring from the office of brigadier general in 1915, after eight years' service; at present a retired major-general of the National Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; a member of the supreme assembly of the Uniform Rank; and is a past commander of the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Reichard married, Sept. 22, 1891, Alice E. Heile, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa., daughter of Peter and Clara (Whipple) Heile, the Whipples of an old New England family of that name. Mrs. Clara (Whipple) Heile died May 18, 1920, at eighty-nine years of age. Mrs. Reichard is prominent in the work of Bethany Lutheran Church, and Pythian Sisters, and the Dames of Malta. Mr. and Mrs. Reichard are the parents of four children: 1. Earle Alvin, a veteran of the World War, 1917-18, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces, and engaged in four battles in the Argonne, France, where he was promoted from corporal to sergeant and was in the Officers' Training School at Valbonne, France, when the armistice was signed and had passed the qualifying examinations for lieutenant. He is now employed with the Pittsburgh Finish and Stair Company. He is a member of the Masonic order. 2. Myrna Lucille, married Harry L. Dally. 3. Clara Katherine, residing at home. 4. Raymond Heile, a soldier in the United States army, scheduled to sail the day the armistice was signed. He married Olive Jane Marsh, and they are the parents of a son, John Milton (2), born April 18, 1920.

JOSEPH L. MITCHELL—In charge of large affairs of varied nature, and carrying into each separate branch of endeavor the practical ability which counts for permanent progress, Joseph L. Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., represents a broad and everwidening group of citizens, whose activities spell advance.

Mr. Mitchell is a son of David and Hettie Mitchell, long residents of this city. David Mitchell was in the livery business in Pittsburgh, at one location for thirty-five years.

Joseph L. Mitchell was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 8, 1868, and received a thorough grounding in the essentials of education in the public schools of the city. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of Harry Algeo, with whom he remained for a period of three years. After that he took charge of his father's livery business for three years. This did not particularly appeal to him, and he kept watch for an opportunity in some more constructive line of endeavor. This appeared in a tin roofing business, in which he embarked alone. He followed this business as a mainstay, for four years, during that time branching out into real estate and building. The latter interest developed widely, and for some years Mr. Mitchell was very active and prominent in real estate circles, and was identified with many building operations about Pittsburgh and vicinity. He still holds a considerable interest in this line of business, and is widely known as a progressive and up-to-date real estate man. In 1908 Mr. Mitchell took over the Peerless Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of insecticides and disinfectants, becoming general manager and holding this office at the present time (1921). He has also been in charge of the Spear estate for the past ten years.

In November, 1898, Mr. Mitchell married Jessie P. Negley, of Pittsburgh, and they have two daughters and a son: Dorothy, David and Jeannette.

JOHN BOYD KNEPPER—A printer by trade and a journalist by inheritance, inclination and force of circumstances combined, John Boyd Knepper, now editor and publisher of the "Carnegie Signal-Item" continues a connection formed in youth which has never been severed, for the "Signal-Item" was formerly "The Mansfield Item," founded by Rev. Charles Knepper, minister and educator, who founded that journal in January, 1873, and on account of ill-health early inducted his son into the "art and mystery" of printing and newspaper work. "The Mansfield Item," now the "Carnegie Signal-Item," is the oldest weekly local newspaper published in Allegheny county, and has always been owned and published in the Knepper name.

The Kneppers came originally to Pennsylvania from Germany, John Knepper, the founder of the family, coming from Stuttgart, Würtemberg, about 1689. He was the great-great-grandfather of John Boyd Knepper, and great-grandfather of Rev. Charles Knepper, born in 1834, died in 1903, a minister of the Gospel, ordained under the authority of the Reformed church, an educator and journalist, retiring from the active work of the ministry due to throat trouble. He was rejected for military service in the Union army on account of defective eyesight, being then a student at old Jefferson College, Canonsburg. He was a graduate of Princeton University, a man of brilliant mind, an able writer and a hard worker in local civic affairs. Rev. Charles Knepper married Maria McNary Crouch, whose Scotch-Irish ancestors settled in Washington, Pa., in 1803. She was born in 1848, and died in 1919, the mother of nine children, four of whom died young, and a daughter, Flora, who died in 1905, at the age of twenty-five years. The remaining four children of Rev. Charles and Maria McNary (Crouch) Knepper were: Esther M., Lillian, Rose B., who resides in Carnegie; and John Boyd Knepper, of further mention.

John Boyd Knepper was born in Clarion Collegiate Institute building, in Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pa., June 6, 1871, his father then being connected with that institute as its president. He was educated in the public schools of Mansfield Valley, Pa., now Carnegie, and under private tutors directed by his scholarly father, and through correspondence courses. At age of eighteen he became associated with his father in the newspaper, "The Mansfield Item," and learned the printer's trade. With the failure of his father's health, it became imperative that the young man assume a large share of the management of the "Item" and finally the entire burden of management fell upon him, although very young. Rev.

Charles Knepper died in 1903, and John B. Knepper, his only son, has since been editor and publisher of the paper.

Mr. Knepper has made journalism his life work, and is widely known as a successful publisher, and a forcible editorial writer, and is an honor to his profession. He is a member, and in 1919-20 president, of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association; member of the National Editorial Association, and held in high esteem both as journalist and as a citizen. He is a member of all worthwhile civic organizations of his borough, and his personal support, and that of the "Signal-Item," can always be relied upon to advance every worthy movement for Carnegie's welfare.

Mr. Knepper married, July 11, 1893, Elwina Lewis, a woman of rarely beautiful character and personality, born in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, died at her home, Rosslyn Heights, Carnegie, Pa., Sept. 26, 1901, daughter of Edward and Mary (Bromley) Lewis, her father an employee of the old Oliver Mills in Allegheny City for many years. Mr. Knepper has seven children: Charles Lewis, Ronald Crouch, John Boyd (II), Elizabeth, James, Maria, and Esther. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Knepper now resides on the Campbell's Run road, north of Carnegie, where he erected a residence in 1916.

KOSTO UNKOVICH—Dalmatia, formerly a crown land and titular Kingdom of Austria-Hungary, contained at the time of the World War 600,000 population, the great bulk of whom were Serbo-Croats. Education was very generally diffused by a system of National schools, and from 1814 Dalmatia had been under Austria, it being lost by them for a time to the great Napoleon. In that county whose principal towns are Zara, Spalato and Ragusa, Kosto Unkovich was born, March 10, 1882, who now has the great joy of seeing his land, which in the seventh century was occupied by Slavs, a free nation, and has had the great honor to serve as Consular Representative in Pittsburgh to that new nation, Jugo-Slavia, a Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Consular Representative Unkovich is a son of Nicholas and Magdalena (Botica) Unkovich, both born in Racisce, Dalmatia, his father born in 1847, died in 1915, his mother born in 1849, died in 1914, both passing away during the World War. They lived and farmed practically all their lives in their home district, leaving four sons and one daughter: Ivan and Petar, who are living in Racisce, Dalmatia; Maria; Kosto, of whom further; and Charles, who during the war period, 1917-18, was a petty officer in the United States navy; he married Barbara Andrisevich, who was a clerk in the Union Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, before her marriage; they now reside in Weirton, W. Va., where Mr. Unkovich is engaged in the dry goods business.

Kosto Unkovich was educated in Dalmatia, finishing high school courses at the age of eighteen and procuring a position in the post office at Korcular, where he was employed for two years. He then, in 1902, at the age of twenty, left his native land, and in June of that year arrived in New York City. After a short stay there he proceeded to Pittsburgh, and became associated editorially with "Hrvatska," a Croatian daily newspaper, published at No. 802 East Ohio street by George Skrivanich. For three years the young man remained with that paper, then became editor of a Croatian newspaper, "The Croatian Flag," published in Chicago, Ill. He spent a year in Chicago with that paper, then resigned to add to his educational equipment. He entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., entering for a commercial business and scientific course. He pursued his studies to graduation, then spent three months in New York City as editor, returning to Pittsburgh in 1908. There he opened an office and offered his services as a notary or as interpreter, an offer of which he has found a sufficient number of people so willing to accept that he has been kept fully occupied. During that period he studied law and is a graduate of the Law School of Duquesne University, class of 1915.

In 1920 he was appointed Consular Representative for Jugo-Slavia in Pittsburgh, under the Consular General of New York City. He is a member of the National Croatian Society, and from 1912 to 1915 a director. He is now supreme secretary of the Croatian League of America, the headquarters of the League in Pittsburgh. He is a member of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and during the World War period, 1917-18, was very active in raising volunteers among the Serbians and Croatians in Pittsburgh for service in the Serbian army overseas. He was one of the "four-minute" speakers, and was secretary of the Foreign Central Liberty Loan committee.

Mr. Unkovich married, in Chicago, Ill., in August, 1905, Josephine Polic, born in that city, March 19, 1884, daughter of Nicholas and Rose Polic, her father a publisher of a Croatian newspaper in Chicago for more than twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Unkovich have seven children: Nicholas, John, Zora, Rose, Alexander, Josephine, and Virginia. Mr. Unkovich has his office at No. 413 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK F. CANUTI, LL. B.—Prominent in the professional world, and widely known for his activity in child welfare work and other advance movements, Mr. Canuti, one of Pittsburgh's leading attorneys, has achieved large personal success.

Mr. Canuti was born in Allerona, Province of Rome, Italy, July 11, 1867, and is a son of Giona and Esterina (Sonnati) Canuti. His father was a stone mason, and both parents are now deceased. Beginning his education in his native land, and covering two grades in the public schools there, Mr. Canuti was eight years of age when he came with his parents to the United States. The family locating in Pittsburgh, he attended the grammar schools of this city, then, finding his future in his own hands, worked for a period to secure funds for the higher education which was a part of his plan of life. After a preparatory course at Iron City College, he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), from which he was graduated in the class of 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar the fall of the same year. Thus for fifteen years Mr. Canuti has practiced in this city, always alone, and has become well known as a champion of right and justice, particularly in the relation of the law to the child. He has long been an



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exhaustive student of domestic relations and juvenile training as affecting juvenile criminology.

From his earliest grasp of public affairs as a newspaper writer, through his authoritative treatise on "The Siege and Fall of Constantinople," and in such lesser publications as his appreciation of McKinley, "The Man of the People," Mr. Canuti has exerted a broad influence for that progress which is built upon the prosperity and well-being of the people. He has long been an earnest worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is a member of the Oakmont Methodist Episcopal Church, and serves on its official board, besides being very active in Sunday school work. He finds his recreation in child welfare work of many kinds, including the work of missions and every organization that bears upon the children of the community as the future citizens and lawmakers of our country, for Mr. Canuti is essentially an American. He is also interested in out-door activities, particularly gardening and tennis.

On Nov. 17, 1892, Mr. Canuti married Jennie Armour, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of five children: Lillian, a graduate of Oakmont grammar schools, now devoting her time to vocal training, as she possesses an unusually fine voice; Elizabeth, a graduate of Oakmont grammar and high schools; Margaret, whose early education has been the same, and is now a graduate (domestic science course), of Beaver College; Pearl, now a student (classical course) at Beaver; and Thelma, in the Oakmont grammar school.

FRANK BUCKLEY POPE—For many years prominent in the industrial world of Allegheny county, Pa., Frank Buckley Pope is now owner of two different industries of importance. Of Pittsburgh birth, and also reared in this city, he is broadly representative of the progressive spirit which has made Pittsburgh the metropolis of a great region.

Mr. Pope is a son of Anthony Pope, who many years ago was connected with the Standard Oil Company. He was killed, at the age of forty-nine years, in a railway accident on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He married Mary Ann Lapsley, who was born in Virginia, in 1838, and came to Pittsburgh with her family in 1842. She died Sept. 10, 1920, at the age of eighty-two years. Anthony Pope at one time lived in the historic structure known as the Old Block House.

Frank Buckley Pope was born in old Allegheny, now a part of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Nov. 5, 1864. He received a practical, though limited, education at the public schools of the city, then entered the world of industry at the early age of thirteen years. His first position was in the offices of the Panhandle railroad, as messenger boy. While there he studied shorthand, evenings, and eventually secured a position in the law department of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. In 1884 he became connected with McKee & Brothers, glass manufacturers, as a shorthand writer, continuing there until 1890. Then, at the age of twenty-six years, he organized a hardware and builders' supply house at Jeannette, Pa., which business he conducted for two and one-half years. He then came to Pittsburgh and started in the fire brick business. In this he has made a remarkable success, and is doing a constantly increasing business. As president of the Frank B. Pope Company, which owns and operates the Sligo Fire Brick Works and the Mayport Clay Mines and Works, he stands high in the industrial interests of this State.

Mr. Pope is an influential member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He has few interests outside his business, but is prominent in the Masonic order, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Pope married, in 1912, Miss Eva Zitzman, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children: Frank, Charles, and Louis.

ALEX. STEWART MABON, who is one of the successful attorneys of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born on a farm in South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa., Sept. 27, 1867, and is a son of Samuel S. and Martha (Stewart) Mabon. His father was born in the same township, and in the same immediate neighborhood, probably on the same farm. The father died May 11, 1908, and the mother died May 3, 1914.

Acquiring his early education in the district schools near his home, Mr. Mabon, as a young man, attended the Teachers' Select School of Indiana county until he was sixteen years of age, meanwhile lending a hand about the farm. At that time he began teaching school in the neighborhood, and continued for two or three years in this line of effort. Desiring to strike out for himself, he went West at the age of twenty years, and during his stay in that part of the country was active in various interests. Returning to his native State, however, he entered the State Normal School, at Indiana, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1891. He became assistant principal of the Indiana (Pa.) schools, holding this position for two years, after which he became principal. In the meantime, Mr. Mabon had determined upon his permanent choice of a career, that of the law. While still acting as principal, he began reading law, and later resigned to enter the law offices of Samuel Cunningham, of Indiana, Pa., where he completed his preparations. Admitted to the Indiana county bar on July 6, 1896, he also, soon after, registered in Pittsburgh with E. V. Smith, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar on March 13, 1897. He has since practiced in Pittsburgh, carrying on a general practice, and also handles a considerable amount of corporation work with gratifying success.

In political matters, Mr. Mabon is an independent Republican, and takes no interest beyond that of the progressive citizen in public affairs. His work demands the larger share of his time and attention, but he finds relaxation in an occasional hunting trip. He is single, but has two brothers living, James L., of Johnstown, Pa., and Archie W., of Indiana, Pa. He has lost by death three brothers, Wilson S., Robert L., and Audley. Mr. Mabon is a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

BENJAMIN LENCHER, LL. B.—Among the rising young attorneys of Pittsburgh the name of Benjamin Lencher is a prominent one. Mr. Lencher is a son of

Mendel and Lena (Kleinman) Lencher, both residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the father a merchant in this city.

Mr. Lencher was born in Russia, Aug. 14, 1896, and came to this country with his parents as a child of seven years. He first attended the Moorehead public school, then attended other day and night schools, and, determining upon a professional career, he worked his way through the University of Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1918, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to practice in the same year, he at once enlisted during the World War in the Aircraft Production Service, in which he became sergeant. He was sergeant of Detachment No. 1, Aircraft Production Division, at the time of his discharge from the service in February, 1919.

Mr. Lencher takes a broad interest in the activities of various organizations. While in the University he was on the debating team. He is now a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and is on the board of trustees of the Irene Kaufmann settlement. He was vice-president of B'nai Brith, and is deeply interested in the work of the Jewish charitable organizations of the city and of the nation.

REV. PAUL KWAPULINSKI—Three of the nine sons of John and Mary (Miketta) Kwapulinski, of Upper Silesia, Poland, entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, two of them finding their fields of labor in their native land, the other, Rev. Paul Kwapulinski, coming to America, where he is now pastor of St. Stanislaus Church, a Polish Roman Catholic congregation of Pittsburgh, Pa. St. Stanislaus Church is the mother church of all the Polish congregations in Pittsburgh, and as its spiritual head Father Kwapulinski continues, in devoted service, the work of noble predecessors.

John Kwapulinski, the father, was born in Upper Silesia, Poland, and was employed for the greater part of his life in the zinc mines of Poland, his death occurring in 1918. His wife, Mary (Miketta) Kwapulinski, was born in 1853 and is still living (1921) in her native Poland. They were the parents of nine sons and one daughter. Three of the sons entered the Roman Catholic priesthood, as before stated, Julius, Louis, and Paul, the other brothers followed useful occupations in the homeland, and the sister, Mary, married and remained in Poland.

Rev. Paul Kwapulinski was born in Upper Silesia, Poland, Jan. 6, 1875, and until he was fourteen years of age he was a student in the schools of his native land. At this age he went to France, attended the college at Cellule for six years, and then completed courses in theology and philosophy at Chevilly, near Paris, France. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church in France and immediately came to the United States, proceeding to Pittsburgh, where, in 1900, he became assistant pastor at St. Stanislaus Church, of which Father Tomaszewski was pastor. Here he remained for three years, spending the four following years as assistant pastor at the Immaculate Heart Church, Brereton avenue, Pittsburgh, then, September 1, returning to St. Stanislaus Church as pastor.

The history of this congregation dates to 1872, when a goodly number of Polish families was scattered throughout the city, some attending holy services at St. Venceslaus Church, North Side, others attending St. Michael's Church, South Side, where the first Polish missionary priest in the Pittsburgh community, Rev. Father Stanislaus, of the Passionist Monastery, resided. It was he who first met the spiritual needs of the Polish people in Pittsburgh. In 1873 St. Stanislaus Society was organized, and in 1874 the Rev. Anthony Klawiter was sent by Bishop Tuigg to take charge of the parish. In October, 1875, purchase was made of the old Presbyterian church at Fifteenth street and Penn avenue, and at this time several lay teachers took charge of the school. The dedication of the church took place in November, 1875, and St. Stanislaus Kostka was then named patron saint of the congregation. Father Klawiter was in charge of the parish until 1877, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. Bratkiewicz, who in 1879 was replaced by Father Graca. In 1880 the parish was controlled partly by Rev. John Nepomucene Parzyk, O. S. B., and partly by the Passionist Fathers, especially by Father Stanislaus, mentioned above. In 1881 Father Hyacinth Lanca, O. S. B., was appointed pastor. In 1884 St. Michael's Society was organized. In 1885 the parish was administered by the Rev. Lebiecki, Father Thomas, O. S. B., Father Francis Karol, O. M. Cap., and Father Lauth, O. S. C. Rev. Anthony Jaworski, C. S. Sp., became pastor of the congregation in 1887, and worked indefatigably for God's glory and the salvation of the flock confided to his care until he was stricken with paralysis and because of this affliction was compelled to resign in 1898, to the sorrow of his loving parishioners. During his administration a new church, school, and convent was erected at Twenty-first and Smallman streets, and thirteen acres of land for a cemetery were bought in Shaler township, Millvale, Pa. Organizations were formed as follows: In 1888 the Sodality of the Children of Mary, composed of young ladies; in 1890 St. Casimir's Young Men's Society and St. Joseph's Beneficial Union. Father Jaworski was assisted in 1887 by Rev. Father Gross, in 1889 by Father Weckel, in 1890 by Father Gerald Griffin, in 1891 by Father Joseph Szwarcrok, in 1892 by Father S. J. Rydlewski, in 1896 by Father C. Tomaszewski, in 1897 by Father B. Strzelczok, in 1898 by Father L. Alachniewicz. School was taught from 1889 to 1895 by the Sisters of St. Charles Borromeo, and in August of the latter year Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth took charge. Father Jaworski died at the Seminary of the Holy Ghost Fathers in Darien, Conn., in 1911.

Father Tomaszewski became pastor of the congregation in 1898 and the following were the outstanding physical features of his term of leadership: Knights of St. Anthony organized in 1898; the interior of the church beautifully frescoed in 1899; a new rectory built in 1900; a weekly newspaper under the name of "Wielkopolanin" established in 1899; and an orphan asylum founded in Emsworth, Pa., in 1900.

Since succeeding Father Tomaszewski in 1907 Father Kwapulinski has been able to perform a work of great proportions, spiritually and materially, and has won a secure place in the hearts of his people. The church has been almost completely renovated, new concrete foundations have been laid, the interior frescoed, a new organ installed, the school hall and convent repaired and painted, eleven acres of additional ground for the ceme-



Thomas W. Laughlin

tery purchased, and a new dwelling erected on the cemetery property. Father Kwapulinski has lived close to his people, has brought the church into intimate touch with their daily lives, and has been their loyal, helpful friend at every turn of fortune. His assistants during his ministry have been: Rev. A. Rachwalski (1907-1914); Rev. Michael S. Retka (1907-1908); Rev. Francis A. Retka (1908-1915); Rev. John J. Dekowski (1914-1917); Rev. Peter A. Lipinski (1917-1918); Rev. Peter I. Maciejewski (1918-1920); and Rev. Michael J. Sonnefeld (from 1915 to the present, 1921). The first of these assistants, Rev. A. Rachwalski, died in Pittsburgh, Oct. 28, 1920. Rev. Michael S. Retka is a professor in Duquesne University, and his brother, Rev. Francis A. Retka, is chaplain of the Polish Orphan Asylum at Emsworth, Pa. Rev. John J. Dekowski is pastor of two Polish congregations in Toronto, Canada; Rev. Peter A. Lipinski is stationed at Mt. Carmel, Pa.; and Rev. Peter I. Maciejewski is assistant pastor of the Immaculate Heart Church, Pittsburgh.

Four congregations have been formed from that of St. Stanislaus, namely,—Immaculate Heart, July, 1897; Holy Family, October, 1902; St. Hyacinth's, Aug. 10, 1916; and St. Cyprian's, March 25, 1920. St. Stanislaus School has given the church the following reverend clergymen: L. Alachniewicz, C. S. Sp., I. Langa, O. F. M., A. Wolnik, O. S. B., M. Sonnefeld, C. S. Sp., J. Sonnefeld, C. S. Sp., T. Maniecki, C. S. Sp., F. Szydlowski, O. S. B., H. Szydlowski, O. S. B., A. Bejenkowski, S. Dura, S. Jaskolski, O. F. M., P. Lipinski, C. S. Sp., F. Szumierski, C. S. Sp., V. Fandraj, C. S. Sp., J. Dekowski, F. Lozowski, L. Wisniewski, F. Ojdowski, M. Krupinski, P. Maciejewski, C. S. Sp., and J. Halba, C. S. Sp. In addition to the societies previously mentioned, the following organizations conduct branches of the work of the parish: Holy Rosary, Sacred Heart, or the Apostleship of Prayer, Holy Name, Poor Souls, Guards of St. Anthony, Sodalists of St. Stanislaus, Ladies' Branch No. 221 Polish National Alliance, Daughters of the Queen of Poland, Branch No. 937 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Branch No. 694 Catholic Union, Society of Guardian Angels, Holy Childhood, Altar Boys, and Branch No. 8 Filaret Association, of which Rev. M. J. Sonnefeld is the moderator, an organization that has grown up in the past seventeen years, has twenty-five branches in cities of United States and Canada, and publishes a monthly magazine inculcating better morals, patriotism, and higher education. The activities of all these societies are coördinated and unified through the beneficent influence of Father Kwapulinski, whose constant devotion and wise leadership have been large contributing factors to the growth and welfare of the congregation over a period of seventeen years, three as assistant and fourteen as pastor.

St. Stanislaus Parish has over 500 families, 600 to 700 children in its schools, and a total of over 2,000 souls. The school has twelve classes, and twelve teachers in the eight grades preparing pupils for entrance to high school.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, of the McLaughlin Contracting Company, left his West Virginia home in 1880 and located in Pittsburgh, Pa. Four years later his name appears in Pittsburgh's list of business men as sole owner of the McLaughlin Coal Company, and since that time his name has not been erased from that list, although the character of his business has changed. The McLaughlin Contracting Company are builders of railroads, highways and bridges, their operations covering a wide field. Thomas McLaughlin is a son of James and Ann McLaughlin, residents of West Virginia, his father a Lewis county farmer, living near Weston. His brother, Michael McLaughlin, was a veteran of the Union army, captured by the Confederates, and for a year confined in Andersonville prison.

Thomas McLaughlin was born at the home farm near Weston, W. Va., Sept. 16, 1860, and there spent the first twenty years of his life, obtaining his education in the district school. In 1880 he left home, located in Pittsburgh, and entered the employ of C. N. Armstrong & Son, continuing with that company four years. He organized the McLaughlin Coal Company in 1884, and was its sole owner during the following eighteen years. In 1902 he sold his coal business to a Mr. Bennett, and organized the McLaughlin Contracting Company in association with George M. Trelfall, who at that time was assistant State highway engineer. Since that time the company has executed many important contracts, state, municipal, and private, the officials of the company being as when first formed, George M. Trelfall, president, Thomas McLaughlin, treasurer. The reputation of the company is of the best, and as a citizen, Mr. McLaughlin has won the regard and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. McLaughlin married, in June, 1885, Teresa Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they are the parents of two children: Thomas (2), and Mary L. This record of forty years of active business life is a most honorable one, and marks Mr. McLaughlin as a man of ability, energy and integrity. He won his way without capital other than his own, neither had he influential friends at the beginning. The offices of the company are in the Citizens' Bank building, at No. 421 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A. J. SCHUTZ—Prominent in the industrial world of Pittsburgh as vice-president and treasurer of Schutz, Schreiner & Clyde Company, Mr. Schutz is also interested in various branches of public progress, and well known in fraternal circles. Mr. Schutz was born in Coal Valley, Allegheny county, Pa., May 23, 1870, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Oesterling) Schutz, both of whom are now deceased. The elder Mr. Schutz was for many years a prominent shoe merchant.

Receiving his early education in the district schools near his home, Mr. Schutz, as a young man, took a course in Duff's College, Pittsburgh, then for a time attended McKeesport Normal School, after which he entered the business world in the capacity of office boy with W. E. Schmertz & Company, manufacturer jobber of boots and shoes, later acting as traveling salesman for the same firm. In 1891 he became identified with the A. & S. Wilson Company, as bookkeeper, and in the nineteen years during which he remained with this concern rose through the intervening positions to the office of manager of the business. In 1910 Mr. Schutz

severed his connections with the Wilson concern to become a member of Schutz, Schreiner & Clyde Company, which was incorporated early in the following year. A record of the activities of this concern accompany this review, under the title of the corporation's name, and the personnel of the company is further represented in this work by a review of the life of J. C. Schreiner, the president.

Mr. Schutz is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and also of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and of the Crafts Club. He occasionally plays golf, but his time and attention are largely devoted to his work. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Crafton, where he resides.

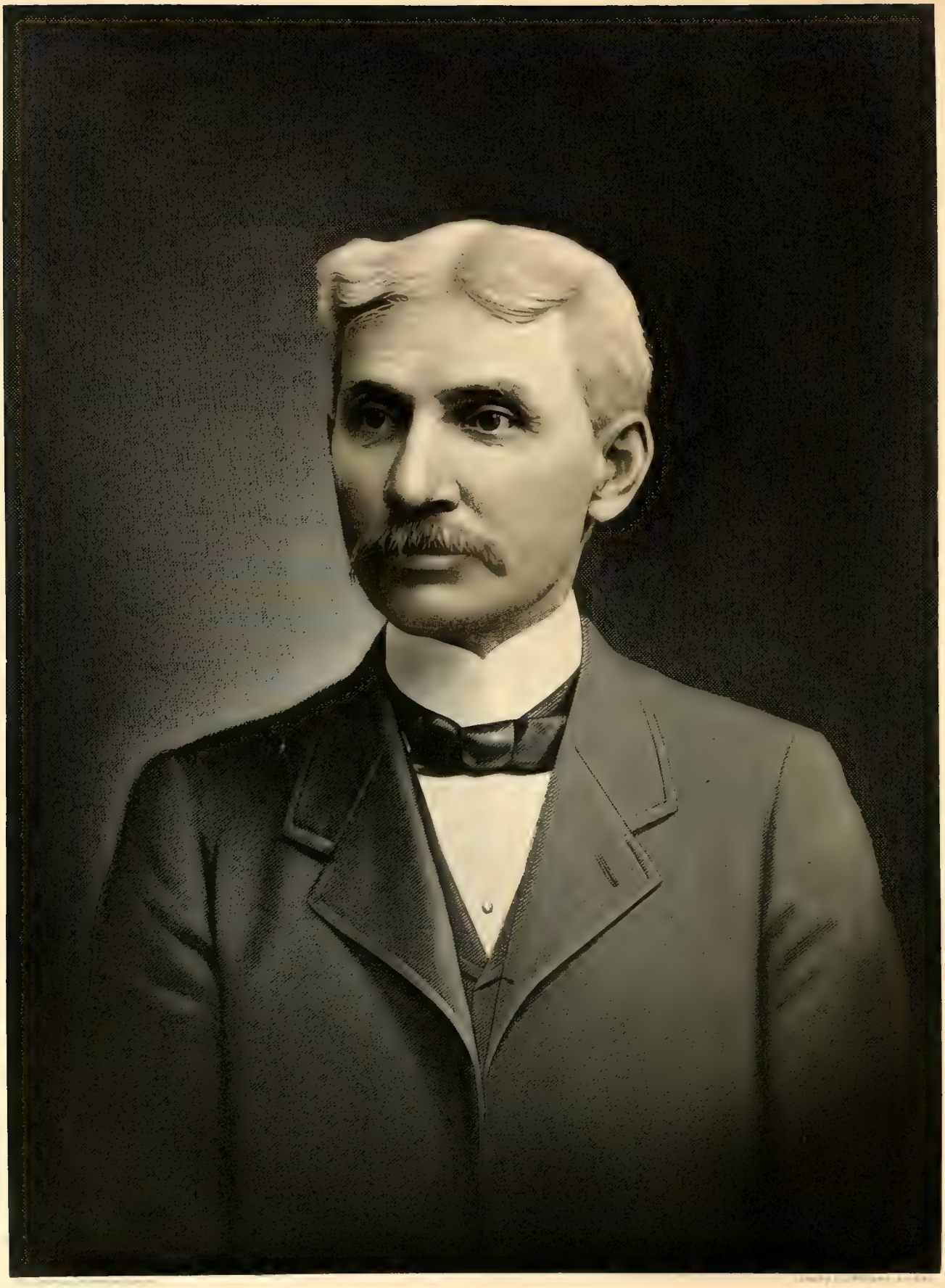
Mr. Schutz married Susie F. Pollock, of Glassport, Pa., and they have two children: Edward B., educated in the Crafton school, and a student of the University of Pittsburgh (Bachelor of Science degree), and now taking a medical course in the same university; and Mary Virginia, a graduate (1921) of the Crafton grammar school.

SCHUTZ, SCHREINER & CLYDE COMPANY—One of the thriving and broadly active construction concerns of Pittsburgh, which is making honorable history for itself, and bearing a significant part in the progress of the Pittsburgh district, is the Schutz, Schreiner & Clyde Company. This business organization was incorporated in 1911 for the purpose of carrying on a general contracting business, the personnel of the organization being men of wide experience and successful achievement in the field thus entered. The concern is officered as follows: John C. Schreiner, president; A. J. Schutz, vice-president and treasurer, and Jesse C. Turk, secretary.

During the decade which now compasses the period of their existence as a corporation, these men have made important and permanent contributions to the physical progress and beauty of the city of Pittsburgh and many of its environs. Among the many fine buildings which house the financial institutions of the Pittsburgh district, they have built the Safe Deposit & Trust Company building, of New Castle, the Second National Bank of Allegheny building and the Western National Bank building of Pittsburgh, the Coraopolis Savings & Trust Company building, of Coraopolis, and they handled the extensive remodelling of the Washington Trust Company, of Washington, this State. In the industries such buildings stand to their credit as the Benzol plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, the factory buildings of the Pittsburgh Valve Foundry & Construction Company, whose offices also they remodeled, the Pennsylvania Water Company's office building, the office buildings of the Heppenstall Forge & Knife Company, and the Vanadium Company, and alterations and improvements in many others. Many public buildings are the work of this concern; among others may be mentioned the Armory building, the excavations and foundations of the City-County building, extensive alterations in the Court House, Jail and Mortuary, and large operations on the United States War Department warehouse and the Pittsburgh Post Office. The Young Men's Christian Association building of McKeesport, and the Crafton High School building are both their work, and in interior wood-work they have handled such contracts as the rooms of the Union Club in the First National Bank building, and have filled contracts in this line as far distant as the interior wood-work of the Pacific National Bank of Nantucket, Mass. Some of the finest residences of this section have been erected by this concern, including that of H. S. Grayson (also stable), in Washington, that of Kenneth Seaver (also stable), in Oakmont, etc., also residential work of various kinds, such as interior wood-work for Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, William P. Snyder, James Ward, Jr., Mrs. Edith Oliver Rea, Mrs. A. Laughlin, Jr., and many others. The charming lodge of J. Frederic Byers' Sewickley estate is an instance which well illustrates their work. In addition to the examples noted the company enjoys the patronage of a clientele including a number of the more important financial institutions, banks, manufacturers, wholesale houses and owners of large property holdings. The concern frequently employs as many as 300 hands in the various branches of their field of activity.

JAMES TODD BUCHANAN, LL. B.—Among the men long prominent in legal circles in Pittsburgh is James Todd Buchanan, who for more than forty-five years has practiced continuously in this city, and is still active in his chosen profession. Mr. Buchanan comes of a family of prominent men, his father, James W. Buchanan, having been a Pittsburgh attorney, and his maternal grandfather, Judge Todd, having been a jurist of distinction in Westmoreland county, Pa., and attorney-general of the State during the administration of Governor Ritner. Mr. Buchanan's father died in the year 1854.

James Todd Buchanan, son of James W. and Mary (Todd) Buchanan, was born in Pittsburgh, March 4, 1846. He attended the public schools of Chambersburg, where the family lived for a considerable time. After completing the common school course, Mr. Buchanan became a volunteer in the army during the Civil War, enlisting Aug. 6, 1862, in Company D, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the term of nine months, and was discharged therefrom May 20, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. On July 11, 1863, he reënlisted in Company D, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which regiment he continued to serve until the end of the war, being discharged at Lynchburg, Va., July 8, 1865. He entered the service as a private, but before his discharge had been advanced to the rank of sergeant. After having served his country for nearly three years as a soldier, Mr. Buchanan, on Jan. 17, 1867, became an employee of the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C. Thus employed for about ten years, from 1867 until 1876, Mr. Buchanan meanwhile studied law at the Columbian University, now the George Washington University, at Washington. He was graduated from this institution in 1870, with the degree of Bach-



A. W. McClay



A. W. McClung Jr.

elor of Laws, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia. Remaining with the treasury department, however, until 1876, he came to Pittsburgh in that year, and established his practice here. He has been very successful, and has been a leading trial attorney for many years, now having an extensive general and advisory practice.

Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and of the Allegheny County Bar Association, also a member of the George Washington University Alumni Association. Politically he supports the Republican party, but has never taken more than the progressive citizen's interest in public affairs. He is a member of General Alexander Hays' Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh.

On May 30, 1870, Mr. Buchanan married Henrietta L. Ladd, daughter of Samuel G. and Eliza A. Ladd, of Massachusetts, who were well known in the cotton industry of the New England states a generation or so ago. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have four children living: 1. Violetta, educated in the Pittsburgh grammar and high schools, and also the Pittsburgh Academy; married Albert Q. Starr, their four children being: Gertrude, Violetta, Helen, and Albert. 2. John W., educated in the Pittsburgh public and high schools; married Frances H. Durbin, and has one child, Dorothy J. 3. Charles E., educated in Pittsburgh institutions; married Abbie Hunter, and has one child, Mary E. 4. Ruth, educated in the Pittsburgh grammar schools and State Normal School of Indiana, Pa., is also a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh with the Bachelor of Science degree, and of the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; she holds a degree of Ph. D. in chemistry, and is now employed as a chemist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Two sons have died, Jesse T., from accident while with the American Bridge Works; and Samuel Kelley, in infancy.

ALBERT W. McCLOY—The A. W. McCloy Company, one of the best known and most highly rated organizations in its field in Pittsburgh, with a history of almost half a century, had its beginnings in the industry and initiative of Albert Walter McCloy, Sr. The present head of the enterprise, Albert W. McCloy, son of the founder, was trained under the older man and has, since Mr. McCloy's death, conducted this successful business in increasing usefulness and service to the commercial world of the city. To Albert W. McCloy, Sr., is due in leading degree credit for the substantial, prosperous institution of to-day, an organization that has its source of strength in the value of its activities to Pittsburgh's business interests.

Albert Walter McCloy, Sr., was born March 26, 1847, and died April 18, 1912. Upon the completion of his education he entered business life, and in 1879 founded the business that has been developed into a large and important enterprise. His line at first was retail books and stationery, to which was later added an extensive wholesale department. Eventually he discontinued book dealings, confining his operations to the retailing and wholesaling of office supplies and furniture. In 1902 a printing department was added, and in 1906 a department of office furniture was established, the business continuing thus until the retirement of the founder from active responsibilities in 1908. From 1879 to 1902 the store was located on Wood street, the present site of the business on Liberty avenue. Mr. McCloy did more than lay a business foundation that represented earnest thought, diligent labor, and practical abilities of high order, for he gave to the house he created a splendid reputation for dependability, for watchful observance of the best principles of commercial dealing, and for service that reached full satisfaction. Personally a man of rare quality, his intimate touch with all departments of his business gave to each something of his spirit, something of the high aims that guided him. Mr. McCloy married, in 1872, and he and his wife, Clarissa E., were the parents of Albert Walter, Jr.

Albert Walter McCloy, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh. He received his education by attending Pittsburgh schools, and at once entered his father's business, gaining a knowledge and experience that enabled him, upon the death of the elder McCloy in 1912, to assume the leadership of the A. W. McCloy Company as president. This is his present office. Modern business methods and developments have led to the inauguration of two new departments, one of direct-by-mail advertising and the other of business systems. The firm, whose departments merge into an efficiently unified whole, transacts a volume of business that compares favorably with that of any other concern in the same field.

Mr. McCloy finds recreation in out-door activities and is particularly fond of golf. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Union Club, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, the Oakmont Country Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. McCloy married, in March, 1916, Harriet Flannery, daughter of J. J. Flannery, deceased, before his death one of Pittsburgh's leading men of affairs. Mr. and Mrs. McCloy have one daughter, Mildred.

GEORGE ALEXANDER COCHRANE—The fame of George Alexander Cochrane rests upon the sure foundation of worthy achievement as a builder, and although it has been two decades since his strong arm was palsied by death there are monuments to his fidelity and skill in Pittsburgh's business district which will long endure. He belonged to a generation of builders whose work was their pride, whose word was as their bond, and who built character and worth along with the contracts they executed. One of the first office buildings erected in Pittsburgh, known in the vernacular as a "sky scraper," bore the imprint of George A. Cochrane's genius and skill as a builder, and that building, the Bank of Commerce, Sixth and Wood streets, stands as straight and true as was the man who built it.

George A. Cochrane was a son of John Cochrane, who came from Ireland about 1811, being then about seventeen years of age, a weaver by trade, but later a farmer. He married Mary Alexander, born in Allegheny county,

Pa., and they were the parents of George Alexander Cochrane, whose memory is preserved in this review of his useful life.

George Alexander Cochrane was born on a farm in Allegheny county, Pa. He attended the public schools of the district, and while yet in attendance began learning the carpenter's trade. Both trade and future were cast into the discard when President Lincoln called for volunteers in 1861, and he promptly offered his services. He came safely through that four years of warfare, and returned to his Allegheny home with an honorable discharge. He resumed carpentering, worked in Beaver county, Pa., and in 1866 began contracting in a small way in Allegheny, now Pittsburgh, North Side. He began in a small way, but he soon established a reputation as a reliable contractor and skilled workman, each contract adding to his reputation and bringing others. He continued in business in the Pittsburgh district, until death in 1900 closed his successful career. In addition to the Bank of Commerce building, he erected the Conestoga building, the Asylum for the Blind at Oakland, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, and other large buildings for varied purposes. Among the fine residences which he built may be named the residences of Harry Darlington, Mrs. Rosetta Hostetter, George B. Gordon, Mrs. Mary Chambers and many others. For thirty-four years he built residences, office buildings, churches, mills and stores in the Pittsburgh district, and erected for himself a reputation and character which is the pride of the sons who succeeded him and who worthily upheld the Cochrane fame as builders of worth, skill and integrity. Twenty-two years have passed since the father gave a last farewell to his boys, and under the name he used for thirty-four years, George A. Cochrane, the business has continued, making fifty-six years of continuous connection with the building interests of Pittsburgh without a change of firm name.

George A. Cochrane married Kate E. Harkins, of Beaver county, Pa., who died in 1899, he following her a year later. They were the parents of twelve children. This large family were given the advantages of the public schools, and although the father began with nothing, he left to his family a considerable estate. He was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church, a Republican in politics, and several times served his ward in Common and in Select Council. But the heritage of a good name which he left is valued higher by his family than aught else. Children: 1. Thomas H., a carpenter, who died unmarried in 1890. 2. James H., deceased, who married and left seven children: Kate, Eugene, James, Dorothy, Mary, Anne, Matilda. 3. George Alexander (2), born Nov. 27, 1863; educated in Allegheny public schools; learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his honored father, was his associate in the contracting business until his death, and then succeeded with his brothers to the business which he yet conducts under the name which is rightfully his, George A. Cochrane; he married, Dec. 13, 1913, Margaret Orr. Mr. Cochrane is a member of the Masonic order, a trustee of the United Presbyterian church, a director of the Reliable Realty Company, director of the Bank of Assured Savings, president of Cash Building and Loan Association, and a man thoroughly respected by all who know him. 4. William P., deceased, who married and had the following children: Matthew, Katherine, Agnes, May, Louis, Herbert, William, John, Virginia, Nelson, Leland. 5. John A., twin with William P., died in infancy. 6. Louis H., now retired; married Matilda ———, and has three children: Horace, Gladys, Louis H., Jr. 7. Frank, died in infancy. 8. Charles, died in infancy. 9. ———, died unnamed. 10. Robert K., educated in Allegheny public schools and Curry University, and since 1900 associated with his brothers in the building and contracting firm, George A. Cochrane; he married Pearl ———, and they have three children: George A. (3), Robert K., Jr., Helen. 11. Mary A., resides in Pittsburgh. 12. Katherine N., wife of John G. Doll, and mother of two sons, John and Jean Doll.

CYRUS BLACK KING, M. D.—Receiving, from his father, traditions of inspired service in the medical profession, Dr. Cyrus Black King early made his decision to devote his life to that calling. Almost four score years were granted him for the completion of the professional work that was begun as a young army surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War, and his labors throughout that time aggregate an imposing total, while professional annals contain the name of no one more enduring or who more jealously guarded his professional honor. Pittsburgh has been served by physicians and surgeons of illustrious reputation, and among their number stands Cyrus Black King.

Dr. King was a member of a family whose residence in Pennsylvania dated to pre-Revolutionary times, and he was a son of Dr. Samuel M. King, and grandson of Samuel King, who was born in Carlisle, Pa., of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel King was a merchant of Carlisle, and moved to Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., late in the eighteenth century, becoming one of the principal merchants of that place and a man of responsible standing in the community.

Dr. Samuel M. King, father of Dr. Cyrus B. King, was educated in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated. He immediately began professional practice at Monongahela City, and Washington county was the scene of his professional activity for about half a century. He married Maria Black, daughter of Samuel Black, who came to America from Ireland shortly after the Declaration of Independence, and became engaged in farming and glass manufacture. Samuel Black became a large holder of realty in Pittsburgh, was one of the city's prosperous men of affairs, and established the first ferry from Pittsburgh to Birmingham. He died in 1845.

Dr. Cyrus Black King, son of Dr. Samuel M. and Maria (Black) King, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1839, the youngest of the twelve children of his parents. He obtained his classical education in Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and as a young man of twenty years began reading medicine in the office of an older brother, at Monongahela City. In 1861 he entered Jefferson College, and two years later was graduated from that institution with honors. On March 8, 1863,



Frederic Schaefer.

the day following his graduation, he enlisted in the Union army as assistant surgeon, and was at once assigned to duty in the military hospital at Philadelphia, on whose staff he remained until the close of the war. This service constituted a valuable experience for young Dr. King, and was an expression of the staunch patriotism that dominated his life. Upon leaving the army he was appointed superintendent of the West Penn Hospital and the Pittsburgh Soldiers Home, both of Pittsburgh, and in this capacity he served for four years. He then moved to Allegheny, and established in private practice. For the first two years of his practice he continued in charge of the medical department of the West Penn Hospital, then retired from this connection to devote himself exclusively to the demands of his private work. Dr. King, in the exercise of superior talents and in the diligent pursuit of his profession, rose to commanding position in medical circles. He was called to serve on the staff of the Allegheny General Hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital at Allegheny, the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children, and the McKeesport Hospital, his relation to the last named institution that of consulting surgeon. Dr. King was a deep student and reader throughout all of his active life; no point of improvement in medical science escaped him, and his researches extended into all fields. The position of leadership in Pittsburgh medicine that he gained early in his career he held through virtue of exact knowledge and remarkable skill. By his medical colleagues he was especially appreciated, for by them the extent and value of his contributions to medical science were fully realized. Dr. King was a member of the American Medical Association, the Centennial Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Medical Society, having served as president of the last named organization.

Dr. King married (first), in 1863, Euphemia G. Kerr, daughter of Rev. John Kerr. She died in 1881, survived by three children: Anna, wife of Thomas W. Blackwell; Nina D. and Samuel V. Dr. King married (second), April 3, 1897, Mrs. Frances K. Brown, daughter of Josiah King. Dr. Cyrus Black King died April 9, 1918. His death was mourned in the institutions he had served, in the homes that his cheering presence and able ministrations had brightened, and in the circles of his social relations. His brilliant talents are remembered in the fields in which he labored, and his constant influence for good survives.

WILLIAM CASSIUS STILLWAGEN, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pa., and active in the public affairs of that city, was born July 12, 1852, in Claysville, Pa., the son of Andrew J. and Jane (Egan) Stillwagen. His father was a justice of the peace and burgess of Claysville during a period covering fifty-four years, and was one of the pioneer families in that section. The great-grandfather of Mr. Stillwagen, Jacob Stillwagen, served in the Revolutionary War.

William C. Stillwagen attended the public schools of Claysville, and later the West Alexander Academy. In September, 1866, he became a student at St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa., being the first honor man there, and graduated with first honors in June, 1870. He was valedictorian of his class. In September, 1870, he went to Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., and took a post-graduate course for one year, after which he completed his legal studies with Hopkins & Lazear, attorneys of Pittsburgh, Pa., and on April 22, 1874, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, practicing in that county continuously up to the present time.

For eighteen years Mr. Stillwagen was a well known figure in the criminal courts, and through his many years of practice, gained a wide acquaintance with public men. Throughout the State he is highly regarded by the members of the legal profession.

During his college days Mr. Stillwagen was much interested in athletics, and was captain of the baseball team and boat club of Notre Dame. Since 1880 he has been identified with the Democratic party and has been a willing worker in the interests of same.

Mr. Stillwagen married, Aug. 24, 1875, at Pittsburgh, Martha A. Oldshue, daughter of Dr. Lincoln and Martha A. (West) Oldshue, and they were the parents of three children: 1. William C., who died when ten years of age. 2. Mai E., now Mrs. W. J. McMahon; they reside at North Kingsville, Ohio. 3. Edward L., who resides with his father in Pittsburgh.

FREDERIC SCHAEFER—One of the most noteworthy of the less pretentious manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh is that of the Schaefer Equipment Company, of which Frederic Schaefer is the head. This business, founded upon Mr. Schaefer's own broad experience and native ingenuity, is intimately allied with some of the broadest interests in the city.

Mr. Schaefer was born in Stavanger, Norway, Sept. 8, 1877. He received a good and practical education in his native city, for three years attended the Stavanger Technical School, and in connection with the school work he completed an apprenticeship with a prominent firm in that city, engaged in boat and dock building. In 1894 the young man came to the United States, to make his future in the "Land of Opportunity." Reaching our shores alone and unfamiliar even with the English language, but equipped with his professional skill, dauntless courage, and the indomitable energy which overcomes all obstacles, Frederic Schaefer began at the bottom and has made his own way to the heights of success.

Landing in New York, Mr. Schaefer made his way to Boston, Mass., where he found employment as draftsman with the Sturtevant Blower Works, of that city, later going in the same capacity to the Albert & J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company. With the latter firm he remained for eight years in charge of their drawing office. In 1902 he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and here became associated with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, where he remained for two years. With breadth of experience the object in view, Mr. Schaefer then went abroad, and while there was connected with the "Societe Anomyme Westinghouse," which is the French branch of the famous Pittsburgh firm. He remained at this branch for one year, then returned to Pittsburgh to the central offices of the Westinghouse Company. A year later he was persuaded to

go to Wheeling, W. Va., where he was connected with the Telegraphone Company of that city; in 1907 he returned again to Pittsburgh to the Summers Steel Car Company, where he filled the position of designing engineer. Remaining with that firm until 1914, he established the business which he is now carrying forward to such remarkable success.

The beginning was small, but was founded upon a real necessity, and Mr. Schaefer's practical business ability and comprehensive experience soon placed the undertaking upon a profitable basis. It embraces the manufacture and sale of railway appliances, patented by Mr. Schaefer, and used in connection with air-brake equipment on freight and passenger cars. The business has grown to one of national scope with manufacturing facilities in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Montreal, Canada, and with representatives in the larger cities, and the Norwegian boy of seventeen, whose first employment in Boston netted him three dollars per week, is the head and moving spirit of this extensive interest, having taken his stand with the independent manufacturers of America twenty years after his arrival in this country.

Mr. Schaefer stands high in the technical and business organizations of this section. He is a member of the Engineer's Society of Western Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Traffic Club, the Union Club, the Railway Club, the Oakmont Country Club, of Pittsburgh, the Engineers' Club, of Boston, a popular and influential member of the Old Colony Club, and is a member of the Wianno Club of Wianno, Barnstable county, Mass., where his delightful summer residence is located. Fraternally Mr. Schaefer is a member of Hiram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boston.

In 1912 Mr. Schaefer married Sarah B. Bubb, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of three children: Jane, Frederic Manning, and Katherine Bubb. The Pittsburgh home is at No. 1533 Valmont street, Squirrel Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer are members of the (Episcopal) Church of the Redeemer.

GEORGE HARPER QUAILL—To succeed in an exacting profession and at the same time acquire a reputation in another field requires unusual talents. While the practice of law has occupied the greater part of Mr. Quaill's time, he has for many years found recreation in the fascinating science of botany. He was born on a farm in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., Feb. 23, 1855, his father being David Reel Quaill, and his mother Sarah J. (Shafer) Quaill. Thus he comes of the old Reel family long known in Pennsylvania.

After attending the old Reel District School, he went to the Shafer Business College, then located on Sixth avenue, in Pittsburgh, and then to the Millersville State Normal School, in Lancaster county, Pa., graduating in 1873. For two years he taught school in order to make possible his legal education, and in 1875 began the study of law in the office of Noah W. Shafer. He was admitted to the bar, Feb. 23, 1878, and has since built up a large and successful practice.

The love of the out-of-doors has always been strong, and field work in botany his favorite pastime, and he is a student and authority on the flora of Western Pennsylvania.

Besides attending to his law duties and winning a name as a botanist, Mr. Quaill finds time for numerous other activities. He is a member of the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal Church, and actively interested therein. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, having been a member for thirty-four years, and is a past master of Bellevue Lodge, No. 530, and served for eight years as district deputy grand master. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but has never sought office.

Mr. Quaill married Mattie L. Bruce, of New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa., a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Johnston) Bruce. They have three children: 1. Vena Roberta, educated in Irving College and in the Pennsylvania College for Women; married John H. Bragdon. 2. Martha Vilette, married Dalton L. Phillips. 3. David Harper, educated in Bellevue schools and in Millersville State Normal School, and now associated with the Pittsburgh Supply Company.

ULRIC DAHLGREN BOOTH—On June 13, 1836, in Dukinfield, Cheshire, England, James J. Booth, father of Ulric Dahlgren Booth, was born. He was the son of Jonathan and Ellen (Hines) Booth, both of whom were bred in that neighborhood. In early life he was placed at work in a cotton mill, but ambition was a marked feature in his character and he was not satisfied to face a future circumscribed by the walls of a factory. Being denied his wish to learn the bricklayer's trade, he ran away from home in 1854 and came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he found employment on the river, but soon secured an opportunity to gratify his long-cherished desire. After learning the trade and for a time working both independently and as a journeyman, he began in 1869 to take contracts for street construction and buildings. In 1878 the firm of Booth & Flinn was established, and five years later they began to manufacture brick. The work of the firm was for some years limited chiefly to street paving and they constructed many of the finest streets in Pittsburgh, including Winebiddle, Linden and Simon avenues and McPherson and Barton streets. They also paved Penn, Liberty and Second avenues with Belgian blocks. Gradually enlarging the original scope of their undertakings, they built, in 1888, the Citizens' Traction railway and the following year the Central, soon becoming the leading contractors of Pittsburgh. At the present day this great concern builds railways and bores tunnels through mountains as easily as in earlier days it paved an ordinary street. This phenomenal success is mainly due to the systematic management, resolute courage and great tenacity of purpose of Mr. Booth. Fertile in resources and alert to seize opportunity, of kindly disposition and invariably just, he endeared himself to his associates and subordinates, winning their most loyal coöperation.

Mr. Booth retired from the firm in order to devote more time to his extensive private interests. He was director of the Commercial National Bank, the Commonwealth Trust Company and the Oakland Savings and Trust Company, holding the office of vice-president in

the last-named institution. He was also a director in the National Fire Proofing Company.

During his life time in Pittsburgh, Mr. Booth always took a very active interest in all civic affairs. Affiliating with the Republicans, and always fully posted on the subject of politics, he was frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. As the owner of considerable real estate he did much for the development of certain sections of the city, possessing as he did clear and sound judgment in regard to the dormant possibilities of landed property. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, and his benefactions were bestowed with rare discrimination and thoroughness. He was president and director of St. Francis' Hospital, and contributed liberally to the aid and support of other benevolent institutions. He was a member of the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania, a past master in the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, aiding generously in its work and support.

The career of Mr. Booth demonstrates the possibilities for successful accomplishment in the business world—possibilities that exist only for the man able to avail himself of them, and this Mr. Booth abundantly proved himself to be. Through energy, perseverance and honorable dealing he acquired not only a handsome competence but the respect of the entire community and a position of merited prominence. His skill as an organizer and his insight into character enabled him to put the right man in the right place, and were important factors in his prosperity. His face was that of the ideal self-made man, the man whose sources of success were in his own nature and not in outward circumstances. It was the face of one who prospered not only by reason of strong will and exceptional ability, but by sterling integrity, a genial, kindly disposition and an unaffected liking for his fellow-beings—the face of a man who smiled on the world and the world smiled on him. James J. Booth died May 9, 1917.

Mr. Booth married, March 4, 1861, Priscilla Jane Turbet, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla Turbet, of Irish extraction, and they are the parents of the following children: Ellen, widow of Harry E. Bray; Ulric Dahlgren, of whom further; Carrie; Ethel May; and Blanche Olive.

Ulric Dahlgren Booth, son of James J. and Priscilla Jane (Turbet) Booth, was born in Pittsburgh, March 7, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and Curry Institute, of Pittsburgh, and after finishing his education, became associated with the Booth & Flinn contracting firm, and had charge of their terra cotta works on Bedford avenue, Pittsburgh, for several years. When their works were sold to the National Fire Proofing Company he severed his connection with this part of the business and became assistant to his father in the contracting business of Booth & Flinn, remaining in this capacity until his father retired from the firm of Booth & Flinn, in 1898. He then assumed the position of secretary to his father until the latter's death, which occurred May 9, 1917. Being one of the executors of his father's estate, he has been actively engaged in the management of the estate up to the present time.

In politics Mr. Booth is a Republican, but never aspired to office. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh; his church the Trinity Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Booth married (first), on June 2, 1892, Ida C. Donnellan, daughter of James J. and Eliza (Camp) Donnellan, her father a railroad car-builder by trade, who worked for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company for many years. Ida C. (Donnellan) Booth died April 9, 1904, leaving one daughter, Blanche Donnellan Booth, born May 26, 1894, now the wife of Leopold Wilson Depuy, who was a major in the United States army at the time of the World War, and was stationed at various cantonments in the South, training the soldier boys for the service. Ulrich D. Booth married (second) Gertrude Rudolf, of Pittsburgh, March 26, 1919, the daughter of Henry and Freda (Hartlet) Rudolf, the former a mill man, employed at the Oliver Mills, Pittsburgh, for many years. Mr. Rudolf died March 6, 1904, and his wife still resides in Pittsburgh.

JOHN FERDINAND SAITZ—The wonderful success of the South View Building and Loan Association of Carrick borough, locally known as the "poor man's" association, calls attention to its management, for its history reveals twenty years of such unusual success that nothing but the most enlightened management could accomplish. The association was organized in 1900, and the list of officers then elected shows that in one office the incumbent has never been changed. In this list of officials there appears the name of John F. Saitz, as secretary, and in every succeeding list of officers elected annually the same name appears in the same office, John F. Saitz, secretary. For the sake of history, this list of first officers is interesting: President, A. G. Breitweiser, later mayor of Riverside, Cal.; vice-president, James McIlvain, deceased; treasurer, Henry W. Eiler, who died after twenty years' service as treasurer; secretary, John F. Saitz, who has held the office since organization; solicitor, Thomas A. Noble, deceased. That list of officials was elected in 1900. The following is the list elected twenty-one years later: President, John N. Nusser; vice-president, Henry Wachter; treasurer, Edward G. Bauman; secretary, John F. Saitz, his twenty-first election; solicitor, William M. Ewing.

The following is the association's record: The South View Building and Loan Association of Carrick, Allegheny county, Pa., was organized in November, 1900, with fourteen members, the membership, October, 1921, 640. Of these fourteen charter members but one is living, John F. Saitz. The association is known as the "poor man's" from the fact that 377 men of small means have been helped to build homes during the lifetime of the association, and during that time a mortgage has never been foreclosed on the home of a member of the association. This is a most wonderful record and reflects the greatest possible credit upon the management. South View Building and Loan Association holds its regular meetings for payment of dues and

all other business every Wednesday evening at the real estate office of the secretary, John F. Saitz, No. 1213 Brownsville road, Carrick borough, Pa. From the general record of success in the upbuilding of a community, it is pleasant to be able to turn and meet one of the men responsible for it, the last survivor of that little band of fourteen, who met twenty-one years ago to accomplish a worthy purpose. They little know how well they builded, and to Mr. Saitz alone is given the privilege of being one who sowed and yet remains to reap.

John F. Saitz was born in Czaslau, Bohemia, a province and nominal kingdom of Austria-Hungary, Aug. 14, 1859, son of Ferdinand and Antoinette Saitz. Ferdinand Saitz was born in Bohemia, Aug. 18, 1818, died there at the age of ninety-four, in 1912. Antoinette Saitz was born in Bohemia in July, 1821, died there at the age of ninety-two, in 1913.

John F. Saitz was educated in Czaslau, a city of schools and interesting churches, and among other buildings a museum of antiquities. On the fine Ring Square, in the heart of the city, stands a monument to the Hussite leader, John Huss. There John F. Saitz attended the equivalent of an American high school, and for one year was a student at a military school. On arriving at military age, he entered the army and accomplished his four years of required service, then was free to leave the country.

In 1882 he left his native land and came to the United States, locating in that year in the town of Dubois, Clearfield county, Pa. His first work was with a railroad construction gang, his pay $1.25 daily. After four months the foreman of his gang disappeared with his pay, his four months' pay netting him nothing more than the food and lodging he had received. He made his way from Dubois to Pittsburgh, where he arrived in the winter of 1883, his cash capital totaling five cents upon his arrival. He was given work by a farmer of Baldwin township, Allegheny county, who paid him fifty cents daily wage with board, and for seven years he remained with that farmer, and both prospered. He left the farm to enter the employ of the Suburban Rapid Transit Street Railway Company, as timekeeper, during its construction. He was promoted to motorman and was allowed the distinction of running the first regular electric passenger car ever run in Allegheny county. Later he was advanced to conductor, then to superintendent, holding that position until 1899, when he resigned to engage in the real estate and insurance business, at what is now the borough of Carrick, Allegheny county.

Mr. Saitz has continued in that same locality and business until the present time (1922), and has seen that part of Baldwin township, to which he came in 1883, grow from three settlers in that year to the thriving borough of Carrick with 12,000 inhabitants and every modern convenience and comfort. He has prospered in his business, and has been an influential factor in the upbuilding of the community of which he is a part. His connection with the South View Building and Loan Association has been continuous since its organization, and were his record to depend on his work in connection with that association, it would be sufficient to stamp him as a public benefactor.

Mr. Saitz is a Republican in politics and has served his town two terms as tax collector, two terms as justice of the peace, and is now serving his second term as treasurer of the borough of Carrick. He has many friends and no man in the community is held in higher esteem. He has won his way from a lowly beginning, and men respect him for his upright life and manly traits of character.

On Jan. 6, 1888, Mr. Saitz married, at her home in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Louisa C. Schaub, born July 6, 1867, at the home in which she was married. She died in Carrick, Pa., Nov. 8, 1914. She was the daughter of George Schaub, born in Germany, in 1824, died, at his farm in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1878, age fifty-four. He married Elizabeth Schaub, born in Germany, in 1827, died in Pittsburgh, in 1913, aged eighty-six. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schaub were brought by their parents from Germany to Pittsburgh, Pa., when young. Two children were born, in Baldwin township, to John F. and Louisa C. (Schaub) Saitz: Edward J., now manager of the real estate and insurance department of the father's business; and Catherine L., who married Frank A. Dowling, a consulting engineer, residing in Pittsburgh.

EDWIN LYON ALLEN—Second only to those who perform the conspicuous work of the world are those who for the benefit of their own and future generations accurately and faithfully record the processes by which that work is accomplished. Among those who render this service is Edwin Lyon Allen, official stenographer of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pa.

Born in Rutland, Vt., March 5, 1867, son of Charles Linnaeus Allen, M. D., and Gertrude (Lyon) Allen, Edwin L. Allen received his early education in the public schools of his native city. From the Rutland High School he went to Middlebury College, graduating in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For two years after leaving college he studied law in Rutland, and then became bookkeeper in the employ of the Virginia Mining Company, of Gossan, Va., where he remained for one year. In 1891 he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked as a law stenographer from 1891 to 1895. In the latter year, 1895, he was appointed official stenographer of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, which position he has held continuously up to the present time (1921). Like his father, who was a major in the United States Volunteers, during the Civil War, 1862 to 1864, and secretary of the Vermont State Board of Health, Mr. Allen has been active in both military and civil affairs. From 1887 to 1890 he was a member of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Vermont National Guard. In 1918 he was director of Volunteer Activities, National War Savings Committee; and in the same year, was in charge of the Western Pennsylvania War Savings Stamps headquarters.

Fraternally, he is a member of Davage Lodge, No. 374, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution; of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; of the



Edwin L. Allen.

Academy of Science and Art, of Pittsburgh; of the Alliance Francaise; and is vice-president of the New England Society of Western Pennsylvania. He was president of the Pennsylvania Shorthand Reporters' Association for two terms, 1910-12; president of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, 1921; and also is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association. In club circles he is affiliated with the North Adams Country Club. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. Both Mr. Allen and his family are members of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Allen married, Aug. 14, 1889, at North Adams, Mass., Annie Hopkins, daughter of George M. and Charlotte Hopkins. The children of this marriage are: 1. Gertrude, born July 17, 1890, now Mrs. P. M. Mercer. 2. Edwin Lyon, Jr., born Oct. 3, 1896, who enlisted in the 15th Engineers, in May, 1917, served two years in France, and returned as first lieutenant of infantry, machine gun service, and is now first lieutenant in the Reserve Corps. 3. Jonathan Adams, born July 25, 1905.

FRANK GILBERT UBER—One of the substantial citizens and business men of Pittsburgh is Frank Gilbert Uber. A wide and varied experience has been his, in grocery and lumber, dry goods, and railroad business, and finally, with the American Blue Print Company. He has come in contact with "all sorts and conditions of men," gaining a liberal education in the schools of experience.

Frank Gilbert Uber, son of Rev. Jacob and Alice M. Uber, was born in Kittanning, Pa., Nov. 3, 1874, his father a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He attended the public schools of his native city, and then entered the employ of John R. Cribbs & Son, proprietors of a grocery and lumber store at Verona. Not yet having found his real place, he later left the employ of John R. Cribbs & Son and associated himself with the Joseph Horne Company, proprietors of one of the largest retail dry goods establishments in Pittsburgh. Not yet satisfied, he spent five years in the car record office of the Pennsylvania railroad, and then entered the employ of the American Blue Print Company, where he has remained and with whom he is still (1921) associated.

Along with his business activities, Mr. Uber has found time to serve his community. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and is active in fraternal and club circles. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Zeredath Lodge, No. 448, Free and Accepted Masons; Duquesne Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Elite Lodge, No. 484, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Pittsburgh Auto Club. Both he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 8, 1908, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Uber married Ada Nobbs Bailey, daughter of William S. and Minnie (Nobbs) Bailey, and they have one child, Elizabeth B. Uber, born March 1, 1910.

JONAS ROUP McCLINTOCK—The strength of a nation lies in the industry, integrity, and moral worth of its citizens. Without these, though the treasures of the world be hers, any nation is a thing of straw, inert, defenceless, and, sooner or later, doomed to destruction. The substantial men, who in a spirit of idealism carry on the every day work of the world, are they who make "all things possible" within the field of human endeavor. Among the esteemed citizens of Pittsburgh who are contributing a valuable share to the solid worth of the country in Jonas Roup McClintock, son of Jonas Roup and Rachel (Graham) McClintock.

Jonas Roup McClintock, the father, was a physician, who, along with his professional duties, found time for public service. He was mayor of Pittsburgh in 1836, represented the Pittsburgh district in the State Legislature in 1838, and was assayer in the Philadelphia Mint. He was the first captain of the Duquesne Greys. A popular man, he was widely known and much loved by his large circle of friends.

Jonas Roup McClintock, the son, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the family residence on the corner of Fifth avenue and Penn street, June 11, 1854. He received a liberal education, preparing for college at North Sewickley Academy. He then attended the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), later completing his studies in Newell Institute, in Pittsburgh. He began his business career with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Later, he became interested in the vast enterprises connected with the natural resources of the region, as do most of the young men of that locality. He then associated himself with the Arbuthnot, Stephenson Dry Goods Company. At the present time, however, he is connected with the Enterprise Cleaning and Dyeing Company, which is carrying on a large and successful business, engaged in a most practical phase of the conservation movement—that of prolonging the life and renewing the usefulness of all sorts and conditions of garments.

On April 7, 1881, in Pittsburgh, Mr. McClintock married Elizabeth C. Arbuthnot, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Shaw) Arbuthnot, and they are the parents of three children: Wilson Shaw, born Jan. 4, 1882; Charles Arbuthnot, born June 15, 1883; and Rachel Graham, born Sept. 27, 1886.

MORTON McCAHILL, M. D.—In the medical profession in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. McCahill, who has been in active practice for the past ten years, has won an assured position.

Dr. McCahill is a son of William and Matilda (Weeks) McCahill, now residents of Pittsburgh. William McCahill came to this country from Scotland in his youth, but is of Irish parentage. He was first engaged here as a steel worker, but later was prominent in the hotel business, and is now retired. Dr. McCahill's uncle, Father Bonaventure McGuire, was a well-known educator and Roman Catholic churchman, was a professor of ancient languages (Latin and Greek) in the University of Western Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh), and he financed the building of St. Paul's Cathedral in this city.

Dr. McCahill was born in Pittsburgh, June 25, 1888. Attending first the Holy Cross Parochial School, this being the parish of which his father is still a member, he thereafter was graduated from Central High School, in 1907. He then became a student at the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1911, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. McCahill has practiced in Pittsburgh since that date with the exception of about three years, during which time he was engaged in the public health service in New Mexico.

During the World War Dr. McCahill volunteered for service, and was commissioned first lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1918. He was sent first to General Hospital, No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., then to General Hospital, No. 10, at Bunker Hill, Boston, Mass. He was discharged on Dec. 7, 1918.

Dr. McCahill is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies. Politically he thinks and acts independently. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. He achieved his present position largely through his own efforts, having partly financed his education by work at such employment as he could secure out of school hours.

On May 23, 1918, Dr. McCahill married Elizabeth Crozier. Their first child died in infancy; the second, Margaret, was born April 19, 1921.

ANDREW M. TURNER—Back of the building trades, and active in the wholesale lumber market of many states, is Andrew M. Turner, sales manager of the Allegheny Lumber Company, with offices in the Ferguson building, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Turner is a son of William Turner, born March 15, 1839, died Aug. 20, 1901. He was one of the first merchants on Federal street, in Pittsburgh, and at one time owned a notion store, on what is now the site of the Boggs & Buhl Department Store, one of the leading stores of the city. Then, the adjoining structure was the town hall of old Allegheny City, where is now an attractive park. William Turner married Elizabeth Jane Scott, born Dec. 27, 1839, and is still (1921) living.

Andrew M. Turner was born in old Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh's North Side), Jan. 5, 1864, and attended the old Third Ward public school, later taking a course at Lessing Institute, a business college of that day. He then went to work, when but little more than fifteen years of age. His first employment was as bookkeeper for the Cleveland Lumber Company, at their Pittsburgh office. From that time (1879) until the present Mr. Turner has been constantly active in the lumber business in some form or another. In 1910 the present concern, the Allegheny Lumber Company, was organized, and Mr. Turner is general sales manager, and also a director of the company. He acts in the capacity of field man as well, making many trips buying lumber. The concern sells, at wholesale only, in every State from Massachusetts to Indiana, inclusive, excepting a few southern states. They handle white and yellow pine and hard woods.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and the Architects' Club. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; of Duquesne Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Mount Moriah Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and of Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree in this order. He is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Politically, he endorses the Republican party, and he is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church.

On April 15, 1896, Mr. Turner married Sue Carrie Hillegass, daughter of Charles K. and Amanda (Sproat) Hillegass, of Reading, Pa., and they have two children living: Charles Hillegass, and Anna Bell. One child, Elizabeth Sproat, is deceased. Mrs. Turner is an especially active member of the Red Cross, and the Women's Auxiliary of St. James' Episcopal Church. The family residence is at No. 6815 Thomas boulevard, East End.

HENRY JOHN BIER—One of the leading men of the progressive new borough of Overbrook, Pa., is Henry J. Bier, active since boyhood in industrial circles in Allegheny county, and now justice of the peace of Overbrook borough.

Mr. Bier is a son of Charles Bier, who was born in Germany in 1846, and came to the United States in his young manhood, locating in Fairhaven, that part of Baldwin township now known as Overbrook borough. While still in his native land, he served in a cavalry regiment in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. After coming to this country, he was engaged as a practical coal miner, and followed this line of activity until his death, which occurred in 1918, when he was seventy-two years of age. He married Elizabeth Gerstner, who was born in Germany, in 1855, and died, at the age of fifty-five years, in 1910, at her home in Allegheny county.

Henry John Bier, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Gerstner) Bier, was born in Fairhaven, now Overbrook borough, Pa., May 30, 1890, and acquired a practical, although very limited education. He attended first a small public school, of four small rooms, in his native town until about ten years of age, then attended the St. Wendelin Parochial School, in that part of Baldwin township which is now Carrick, Pa., for about two years. Then, at the early age of twelve years, he entered the coal mines as his brother's assistant, using the old style coal-cutting machine, as well as the pick, and working with his brother until the age of fifteen years. He then took charge of his own machine and, with another brother, became the most expert machine miner of his day and district. This is attested to by the fact that at eighteen years of age he issued a challenge offering $500 to any miner in the district winning in a competitive match of skill and strength. This challenge was never taken up. This fact is the more remarkable because at the age of sixteen years he met with a very serious accident in the mine, when he was caught between a car and the wall of the mine. As a result of this accident he suffered a compound fracture of one leg, several contusions on the head, lacerations all over



A. W. Stewart



J. L. Ohlman

the body, one wrist broken in four places, a dislocated elbow and the same arm broken at the shoulder. These injuries confined Mr. Bier to his bed and house for thirty-three weeks, and his recovery was a marvel. He continued in mine work until his duties as justice of the peace (to which office he was elected in 1919), demanded his attention, and he has since filled this office with the dignity and good judgment of the progressive and broad-minded citizen of to-day.

In welfare work among the men of the mines, Mr. Bier has always been deeply interested. He served as president of the local Coal Miners' Union, at Oak Station, Baldwin township, and was elected as their delegate to the National convention of the union at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1912, and he served as treasurer of the Fairhaven Beneficial Society for a period of three years. He has always supported the Republican party, but his present office is the first which he has ever accepted. During a visit, he was elected to membership in the Loyal Order of Moose, in a Massillon (Ohio) Lodge, and retained his membership for a period of ten years, thereafter withdrawing on account of distance.

On Sept. 9, 1913, Mr. Bier married, at Wellsburg, W. Va., Irene Allen, who was born in Virginia, in 1893, and educated in the West Liberty school, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Bier is a daughter of William and Desdemona (Blaydes) Allen. Mr. Allen was born in Virginia about 1853, on a farm, and coming North as a young man, was employed by Booth & Flinn, builders of county roads, until he engaged in the general cement contracting business for himself in Fairhaven, following that line of activity until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Bier have two sons: Henry, born June 2, 1914; and Allen, born Sept. 27, 1915. Mrs. Bier and the children attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Overbrook borough.

HENRY DENNIS SCULLY'S entire active life was spent in connection with important financial affairs, first in banking and later in insurance fields. A successful man of affairs, he appeared but little in public notice, yet his associates knew him as a man of uprightness and ability, who gave ready service to all good causes, and who attained a high standard of citizenship.

Henry Dennis Scully, son of Cornelius Decatur and Mathilda (Duff) Scully, was born in Chartiers, Pa., Nov. 9, 1852. He attended the public schools, including the old Wind Gap School, and in those institutions prepared for the studies which he later took up in the Western University of Pennsylvania. His course in this university was not completed, for he left to receive instruction in bookkeeping at Duff's Business College. His first employment was in Nathaniel Holmes' private bank, where he was a bookkeeper, and upon the organization of the First National Bank he became associated therewith in the capacity of clerk. He was promoted to the position of teller, and after a period of service in this post resigned to enter the insurance field. This was his line of work at the time of his death. His office was in the Citizen's Bank building, and in the insurance world of Pittsburgh he was held in respectful esteem. Mr. Scully represented leading companies, and built up in the course of his activities a following for which he wrote production in large amounts. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Scully married Mary Monro, daughter of George N. Monro (q. v.). They were the parents of two children: Helen, who married Dudley Onderdonk; and Grace.

Henry Dennis Scully died in Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1919. He is remembered in the circles he so lately left for qualities of straightforward manhood, an honorable business man and a loyal friend.

GEORGE N. MONRO—Originally intending to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, George N. Monro, after taking deacon's orders, made his final choice for the legal profession, and in that calling spent his long and active life. At the time of his death in 1917 he was the oldest member of the Allegheny county bar. His professional career covered more than half a century, and among his legal colleagues he was held in admiration for profuse talents and profundity of learning, and in heartfelt veneration for a loftiness of spirit that left its impress upon his time.

George N. Monro was born in Buckinghamshire, England, Nov. 18, 1833. At the age of eighteen years he was graduated from St. David's College, Carnathen, South Wales, and three years later, in August, 1854, he came to the United States. Not long afterward he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, of New York, and was graduated in 1858, being awarded the Greek prize. He was ordained as deacon, and served in the Louisiana diocese until 1860. After his resignation from the diaconate, Mr. Monro located in Pittsburgh, Pa., and after a period spent in teaching school was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Early success and popularity attended his legal work, and his first following developed into a large and notable clientele, whom he represented in some of the most important litigation of the time. George N. Monro represented a type of lawyer from whom have come the best traditions of the profession, men whose skill and knowledge have compelled justice, and whose strength has been in their championship of the right, whether its side be strong or weak. He was intimately acquainted with all that makes for culture and true education, for beauty and refinement of spirit, and bench and bar alike deferred to his scholarly attainments. Mr. Monro was prominent in Masonic circles, was a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and active in the Church Club.

George N. Monro married and among his children was Mary, who married Henry Dennis Scully (q. v.).

At the age of eighty-four years, dean of his profession in Allegheny county, George N. Monro died Nov. 21, 1917. He had brought rich talents to a profession whose best rewards are held for those so endowed, and in a long term of professional service his position became that of a lawyer of outstanding reputation, of brilliant powers, and of distinguished record.

ISAAC LOEB OHLMAN, M. D.—Among the skillful and esteemed physicians of Pittsburgh is Isaac Loeb Ohlman, son of Melius and Sophia (Weissenburg) Ohlman, the latter born in 1838, in Germany, died Nov. 19,

1919. The father, Melius Ohlman, born in Stuttgart, Germany, 1834, died 1918, was a merchant of Meadville, Pa., and for fifty years active in that city's civic affairs.

Born in Conneautville, Pa., March 19, 1874, Dr. Isaac Loeb Ohlman attended the public schools of Meadville, and graduated from Meadville High School, and from Allegheny College, B. A., class of 1895. After completing his college course, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Medical School, graduating with the degree M. D., class of 1900. He served the following year as interne in the West Penn Hospital. For nine years he engaged in general practice, giving special attention to certain lines, in which he was deeply interested, until, in 1910, he gave up his general practice and devoted his time exclusively to special work in urology and proctology.

During the World War he was commissioned captain, Medical Corps, United States Army, doing base hospital work at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, from Aug. 1918 to May, 1919; and was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, serving from May, 1919, to August, 1919, as chief of the urological service.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Urological Society; and of the Allegheny County Medical Society, which he has served as secretary and as editor of its weekly bulletin, and is a frequent contributor to the various medical journals. He is a member of the staff of Montefiore Hospital. In addition to his exacting professional duties, Dr. Ohlman finds time for fraternal and club affiliations. He is a Free and Accepted Mason; a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; and a member of the Concordia Club, of Pittsburgh.

NATHAN HENRY—To bear a man's part in troublous times is the highest achievement of man. Western Pennsylvania has seen many troublous times, and there have always been men to bear a noble part. In riot and flood Nathan Henry stood by his post in the performance of duty, and by his staunch heroism and courageous persistence many lives were saved. It is the delight of the historian to perpetuate the memory of such a man and his deeds.

Nathan Henry was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in the year 1845. He received his education in the public schools in the country districts. His father, David Henry, was a farmer. When the boy became of an age to enter the world of industry, he chose the occupation which has probably been the object, at one time or another, of every boy's ambition, that of locomotive engineer. He went to Pittsburgh, and made his start with the Pennsylvania railroad, whose employ he never left. He worked up through the different departments until he was familiar with every phase of railroading from the point of view of the yards and round house. Then he reached the height of his ambition, becoming an engineer. He soon established himself in the confidence of the management as worthy of the greatest responsibility. He was given the Limited, running from Pittsburgh to Altoona, and ran this train for many years. The confidence placed in him was more than justified when the riots in Pittsburgh, in 1877, put every man on his mettle. He brought the governor and his staff to Pittsburgh on his engine, and also brought through the militia. His fearlessness was an inspiration to all who went with him through that trying time. Again, during the Johnstown Flood, he dared everything in the attempt to save lives; and largely due to his judgment and experience, and his coolness in the midst of danger, his train was the only one which remained upon the track. Thus he saved many lives which would otherwise have been hopelessly lost. Mr. Henry retired from railroading in 1915.

Mr. Henry had other important interests, largely in Pittsburgh. He owned a considerable amount of residence property, building the houses, and, as far as his time would permit, giving his personal attention to the development of the plans and the laying out of the grounds. In this way he built his residence on Stanton avenue. Mr. Henry was a devout Christian, and an active worker in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, being the leader of a large Bible class, where his exposition of the Scripture was masterly. He always carried his religion into his business affairs and all outside interests, conscientiously and fearlessly championing the right. He never failed in his duty as a citizen, and was always affiliated with the Republican party. In these many interests he was most highly respected by all who knew him, and his death, May 15, 1919, was a shock to all. He is sadly missed by a wide circle of friends, but all who knew the man and his upright, useful life, feel that the world is better for his having lived in it.

Mr. Henry married, in Pittsburgh, Alice McCoy, of this city, who was born in Cambria county, Pa. Her father was William S. McCoy, for many years an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad; and her mother was Mary V. (Fox) McCoy, a daughter of Major Fox, of Somerset county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Henry's only child, Carrie M., is now Mrs. W. H. Normicutt, of Pittsburgh.

EDWARD GARRICK O'BRYAN—Prominent in real estate circles in Pittsburgh, Mr. O'Bryan, in connection with his own business, has been identified with the interests of the city in this field. Mr. O'Bryan was born in Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., a son of John Duross and Sarah A. O'Bryan, his father having been an attorney.

Mr. O'Bryan received his early education at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, then prepared for his career at Duquesne University. He became associated with the Real Estate Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, in 1900, then in 1907 entered the real estate business for himself, and has since handled extensive interests. In 1912 and until 1915 he was connected with the city administration in charge of the buying, selling and appraising of real estate. Mr. O'Bryan is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and with his family, also, is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

On March 5, 1901, at Crafton, Pa., Mr. O'Bryan married Agnes Walsh, daughter of Moses P. and Mary (Carron) Walsh, and they have seven children: Mary Beatrice, born Oct. 20, 1902; Henrietta, born June 6, 1904; Rosemary, born Oct. 26, 1905; Edward Garrick, Jr., born March 5, 1909; M. Janet, born March 8, 1911; Louis V., born Nov. 17, 1912, and John Duross, born Oct. 14, 1919.



Rev Edmund. Vasvary

JOHN KEBLE BARBER—Throughout his career identified with large concerns, John K. Barber, of Pittsburgh, is now operating in coal, with the success of the experienced executive. He was born Jan. 21, 1879, a son of Rev. Hubert H. and Edith J. Barber, of Canada, his father being a clergyman of the Episcopal church.

Acquiring his early education in the grammar and high schools of West Superior, Wis., Mr. Barber finished his studies at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa. At the age of eighteen years he became connected with the Shenango Valley Steel Company, of Newcastle, Pa., remaining with them until 1900, when he came to Pittsburgh to accept a position with the Equitable Trust Company, of this city. In 1906 he became associated with F. N. Armour, in the coke business, then two years later organized the Barber-Whitley Coal & Coke Company. Resigning from this concern in 1912, he took charge, as manager of the Pittsburgh office, of the offices of Frank Williams & Company, a Buffalo, N. Y., concern, remaining with them for about two years, after which he became manager of the coal department of G. P. Bassett & Company, of Pittsburgh. With the latter concern he remained until Jan. 1, 1919, at which time he became associated with R. C. Masten, in the organization of the Producers' Fuel Company, holding the office of president. In connection with this interest he is also vice-president of the Producers Coal Corporation. Mr. Barber is a member of the Oakmont Country Club, of the Union Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and of the Bankers' Club, of New York City.

In 1911 Mr. Barber married Edith Arnsdel, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children: John K., Jr., and Helen.

REV. EDMUND VASVARY—In January, 1914, just before his country became ablaze with war, Rev. Edmund Vasvary came to the United States, as a missionary to work among his Hungarian brethren. It was not until 1919 that he came permanently to Western Pennsylvania, and not until July, 1921, that he became pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed church of Pittsburgh, a church of which his father-in-law, Rev. Alexander Kalassay, had been pastor for eighteen years, and who is largely responsible for the excellent spiritual and material conditions of that church whose edifice is one of the finest of its kind in the United States. Rev. Edmund Vasvary is a son of Gustav Vasvary, born in Hungary in 1858, there spent his adult life as a lawyer's clerk and died in 1893. He married Ethel Varady, born in Hungary in 1865, now (1921) residing in Szeged, Hungary, with her daughter Margaret. Two of the sons of Gustav Vasvary came to the United States; Edmund of further mention, and Frank Wiblitzhouser Vasvary, the latter a soldier of the United States Regular army since his eighteenth year. For three years he was stationed in Philippine Islands, and during the war with Germany, 1917-18, he was on recruiting duty all over the United States. He is now a member of the Marine Band, and stationed at Washington, D. C.

Edmund Vasvary was born in Hungary at Szeged, Oct. 18, 1888. He passed through the grade and high schools of Szeged, then pursued theological study at the Protestant University of Debreczen, the largest Protestant community in Hungary. He continued at the university four years until graduation in 1911, after which he spent two and one half years in pastoral work in Hungary. In January, 1914, he came to the United States as a missionary to the Hungarian people here, being sent out by the Reformed Church of Hungary for that special work. He came immediately to Pittsburgh, where so many of his race had settled, and here he labored for eighteen months going thence to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was pastor of the Hungarian Reformed church for three years. In January, 1919, he came to the church at Springdale, Pa., remaining two and one-half years, then accepting a call to the pastorate of the First Hungarian church of Pittsburgh, assuming that pastorate in July, 1921.

Rev. Edmund Vasvary married in Pittsburgh, in May, 1916, Elizabeth Kalassay, a graduate of Fifth Avenue High school, Pittsburgh, daughter of Rev. Alexander and Elizabeth (Abahazy) Kalassay. Rev. Alexander Kalassay was born in Hungary, on July 10, 1868, became a minister of the Gospel, and in 1895, was sent out by the Reformed Church of Hungary as a missionary. He was first at Mt. Carmel, Pa., going thence to Bridgeport, Conn., and in 1903, came to Pittsburgh, where for eighteen years ending July, 1921, he was pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed Church, doing wonderful work in building up a strong and prosperous congregation. In July, 1921, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. Edmund Vasvary. Rev. Alexander Kalassay is now superintendent of the Orphans Home established at Ligonier, Pa., by the Hungarian Reformed Federation. His wife, Elizabeth (Abahazy) Kalassay, born in Hungary, March 4, 1877, has accompanied him on all his changes, and is now with him at the Home, a true helpmeet.

Rev. and Mrs. Vasvary are the parents of two children: Elizabeth Ethel, born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1917; Edmund Calvin, born in Springdale, Pa., Aug. 20, 1919.

WILLIAM J. O'NEIL—Filling a useful position in life, and doing his share to help along those in need, William J. O'Neil, of Pittsburgh, is a man with a life-story of unusual interest. Mr. O'Neil was born in Ireland, Feb. 7, 1865, a son of William and Mary (McIntire) O'Neil. His father was a man of great industry, a carpenter and a stone mason, and late in life took up farming. Neither of his parents ever came to this country.

The extent of Mr. O'Neil's education was his childhood schooling in Ireland, and the night school studies which he persisted in covering after his arrival in this country. He worked in various industries in the old country for several years, came to America when he was twenty-one years of age, and located at once in Pittsburgh, Pa. His first employment was in the locomotive works at $1.30 per day. Out of this meagre wage the young man contrived to save up $40 in a short time. With this amount for a nucleus, he assumed the burden of debt and purchased the necessary equipment to make a modest start in the transfer business. This was in 1900, and Mr. O'Neil put so much of industry and ambition, to say nothing of genuine business ability into the business, that

it grew and developed until he was obliged to form a partnership with other men of executive ability to handle the volume of business which came to hand. On Jan. 1, 1920, Mr. O'Neil, with Messrs. Ferdigan and Elford, organized the William J. O'Neil Transfer Company. The business is located at No. 1235 Liverpool street, North Side. The company is doing business on a large scale, employing twenty-two hands. They have fourteen high power trucks, two two-ton and twelve five-ton capacity, and they also have fourteen head of horses. They have all the usual equipment, and fine large warehouses, everything strictly up-to-date. Mr. O'Neil's time is almost completely absorbed by his business, but he keeps abreast of public progress, and in political matters throws his influence on the side of the Republican party.

Mr. O'Neil married Annie O'Brien, of Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 15, 1894. They have no children of their own, but are bringing up, at their own expense, two orphans. Mrs. O'Neil is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN A. FAIRMAN, who was for many years recorder of deeds for Allegheny county, Pa., and who has been prominently and favorably identified with the business interests of Pittsburgh for almost half a century, traces his descent to both Scotch and Irish ancestry, the best traits of both nations being exemplified in his person.

Robert Fairman, father of John A. Fairman, of Irish descent, was born in Cumberland valley, Pa., in 1806. While still a young man he removed to Allegheny, where he learned the trade of cabinet making and became associated in business with Samuel Farley at the corner of Stockton avenue and Federal street. They were successfully engaged in making furniture and sending it down the river by boat, where they disposed of it in the lower river ports. They were thus engaged until 1858. At that time all coffins and caskets were constructed by the cabinet maker, and this branch of the business took on such dimensions that they determined to confine their efforts in this direction, and devoted their entire time and attention to the undertaking and livery business. After some years, Mr. Farley retired from the business, and Mr. Fairman took as his associate H. Sampson, and finally severed his connection with the business interests in 1876, retiring on account of ill health. He had been very successful throughout his business life, and amassed a considerable fortune. He took an active and intelligent interest in the public affairs of the community, and served six years as a member of the School Board in Allegheny. He was a member and one of the founders of the United Presbyterian church in Allegheny, and one of the most consistent workers for that institution. He was connected with the following organizations: St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. In politics he was at first a Whig and later a Republican. His death occurred Oct. 5, 1878.

Robert Fairman married Agnes Jack, who was of Scotch ancestry. She was born at Squaw's Run, near Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1805, and died June 20, 1895, daughter of James Jack, who attained the rank of lieutenant during the War of the Revolution. The children of Robert and Agnes (Jack) Fairman were: John A., see forward; Robert J., who died in Beaver county, Pa., Feb. 7, 1907; William T. P.; Thomas H.; Margaret. There were others who died in youth.

John A. Fairman, only surviving child of Robert and Agnes (Jack) Fairman, was born in the fourth ward of Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 24, 1845. He attended the public schools, where he proved himself an apt scholar, and also Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Pa. His first step in business life was as assistant in the first photograph gallery west of the mountains. While thus engaged the Civil War broke out, and young Fairman enlisted as a private in the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Cavalry, and subsequently became a member of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery. He was in active service until June 14, 1865, and had a well deserved reputation for gallantry in action. He was captured by the Confederates at Averasboro, N. C., and was for some time an inmate of Libby prison. At the close of the war he returned to Allegheny to reëngage in peaceful business pursuits. He became associated with his father in the undertaking and livery business, leaving this in 1869 to engage in the manufacture of gas and steam pipes in Cleveland, Ohio, and was thus occupied until 1873. He then returned to Allegheny and again took up the undertaking and livery business, and later became connected with the Pittsburgh Oil Company. He conducted the details of his office as recorder of deeds with efficiency and satisfaction. He was also for a time a member of the Common Council of Allegheny. He was appointed a member of the board of managers of Western Penitentiary and chairman of that board. He is one of the commissioners of the Soldiers' Orphans School of Scottland, Pa., one of the commissioners in charge of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; trustee of Uniondale Cemetery, Pittsburgh; director of Dollar Savings and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh; director of Second National Bank, North Side, Pittsburgh; member of Press Club, of Pittsburgh; past department commander of the Pennsylvania department of the Grand Army of the Republic; vice-president of the North Side Real Estate Company.

Mr. Fairman spares neither time nor effort when it is in his power to advance the interests of the town in which he resides, and has gained a justly earned popularity. He was always prominently identified with the lodge and club life of the city of Allegheny, now the North Side of Pittsburgh. He is a member of Allegheny Lodge, No. 223, Free and Accepted Masons. Is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Pittsburgh, also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh; of Allegheny Lodge, No. 339, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler; member of Post No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic.

ARTHUR FINDLEY PATTERSON HUSTON, M. D.—In the brilliant group of professional men who hold the city of Pittsburgh in the front rank of science, Dr. Arthur Findley Patterson Huston is a representative figure. Pennsylvania born and bred, and active in the



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innumerable interests of this great city, Dr. Huston's life story is interwoven with the recent phenomenal development of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Huston is a son of William R. Huston, who was a son of John Patterson Huston, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He was at one time a resident of Pittsburgh; then later lived in Homestead, Pa., where he was a contractor. He is now deceased. He married Sarah J. Wolfe, daughter of Noah C. and Mary (Patterson) Wolfe, the former a native of Armstrong county, a son of Mathias Goddard and Sarah (Wagle) Wolfe, also Armstrong county people, and the latter a daughter of William and Jane (Henry) Patterson, born in Wilmington, Del., her parents both born in County Antrim, Ireland.

Arthur Findley Patterson Huston was born in Pittsburgh, July 9, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools of Homestead, being graduated from the high school in that city, in 1892. He desired to enter the profession of medicine, but found it necessary to depend largely upon himself to finance his higher education. By 1900 he had saved sufficient to warrant a start; and entered the University of Pittsburgh, in the medical department, spending one year at that institution. He then went to the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and completed his course, replenishing his slender funds from time to time by such work as came to hand. He was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He opened an office in that same year in Pittsburgh. Dr. Huston has won his way to substantial success, and commands the sincere respect of his contemporaries in the profession. He specializes in obstetrics.

Dr. Huston is a member of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society, and of the National Hahnemannian Association. He is a member of the Hahnemann College Alumni, and of the Ustion Fraternity. His social and fraternal interests are broad. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which order his is medical examiner; and is a member and also medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum, the Patriotic Sons of America, and the National Union. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Highland Country Club. He is a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, of the Young Men's Club connected with that church and of the Pittsburgh Aquarium Society.

Dr. Huston married, April 14, 1906, Mary C. Benson, of Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph Benson, and they have three children: Arthur F. P., Jr., Etta May, and William B. Besides his handsome town residence in Pittsburgh, Dr. Huston has a country home out Sewickley way. Golf and tennis are his favorite recreations.

STEPHEN CABALIK—In that part of Central Europe, formerly Austria, but now the independent country, Czecho-Slovakia, lived Stephen and Kate Cabalik, who were the parents of three sons: John, who died in Pittsburgh, Pa., in January, 1912; Andrew, who died in infancy; Stephen, the principal character of this review. Stephen Cabalik died in his native land in 1881, his widow surviving him until 1906, dying in the land of her birth.

Stephen Cabalik, youngest son of Stephen and Kate Cabalik, was born in Czecho-Slovakia, Europe, April 24, 1869. His schools years ended with the death of his father in 1887, for boy as he was, he must work to supply that father's place. He remained at home until 1886, then, at the age of seventeen, came to the United States, arriving in New York City, but going at once to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he spent two years as an anthracite coal miner. In 1888 he came to Pittsburgh, securing employment in the Lucy blast furnace of the Carnegie Steel Company, remaining in the Lawrenceville district so employed for ten years. During that period he attended night schools and greatly improved his mental equipment. He also kept a close watch over his expenditures, and in 1896, when an opportunity offered to engage in business, he had sufficient capital to become a partner in the firm of Maxa & Pucher, whose place of business was on Water street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Baltimore & Ohio depot. Later the firm became Pucher, Rovnianek & Company, and removed to more commodious quarters at No. 318 Third avenue. Stephen Cabalik was made general manager of the new firm, a position he held until 1915, when he resigned to engage in mercantile business under his own name, his present location, No. 968 Liberty avenue. He aided in organizing the American State Bank of Pittsburgh, acting as treasurer of the temporary organization, and is now a member of the board of directors. He is a successful business man and one of the prominent men of his city.

Mr. Cabalik for many years has taken an active part in the activities of his former countrymen. He was one of the organizers of The National Slovak Union, one of the best and strongest organizations of its kind in the State. He was also an organizer of the Slovak Catholic Union, whose headquarters are now in Middletown, Pa. During the war period he was very active in the Liberty Bond, Young Men's Christian Association, Red Cross and other "drives," and rendered the Secret Service of the government efficient aid. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, a church which he helped to organize and build. He is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Pittsburgh Athletic Club; National Slovak Society, in which he has held several offices; Slovak Catholic Union; and Slovak League of America.

Mr. Cabalik married, in Pittsburgh, July 15, 1895, Mary Salamon, born in Czecho-Slovakia, Europe, April 15, 1876, daughter of Andrew and Johanna (Blasko) Salamon, her parents dying in their native land. Mr. and Mrs. Cabalik are the parents of two children: Mary, born July 2, 1897, married Stanislaus M. Bielek; Anna, born July 2, 1900, married Anthony Bielek, the sisters marrying brothers, and all residing in Glenshaw, Pa.

CARL HENRY EHRLINGER—In the construction world of Pittsburgh and vicinity the name of Ehrlinger stands among the leaders, and since the death of John Ehrlinger, the business which he founded has gone forward under the capable managership of his sons, Carl Henry and Walter J. Ehrlinger.

John Ehrlinger was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 25, 1862, was educated there, and learned the carpenter's

trade in his native country. Emigrating to America at the age of twenty-three years, he located in Pittsburgh, and was the only member of his family to come to this country. Endowed with large ambition and the ability for ceaseless, persevering effort, he soon laid a foundation of success, and in 1891 entered the contracting and building business under his own name. Thus began the history of a business which has figured prominently in the rapid growth and development which has been the leading characteristic of Pittsburgh as a city in the past thirty years. In achieving his own success Mr. Ehrlinger contributed broadly to the general advance. Always a man of the strictest integrity, he became widely known for his fair dealings, and the firm has long been known as one of the most thoroughly responsible of any in the trade. During the greater part of his career Mr. Ehrlinger resided near his place of business, but in 1909 he built the beautiful new residence in Carrick, where he established his family within that year, and spent the rest of his life. Scarcely past the prime of life, John Ehrlinger died, Aug. 29, 1919, and in his passing many circles in which he was known and highly esteemed sustained a great loss.

John Ehrlinger married Christina Leucht, who was born in Pittsburgh, July 6, 1858, and died in Carrick, June 6, 1918. They were the parents of three children: 1. Carl Henry, whose name heads this review. 2. Walter John, who married Lillian L. Cloud; when the United States intervened in the World War, 1917-18, he enlisted in the United States army for service overseas. 3. Martha Barbara, who resides with her brother, Walter J., since the death of their father.

Carl Henry Ehrlinger, eldest son of John and Christina (Leucht) Ehrlinger, was born in Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1892. Being very delicate as a child, he was not permitted to attend school until the age of eight years, and he then became a pupil at the Lutheran parochial school in the old Sixth Ward of Pittsburgh, from there going to the Forbes school, from which he was graduated in 1909. Thereafter he took up a business course in Duff's Business College, from which he was graduated in October, 1910, with high honors. With this technical preparation for his career, Mr. Ehrlinger then entered upon the practical experience which should fit him for partnership with his father, serving the full four years as a carpenter's apprentice and mastering every detail of the business. He then took entire charge of the office, and this department of the business continued in his hands until his father's death. Since that time he has managed the outside affairs of the business, his younger brother, Walter J., succeeding him as officer manager. The young men are now successfully carrying forward the interests of the business founded by their father thirty years ago.

In the public life of the community Mr. Ehrlinger is broadly interested, but while he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, his personal responsibilities preclude his taking an active part in public affairs. He resided at home, first in Pittsburgh and later in Carrick, until his marriage, but has since been a resident of Wilkinsburg, and the family home in Carrick, erected with such loving thought and care for the mother who finally was the first to be taken from the family circle, has been sold since the father, too, was removed by death. Mr. Ehrlinger and his wife are members of the Second St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh.

On July 8, 1920, at the residence of the bride's family, Mr. Ehrlinger married Marie Dorothy Wessler, who was born in Pittsburgh, and is a daughter of John Eberhart Wessler. Mr. Wessler was born in Pittsburgh and began life at an early age as errand boy in the old German National Bank of Pittsburgh, and made himself a valued employee, working up to the position of teller. He remained with this bank as long as it continued an independent institution, and thereafter became identified with the Monongahela National Bank of Pittsburgh. He married Mary Julia Niebaum, who was born in Pittsburgh, and was a daughter of J. R. Niebaum, for many years a retail grocer in the "Hill" district of Pittsburgh, and later a resident of Wilkinsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlinger have one daughter, Mary Christina, born June 7, 1921.

MARION G. BRYCE, who holds a leading position in the glass industry, in Pittsburgh, is descended from one of the pioneer glass manufacturers of the city.

James Bryce, grandfather of Mr. Bryce, came to this country from Scotland, in 1806, with his parents. The family came overland by stage from Philadelphia, and settled here. James Bryce entered the employ of the Blakewells, early glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and became thoroughly familiar with the business. In 1849 he established his own glass plant, which within his lifetime became one of the leaders of the city in this line of manufacture. He lived to the age of eighty years.

Marion G. Bryce was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 6, 1861, was educated in the public and high schools of the city, and while still a young lad became broken in health, and for three years was under the care of physicians. Eventually recovering his health, he began work in his grandfather's factory, receiving in return for his services three dollars per week. He began at the bottom, and worked up through all the different departments, learning the business, the original firm being Bryce, Richards & Company. Thereafter the firm became Bryce, McKee & Company, later Bryce, Walker & Company, and still later Bryce Brothers. Finally the firm of Bryce Brothers was consolidated with the United States Glass Company, and this concern is now the largest engaged in the table glassware branch of the glass industry. As president of the United States Glass Company, Marion G. Bryce holds a position of broad influence. In all his progress in the business he has carried out the plans of his grandfather, whose six sons are long since deceased, with the exception of the two associated as the Bryce Brothers Company, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

In various branches of organized endeavor Mr. Bryce is constructively interested. He is vice-president of the American Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers, an organization of some sixty members. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, serving on the foreign trade committee of that body, and is also a member of the Oakland Board of Trade. He is a director of the Diamond National Bank, and a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, and is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian

Association, of Oakland, and member of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church. Politically he has always supported the Republican party. Fraternally he holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Duquesne, the Union and the Country, and he is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Bryce married (first) Marian S. Lewis, of Jamestown, N. Y., the three children of this marriage being: Janet, James and Richard. The elder son is now associated with his father in business. Mr. Bryce married (second) Julia Stevens Waters, of Cromwell, Conn., and they were the parents of two sons, Myric and David. Mr. Bryce married (third) Frances Mehard, of Mercer, Pa., daughter of the late Dr. William Mehard, and their daughter is Marian Mehard.

REV. GEORGE THEGZE—The man whose audience is reached by the sound of his voice can do much good in the world, but his power is slight, compared with that of the man whose words are carried to the people on the printed page. His appeal is to every man. Rev. George Thegze, pastor of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost, and editor of the "Greek Catholic Union," is a man whose zeal for all human progress is spread as a Gospel in the periodical which reaches many thousands of his countrymen in America.

Rev. George Thegze was born in Austria-Hungary, now Czecho-Slovakia, on May 5, 1883, and is a son of Victor and Helen (Egressy) Thegze. He received his early education in the graded and normal schools of his native town, then studied Theology at the University of Budapest, Hungary, taking a further course at the Seminary of Uzhorod. He was ordained in 1909, by Bishop Firczak, and appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Jank, Hungary, where he served for a period of four years. In February, 1913, he came to the United States, locating in Charleroi, Pa., where he served as pastor of the Holy Ghost Church for eight months. He was then appointed to the struggling society of St. Michael's Church, at Gary, Ind., where he established the people in the faith, and in material prosperity, organizing and building the church. He remained as pastor there for three years, then was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church at Binghamton, N. Y., remaining there, also, for three years. In September, 1920, he was sent to Pittsburgh, as pastor of the Holy Ghost Church.

For a number of years Father Thegze has been associated with the labors of the Greek Catholic Union of Rusin Brotherhood, assisting in every possible way to augment its power and extend its teachings. In 1913 he was elected assistant editor of the "Greek Catholic Union," the periodical which is the organ of the society, and in 1920, was made editor of this paper. His work in this capacity is telling broadly for the good of his countrymen in this land, and for their progress in the ideals of American citizenship. He is also editor of another Greek Catholic paper, "The Enlightenment."

Father Thegze is bearing a prominent and progressive part in the public life of the country of his adoption. He was naturalized in 1920. While still in Binghamton, N. Y., he erected a marble monument, the first in that city for the purpose, to the memory of Service men who died for Home and Humanity in the great struggle overseas. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, is a third degree Knight, and is a member of the Holy Name Society, also of the United Societies of the Greek Catholic Religion. In all these avenues of effort Father Thegze is leading the people always forward and onward to higher achievement and personal integrity.

Rev. George Thegze married, on Jan. 16, 1909, in Czecho-Slovakia, Helen Legeza, and they have four children: Helen, George, Charles, and Victor.

JULES MECHANIC, son of A. and Ruth Mechanic, was born in Windsor, Canada, Aug. 25, 1888. He was educated in London, Canada, and in 1902 came to the United States, locating in Detroit, Mich. In 1907 he became a student of mechanical efficiency engineering at Cooper Union, New York City, there remaining until 1914, when he located in Pittsburgh and organized the Jules Mechanic Company, of which he was president. In 1917 he took a course in the Engineering Department of Carnegie Institute of Technology. In 1918 he enlisted in the army and was sent to the United States Central Training School for officers at Camp Lee. Upon his return to civil life, he organized the Jules Mechanic Auto Construction Company.

THOMAS PAYTON—For thirty-five years, 1885-1920, Thomas Payton has conducted an undertaking establishment at No. 30 McClure street, Pittsburgh, North Side, he being a young man of eighteen years when he began business for himself. The small establishment in which he first conducted his business gradually increased in size and equipment, and as the years brought better methods of funeral conducting, he kept pace, and the old place has been completely rebuilt and is the modernly equipped undertaking establishment of to-day. Kindly-hearted and most courteous, Mr. Payton conducts his business with tact and consideration, and has won for himself the high regard of those to whom he came in their hour of need.

Thomas Payton was born at his present address, Pittsburgh, North Side, Oct. 9, 1867, son of Owen and Catherine (McCormick) Payton. At that time No. 30 McClure street was in the country, and after attending the district school he began doing such work as a boy can to earn a little money. His first position was in a grocery store, but he early learned the undertaking business, and in 1885 began business for himself. He has continued in the same place during the thirty-five years which have since intervened, his present establishment including a chapel for funeral services, and all modern funeral directing methods are employed. Mr. Payton is a member of the National Funeral Directors' Association, Pennsylvania State Funeral Directors' Association, and is a graduate of schools of embalming and funeral directing. He began the business very early in life, as stated, and his own personal experiences have been most valuable in developing his present business, although he has always been prompt in following the path of progress shown him by others qualified to teach and direct. In religious faith, Mr. Payton is a Catholic, connected with St.

Francis Xavier Parish, which he serves as member of the official board. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was a member of the North Side Registration Board.

Mr. Payton married (first), Nov. 28, 1888, Sarah Hayward, of the North Side, who died in 1910. He married (second), Aug. 7, 1915, Irene Hamilton, and they are the parents of a daughter, Helen. The children of Thomas and Sarah (Hayward) Payton are as follows: Esther, educated in public schools and Mt. Shanlee Ladies' Seminary, married Charles Riedenbaugh, and they are the parents of four children: Sarah, Thomas, Charles and Jack; Marie, educated in public schools and St. Mary's Academy, married Merhle Nusz, and they have a daughter, Esther.

WILLIAM J. STEEL—An industry in itself, of unique character, is the plant of the Allegheny Basket Company, with its production plant in Norfolk, Va., which supplies the raw stock for a bewildering variety of charming and useful baskets. This industry was founded thirty-five years ago by Mr. Steel's father, E. T. Steel, the venerable head of the present firm.

E. T. Steel was born in Ireland, March 4, 1836; he came to the United States with his family, when only seven years of age. He received no schooling here, but went immediately to work, there being at that period many avenues open for the employment of young children. He came to Allegheny in the year 1860. Looking forward to a future in an independent business of his own, the young man bent every energy to the accomplishment of his purpose. In 1886 he founded the business which has now become a large and prosperous enterprise. Mr. Steel married Annie Hopkins, and they became the parents of five children: J. B., of Norfolk, Va.; D. W., now living in Ohio; William J., whose name appears at the head of this review; George W., also in Ohio; and E. T., Jr.

William J. Steel, the third son of E. T. Steel, is actively engaged in the management of the large interests connected with the Allegheny Basket Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. The other officers of the company are: E. T. Steel, president, and E. T. Steel, Jr., vice-president. Under this efficient personnel the business is constantly developing. The present big building was erected in 1908, and is 110x40 feet, with the entire four stories and basement devoted to this industry, giving a floor space of 22,000 square feet. The company also owns plants in Ohio and West Virginia, and receives its raw material from its own plant in Norfolk, Va. They make every kind of basket, splint, bamboo, and various fancy kinds, for every use, fruit, market, vegetable, shipping and delivery, also clothes baskets and barn baskets. They sell in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, New York, and many other states, and also do a considerable export trade. They employ sixty-five hands.

William J. Steel has few interests outside the business in which he is an important factor. He is keenly alert, nevertheless, to every phase of public progress, and politically is affiliated with the Republican party. The family has for many years been connected with the Presbyterian church.

HOWARD GUSTAVE HAMMER—A prominent man in the business world of Pittsburgh, is a son of Gustave and Laura (Romic) Hammer. The elder Mr. Hammer was in the insurance business in Pittsburgh during the last thirty years of his life, and held the office of secretary of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Hammer was born June 3, 1879, and was educated in the public schools and Pittsburgh Academy, later attending the University of Pennsylvania. His first business experience was in the field of insurance, in association with his father, and this continued for ten years. In 1913 Mr. Hammer was one of the original organizers of the G. F. Hagan Company, in which concern he has since held the offices of president and treasurer. He was also one of the organizers of the Hagan Corporation, and of the Hagan Foundry Corporation, manufacturers of foundry products, and holds the same offices in all of these concerns, which are progressive, forward-moving business organizations. Fraternally Mr. Hammer is well known, being a member of all the Masonic bodies, and holding the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order. During the World War he was very active in all patriotic movements. By way of relaxation from business Mr. Hammer chooses the wilds, going trout-fishing and hunting every year.

On June 19, 1909, Mr. Hammer married Helen Walter, of Pittsburgh, and they have one son, Howard G., Jr. The Walter family is one of the old pioneer families of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hammer's grandfather was one of Pittsburgh's most prominent physicians.

BENJAMIN AVERY GROAH—For many years active in the construction world of Pittsburgh, Benjamin A. Groah now holds a leading position as a successful contractor. Mr. Groah was born in Hardy county, W. Va., Aug. 2, 1862, and is a son of William Milton and Susanna Groah. The father was a prominent contractor in Pittsburgh for many years.

The family removing to Pittsburgh, from the near-by State, when Mr. Groah was a child of two years, he received his education in the public schools of this city. At the age of fourteen years he began work, as a carpenter, continuing until the age of twenty-two, when he started in business for himself as a contractor. In the thirty-seven years which have elapsed since that time Mr. Groah has developed a very extensive business, and has borne a significant part in the growth and progress of Pittsburgh. A few of the more important structures he has built include the Standard Steel Car Company's office building at Butler, Pa.; the Union Railroad offices at East Pittsburgh; two very large school buildings at Bellevue; the People's National Bank building, at Edward City; Swift & Company's packing plant, at Pittsburgh; the Liberty Baking Company's plant, at East Liberty; the Kerr & Snodgrass building in Pittsburgh; and a number of large warehouses for the Denny estate. Mr. Groah is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the builders' organizations of the city. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, of Bellevue.

In 1881 Mr. Groah married Emma Irene Falck, of Bellevue, and they have three children: Florence Leona; Ida Irene; and Evelyn Dorothy.

HARLEY CLAY PLOTZ—At the age of eighteen Mr. Plotz entered the real estate business, and since 1902 Pittsburgh has been the scene of his business activity. He is a son of William and Martha M. Plotz, his father a contracting builder of Mount Vernon, Ohio, for many years, and a descendant of a family represented in the Revolutionary and in the Civil wars.

Harley Clay Plotz was born in Deshler, Ohio, July 14, 1877, and educated in the public schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio. He formed a connection with the real estate business in 1895, and continued in Mount Vernon until 1902, during that time also studying law. In 1902, he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged in the real estate business, a line of activity in which he yet very successfully engages. With real estate he combines a line of insurance agencies and has built up a good business in both departments. His offices are in the Farmers' Bank Building. He is a member of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and in Masonry holds the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Plotz married, March 25, 1901, Lena T. Phillips, of Killbock, Ohio. They have one daughter, Geraldine.

HARRY F. KRESS—Starting in the office department of the Crucible Steel Company in 1903, Mr. Kress has maintained his connection with that department of that corporation until the present time (1921), but the clerk of 1903 has since 1911 been an official, and since 1919 secretary of that important Pittsburgh company. He is yet a young man, and his most creditable record implies greater advancement for the future. Harry F. Kress is a son of Ferdinand J. and Meta (Buck) Kress, his father, a salesman, passed away March 29, 1917. Harry F. Kress was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 28, 1883, and in the city of his birth his years have been passed. He attended the public grade and high schools, and through the night classes in accounting, economics, etc., at the University of Pittsburgh gained a good education, to which self-study and reading have appreciably added. In 1899, at the age of sixteen, he entered business life with the Joseph Horne Company, remaining with that company two years. In 1901 he went to the wholesale dry goods house of Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Company, and after two years with that company found his permanent business home with the Crucible Steel Company. That was in 1903, and his course during the seventeen years which have since intervened has been one of constant progress and advancement. Beginning as a clerk in the treasurer's office in 1903, he was elected assistant treasurer in 1911, and on Sept. 8, 1919, was elected secretary, his present office. He is also secretary of the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company, Midland Improvement Company; Cumberland Supply Company, and assistant auditor of those companies; treasurer of the American Stainless Steel Company; and assistant secretary of the Crucible Fuel Company. The foregoing record stamps Mr. Kress as a young man of ability and character, destined for a career of business eminence.

Mr. Kress has been a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kress married (first) in Pittsburgh, Oct. 30, 1911, Harriet Nevins, who died Dec. 29, 1916, leaving a son, Harry F. (2). Mr. Kress married (second) at Pittsburgh, June 30, 1918, Lillian Wilson, of Pittsburgh, and they have a son, Robert Wilson Kress. The family home is in Bellevue.

CLARENCE SAMUEL GUCKERT, D. D. S.—The pioneers who founded our American civilization gave to the New World the upward impetus which has placed our Nation at the head of all the Nations of the Earth. From many countries have come individuals whose records of noble endeavor and high achievement rival the tales of Heraldry with which ancient records in European countries abound.

The Guckert family is a very old and honored one, well known in old Bavaria, although now the only surviving representatives have won fame and fortune in other countries. The older copies of Siebmacher's Armorial General accord this family a prominent place; and hold the Guckert Arms on record as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4 or, on a mount vert a row of six palisades sable, posed thereon a raven of the third, holding in its beak a ring of the first. 2 and 3 azure, in base fess-wise a stump of a tree proper, sprouting therefrom a branch of a rosebush, flowered gules, leaved of the second.
Crest—The arms of the first quarter.
Mantling—Or and azure.

Clarence Samuel Guckert, Dental Surgeon of Pittsburgh, is a direct descendant of this family, and the third generation in America. His great grandparents were born and died in Bavaria, on the family estates.

His grandfather, Frank Guckert, was born in Bavaria in 1824. At the age of nineteen years he came to America. Imbued with the true pioneer spirit, he traveled the length of the State of Pennsylvania, and settled in Pittsburgh, which was then considered the Middle West, and almost on the edge of the frontier. He became a manufacturer of fine furniture, and later moved on into Ohio, where he continued the same line of industry. He was a man of great physical endurance, of optimistic and courageous spirit, and deeply loyal to the welfare of the land of his adoption. When the great struggle of the Civil War threatened to rend the Nation, he fearlessly championed the cause of the North, and was among the first to enlist in defense of the Union. He served through the entire period of the war, and was wounded at Chicasaw Bayou, Mississippi. He died in 1891, and is still remembered, among the older residents of Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, as a business man of unimpeachable integrity, and a friend warmhearted and true. He married, on Nov. 15, 1844, in Pittsburgh, Magdalena Schimpf, who was born in Bavaria, Germany. In 1832, when she was but a child, she was brought to America by her parents, the family settling in old Allegheny. The children of Frank and Magdalena (Schimpf) Guckert, who are now living are: Frank J., Philomena, wife of Joseph L. Dingfelder, of

Pittsburgh; Nicholas L., of Omaha, Neb., father of Dr. Guckert; John H., of Kansas City, Mo.; and William L., the prominent Banker and Capitalist of Pittsburgh, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. The mother died in 1915, at the age of eighty-nine years. In the course of their extensive preparation of the material for this work, the compilers have found that the Shimpf family, of Bavaria, is also a very ancient one, and held in the highest honor. In Rietstap's Armorial Records their escutcheon is described as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a lion rampant argent, supporting in his dexter paw a grenade fired proper; 2 and 3 azure, an owl proper, in fess point over all an escutcheon or, charged with a laurel wreath vert.
Crest—A lion rampant, issuant argent, holding in the dexter paw a sword of the first, between two wings per fess the dexter gules and argent, the sinister argent and azure.
Supporters—Two griffins or.
Motto—Pectus facit nobilem.
Mantling—Dexter argent and azure, sinister argent and gules.

Nicholas L. Guckert, son of Frank and Magdalena (Schimpf) Guckert, has for many years been an influential citizen of Omaha, Neb. He married early in life, and his son, Edward Frank Guckert, married Molly E., daughter of Samuel Fenway.

Clarence Samuel Guckert, son of Edward Frank and Molly E. (Fenway) Guckert, was born in the old Fourth Ward of Allegheny, on July 23, 1881. He received his elementary education in the public schools of the city, in the same ward, then attended Park Institute. Having chosen the dental profession, he entered the Western Pennsylvania University, now the University of Pittsburgh, for technical training. From this institution he was graduated in the year 1902, with the Degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He began practice at once in the city of Pittsburgh, and has become one of the foremost dentists in the city.

Dr. Guckert is a member of the North Side Allegheny Dental Society; and of the Dental Alumna Society of the University of Pittsburgh. He is affiliated with the Republican party, and a staunch supporter of its principles. Some years ago the doctor spent considerable time on hunting trips, but pressure of business has, of late made it impossible for him to be out of the city more than a few hours at a time, and he takes his recreation in motoring, as he has two very fine cars.

The doctor married, on Aug. 8, 1904, Ethel R. Huff, who was also born in Allegheny. They have two children: Curtis Clarence, born July 2, 1907; and Ruth Adelaid, born April 6, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Guckert are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH BURDETTE RICHEY, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.—The State of Pennsylvania has long taken just pride in her educators. Her institutions of learning hold the highest standards—bearing the imprint of those ideals for which their teachers have given the best years of their lives. Dr. Joseph Burdette Richey, one of the oldest superintendents of Pennsylvania schools, from point of service, and for the past nineteen years superintendent of schools in McKeesport, has for many years been a force for constant progress and permanent good in Western Pennsylvania.

Dr. Richey was born in Sunville, Venango county, Pa., Jan. 22, 1865, a son of John Calvin and Hannah (Deets) Richey, both of whom are now deceased. John C. Richey was a prosperous farmer of that region, a man who thought ahead of his time and possessed the courage of his convictions. Of the seven children there were three sons and four daughters.

As a boy, Joseph Burdette Richey attended the public schools and academy of Sunville, then attended high school in Titusville in the neighboring county of Crawford. Thereafter he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., a professional career being the ambition of his life. He was graduated from this institution in the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he had conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Richey entered his chosen field as superintendent of schools in Philipsburg, Center county, Pa., remaining here, however, for only one year. He was then appointed superintendent of schools in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. During his stay here, which covered a period of twelve years, new school buildings were erected and the standard of teaching greatly improved. In 1902 Dr. Richey entered upon the duties of his present office as superintendent of the schools of McKeesport, Pa. At that time the existing school buildings were seriously congested, owing to the rapid influx of population attracted by the growing industries of the city. Under Dr. Richey's direction extensive construction operations were begun. The then new West Side School of sixteen rooms, a modern structure with the most approved arrangement and equipment, was the beginning. Then followed the Grandview School, the Faucett School, the Versailles School, the Eleventh Ward School, then the extensive additions to the Fifth Avenue School. The rapidly increasing population kept pace with all this progress, and with the new ideas and ideals of education which were taking root throughout the country, as the limitations of the local school system became apparent. The need of placing technical instruction within reach of every man's child, to fit him for the battle of life and open the way to suitable and congenial vocations, while evident to the few, was incomprehensible to the many, and when the Technical School was projected it was bitterly opposed. Nevertheless, Dr. Richey, with a few broad-minded men who supported him, carried through what is now acknowledged to be the finest achievement of the Department of Education in McKeesport, the Technical School, with its widely varied equipment, and its eleven acres of land. The most recent work is the Centennial Building, which was erected at a cost of about $400,000.00.

Some idea of the problems with which Dr. Richey has had to deal may be gained from the fact that since his tenure of office in McKeesport the high school attendance alone has increased from 135 to 1,350 pupils. Dr. Richey is still alert to every phase of the school problem, always looking forward, always considering the future as well as the present, and placing the goal of success a little in advance of to-day's achievement.

This long period of prominence in the educational field has placed Dr. Richey high in organized effort and consultation along this line. Only three other school



Dewayne J. Richey



Charles Sumner Hoerner am.

superintendents in the State rank with him in point of service. Dr. Richey was president of the Department of County and Borough Superintendents of Pennsylvania in 1906-07. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association in 1907-08. He is a member of the National Educational Association, of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, of the Schoolmasters' Club, and of the National Superintendents' Association.

Dr. Richey's individual interests embrace an active membership in the Central Presbyterian Church of McKeesport, of which he was at one time elder. He was the first teacher of the United Men's Bible class, which followed Billy Sunday's evangelistic campaign in Pittsburgh. Fraternally, Dr. Richey is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is an influential member of the McKeesport Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Rotary Club, and of the Youghiogheny Country Club, where he spends his hours of recreation on the golf links.

On Dec. 22, 1891, Dr. Richey married Amy Seal Winter, of New Brighton, Pa., daughter of Charles F. and Adelaide (Bedison) Winter, and they are the parents of five children: Dr. De Wayne G. Greenwood, a physician of Pittsburgh, whose life is also reviewed in this work; Amy L., now the wife of Dr. Guy P. Gamble, a prominent dentist of McKeesport, with two children, Paden, and Amy; Martha, who is a student at the Margaret Morrison School, Carnegie Institute, studying Domestic Art; Joseph Winter; and Helen.

De WAYNE GREENWOOD RICHEY, M. D.— One of the most eminent names in the medical fraternity of Allegheny county, Pa., is that of Dr. De Wayne Greenwood Richey, M. D., Pathologist and Bacteriologist to the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, and Assistant Professor of Pathology at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Richey was born in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., Oct. 25, 1892, and is a son of Professor Joseph Burdette Richey, Ph. D., whose sketch precedes this in the work.

As a boy Dr. Richey attended the public schools of New Brighton and McKeesport, covering the high school course at the latter place. He early chose the medical profession as his future field of effort, and entered Allegheny College, but remained there for only one year and a half. He was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with the degree of Bachelor of Science, then entered the medical department of the same university, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was interne at St. Francis' Hospital during the year following, and passed the Pennsylvania State Medical Board in 1916. He then became connected with Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, as pathologist and bacteriologist.

On Nov. 30, 1917, Dr. Richey enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States navy. He was commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, and was assigned to the United States Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C. He went to Annapolis during an epidemic of diphtheria, and during the epidemic of influenza which swept the entire country, was detailed to San Francisco, Cal., then to Boston, Mass. During this time he was attached to the United States Public Health Service, investigating the etiology and epidemiology of this disease. He was released from active duty, July 1, 1919, being at this time lieutenant, senior grade, and is still in the Reserve Corps.

But the foregoing does not comprise the extent of Dr. Richey's services to Medical Science. He has contributed researches on various medical subjects, and has published communications on Infarction of Spleen, Agonal Bacteriemias, Quinin Idiosyncrasy, Experimental Streptococcic Tonsillitis, Leukoplakia of Renal Pelvis, Epidemiology of Diphtheria and Influenza, Primary Cancer of Liver, Mycotic-embolic Aneurysms of Peripheral Arteries, Bacteriology of Human Cystic Bile, Antemortem Blood Cultures, Generalized Blastomycosis, Chorionepithelioma in the Male, etc.

Dr. Richey, although a young man, has already been recognized widely as an authority in Medical Science. He is a member of the Biological Society of the University of Pittsburgh, a member of the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the International Association of American Museums, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and is a retrospecting editor for the American Journal of Medical Sciences, being, in addition, the pathologist to the coroner of Allegheny county. In social circles Dr. Richey is warmly welcomed, although he takes little time from his profession. His college fraternities are: Nu Sigma Nu and Alpha Omega Alpha. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the University Club, of Pittsburgh, and of the Youghiogheny Country Club, of McKeesport. He attends the services of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES SUMNER HOWELL was born at Limestone, Marshall county, Va., now W. Va., in the fifties of the last century, son of David and Mary (Williams) Howell. He was primarily educated in the public schools of Virginia and later those of Pennsylvania, then attended the West Alexander Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, which afterwards gave him the degree of A. M. He taught school for two years, and subsequently became city editor of the Wheeling "Evening Standard," continuing in this position until he went to the "Intelligencer," a morning paper of the same city. Later he was city editor and general writer on the Wheeling "Daily Register." He was reporter on the Pittsburgh "Daily Dispatch" during the winter of 1882-83, again in Wheeling newspaper work in 1883-84, going to the Pittsburgh "Commercial Gazette" in January, 1885. In 1886 he was on the Pittsburgh "Leader," leaving that paper to become city editor of the Pittsburgh "Times," which he later represented as legislative correspondent at Harrisburg in the Winter of 1889. In January, 1888, he was assigned to an investigation of the Hatfield-McCoy feud in Kentucky-West Virginia, and came back with the first complete resume of conditions, circumstances, causes and effects and personnel of participants that had thus far been published.

After the Johnstown Flood in May, 1889, Mr. Howell became claim agent for the legal department of the

Baltimore & Ohio railroad, resigning in 1896 to become claim agent for the Consolidated Traction Company, of Pittsburgh, remaining there a year, or until his election to the superintendency of the West Penn Hospital. He was in this position seven years and a half, and thereafter has been engaged in historical writing.

His children are: Mary Laishley Howell and Mrs. Harriet Reed Chance, of Pittsburgh.

DAVID LINDSAY GILLESPIE has been able to discriminate between business and civics with a nicety and an exactness that is not the gift of all men who have been burdened with the great responsibilities of business and who have been unable to thus discriminate. Responsibility rested heavily upon Mr. Gillespie even in his early youth when, after a scant career in the public schools of the city, he took employment as messenger in a local telegraph office whose chief recompense came in the large and valuable acquaintance he acquired in the performance of his duties. When he had reached his sixteenth year he became an employ of the large manufacturing firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, whose huge mills beetled the bank of the Monongahela river for a mile along its south shore. However, Mr. Gillespie took serious views of his employment, and was rapidly advanced from year to year as he absorbed the lessons of this employment and carded his deductions in his memory. The members of his firm, each in his specialty, one of the ablest in his class in the country, imparted to young Gillespie the information he greatly craved and, had he remained in this service, might have become one of the firm. However, he had more individual, more intimate, projects in mind, and after thirteen years he founded the firm of D. L. Gillespie & Company which has grown into one of the largest lumber firms in the United States. His individualism, his methods of business, unceasing industry and his general identity with the genius of his native city have combined to make him as well a leading citizen as he is a leading business man.

Among the other prominent connections he has made in which he has directorial relations are the Pittsburgh Reduction Company; the Commercial Sash and Door Company, of which he is vice-president and director; director in the Aluminum Company of America, the Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, the Aluminum Ore Company, the United States Aluminum Company, Pittsburgh Jerome Copper Company, and the Schenley Farms Company.

Mr. Gillespie has given much of his time to practical philanthropic work, many of his benefactions being largely anonymous. He has done much for the Newsboys' Home, his daughter being intensely interested in the work of this institution. For about a quarter of a century he has been a manager of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the oldest and largest non-sectarian hospital in Western Pennsylvania. He was the most active in the selection of the new site of this hospital in the eastern environs of the city, and his judgment had much to do with the plans upon which the magnificent new buildings of this institution were erected. He is also a director of Mercy Hospital and of the Tuberculosis League. He is a member of the Duquesne and Pittsburgh clubs, the Americus Republican Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, several local and national lumber associations, the Allegheny Country Club, and practically all of the well organized charities in the Pittsburgh district. While Mr. Gillespie is a man of strong individual convictions and independent thought, he has all of his life affiliated with the Republican party in its various elements and has supported this organization from ward to national affairs.

Mr. Gillespie married, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 20, 1885, Anna Randolph Darlington, and with their daughter, Mabel Lindsay Gillespie, occupy their home at Amberson avenue and Westminster place, in the East End of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM PHILIP DIETZ—Associated with large interests during all his career, William Philip Dietz, of Pittsburgh, is now broadly interested in the production of coal, coke and iron. Mr. Dietz was born in Pittsburgh, Aug. 23, 1886, a son of John F. and Bertha Dietz. His father was for forty years connected with the office of the American Express Company in Pittsburgh.

He received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, graduating from the high school of that city at the age of fifteen years. He entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the age of seventeen, and was in the cashier's office for three years. Afterward he was employed by J. H. Hillman & Son (now the Hillman Coal & Coke Company), continuing in this connection until 1918. He then organized the Western Pennsylvania Fuel Company, also being the director of the Reliable Towing Company, and still continues in these concerns. Mr. Dietz is a director and president of the Pennsylvania Mold and Iron Corporation, and also in the Federal Gas and Coal Company, of New York City. His most recent interest is in the W. P. Dietz Company, miners and shippers of coal, organized in 1921. As president of this concern he holds the position which has been his objective point, and with its auspicious beginning the future seems assured. Mr. Dietz holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, being a member of all bodies, including Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Union Club, of the Traffic Club, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

In 1907, Mr. Dietz married Laura Livingston Hawthorne, and they are the parents of four children: Charlotte, Dorothy, Laura, and William P., Jr.

EDWARD J. FRAUENHEIM—In business enterprises, numerous and important, in public-spirited activity in civic affairs, in charitable and benevolent work of Pittsburgh, in his social organizations, and in his home circle, Edward J. Frauenheim spent the brief span of life that was allotted to him. Into his forty-one years he put much of earnest endeavor and real accomplishment, proved citizenship of high merit and wise stewardship of his material blessings, and gained a position of prominence and distinction in his city. It has been Pitts-



Edward J. Frauenheim

burgh's fortune to produce men of this type for the needs of every time, and from their life stories help and inspiration may be drawn.

The family of Frauenheim was founded in the United States by Edward Frauenheim, who was born in Osnebruck, Germany, Oct. 1, 1820. He came to America in 1840, having received an excellent education in his native land, and he located at once in Pittsburgh, Pa. For a time he followed the carpenter's trade, and then, after a short period in mercantile pursuits, became a brewer and manufacturer of Pittsburgh. He was influential in financial circles, and was at the head of important interests until his death, June 16, 1891. He married, in Pittsburgh, in 1851, Mary Meyers, also a native of Germany, who died Nov. 22, 1904. Mrs. Frauenheim was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and a leading and generous supporter of all its works. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frauenheim were the parents of seven children.

Edward J. Frauenheim, son of Edward and Mary (Meyers) Frauenheim, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13, 1865. He attended the public schools and completed his education in St. Vincent's College, whence he was graduated with honors. His business career bgan in association with his father, and this relation continued until the death of the latter. Mr. Frauenheim was an active factor in the founding of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and became vice-president of that concern. Among the many enterprises of note with which he was identified were the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of which he was president; the Duquesne Fire-proofing Company, of which he was vice-president; the German National Bank, of which he was vice-president; and the East End Savings & Trust Company, the Epping-Carpenter Company, the Turtle Creek Land and Improvement Company, and the Beobachter Publishing Company, in each of which he was a director. Mr. Frauenheim was a man of conspicuous business ability and unusual integrity, holding the regard of his associates for his championship of the strictest tenets of business uprightness.

Mr. Frauenheim was a Democrat in political belief, and was active in the affairs of his party. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1896, and after the adoption of the new city charter of Pittsburgh was urged to become the candidate of his party for the office of mayor, but declined to run. Under the administration of Mayor William B. Hays, Mr. Frauenheim was appointed city treasurer, and he administered the finances of the city faithfully and ably until a short time before his death, when ill health caused his resignation. His religious faith was the Roman Catholic, and he was a communicant and trustee of St. Augustine's Church, of which his parents were among the earliest attendants, and in which he followed their example of unselfish, constant generosity. His clubs were the Duquesne, Monongahela, Columbus, and Pittsburgh Country. One of his most striking characteristics was his concern for the best welfare of his fellowmen and his use of every available means to brighten their lives or improve their condition. He was a member of the board of directors of the East End Hospital, and although his name was linked with numerous charitable activities, his work was by no means confined to organizations, for it was his pleasure to give personal touch to many of his benevolences.

Edward J. Frauenheim married, Oct. 2, 1889, Marie Antoinette Vilsack, daughter of Leopold Vilsack (q. v.). Children: 1. Dorothy L., married James Joseph Schlafly, of St. Louis, Mo. 2. Edward J., Jr., served in the Tank Corps of the United States army during the World War; married Veneranta Koph; is president of the Frauenheim-Logansport Coal Corporation and the Gracemont Coal Company. 3. Walter Gordon, associated with the Brockway Motor Truck Company; married Ruth Frances Corrigan; he was an ensign in the United States navy during the World War. 4. Marie Regina, lives at home. 5. Norman A., served in the United States navy. 6. William A., employed by the Brockway Motor Truck Company; during the World War attended Students' Army Training Corp, at Georgetown College. 7. Richard J., attending school.

Mr. Frauenheim died at his East End home, June 28, 1905, and after services in St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Church, Bloomfield, was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. In the memory of those who knew him he lives now, remembered for qualities of strong manhood and for a life passed in accordance with the dictates of a guiding conscience.

LEOPOLD VILSACK—When Leopold Vilsack had answered the last call, more than a decade since, all Pittsburgh joined in an outpouring of regret that his loss must be borne, and in tributes of love and appreciation of his life. The emotion of a crisis of sorrow has passed, the years that clarify men's judgments and reveal all events in their true relation have gone, and the words written and spoken of Leopold Vilsack have endured in the vigor of truth. Foremost citizen, commercial, industrial, and financial power, leading churchman, generous philanthropist, all these he was named, and as these history has held him and will hold him in the time to come. The acquisition of vast material possessions only too often excites envy and ill-will, and it is worthy of remark as regards Mr. Vilsack that his stewardship of his fortune was attended by such widespread good that his wisdom in its administration was everywhere recognized and his fellows rejoiced in his program of beneficence. When the story of his remarkable business success has been told there still remains the most interesting part of his life, his charitable and philanthropic interests, the narration of which reveals the man as he was known to his intimates, great-hearted, sympathetic, kindly, the friend of all men.

Mr. Vilsack was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., his father, Jacob Vilsack, a native of Germany, his mother, Catherine (Farmarie) Vilsack, born in Alsace. Jacob Vilsack was a carpenter by trade, later in life a farmer, and followed these callings from his coming to the United States in 1835 until his death at the age of sixty years.

Leopold Vilsack, his third child, was born March 3, 1838. He attended the public schools in Sharpsburg and St. Philomena, at what was formerly known as Bayardstown, and as a youth of seventeen years began

the business of life in the Bennett brewery, at Seventeenth and Liberty streets. Three years later he became a part owner of the business, associated with Edward Frauenheim, John Miller, and August Hoeveler, and subsequently Mr. Frauenheim and Mr. Vilsack purchased the interests of their partners and under the firm name of Frauenheim & Vilsack operated the Iron City Brewery. Incorporation was later made as the Iron City Brewing Company, and the sons of Mr. Frauenheim and Mr. Vilsack, Aloysius, E. J. and A. A. Frauenheim, and E. J. and J. G. Vilsack, were admitted to the company. These were the members of the company, with Leopold Vilsack as president, when a merger was made with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and of which Mr. Vilsack became vice-president and a large stockholder. From 1885 Mr. Vilsack was connected with the Epping-Carpenter Company, manufacturers of pumping machinery, and was its president at his death. He was one of the organizers of the Aliquippa Steel Company and held a controlling interest in the company until it was merged with the Crucible Steel Company of America. Mr. Vilsack was also president of the Vilsack-Martin Company, makers of ornamental iron work, at Thirty-second street and Penn avenue, and was a director of the Allegheny Plate Glass Company. In the field of finance he was a prominent figure, vice-president and leading stockholder of the German National Bank, and president of the East End Savings and Trust Company. He was a director of the National Union Fire Insurance Company and the City Insurance Company, and a director of the Ohio River Improvement Company. Many men have accepted more official positions and have acquired a greater degree of publicity than Leopold Vilsack, but few indeed have had more actual influence in the world of affairs or have contributed more worthily to the maintenance of the industrial and financial fabric. In steady stages he rose from an humble place in his community to one of power and importance, his abilities and capacities proving equal to each responsibility as it came to him, and his judgment and leadership followed by men whose names represent great achievements in Pittsburgh business. He became one of the largest real estate holders in the city, and his operations in this line were of magnitude and far-reaching effect.

Mr. Vilsack was identified with the leading business men's and social clubs of the city, and was one of the charter members of the Columbus Club, in which he was especially interested. He was also a member of Duquesne Council, Knights of Columbus, Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Country Club, German Club, and Einthracht Society. Mr. Vilsack was a Democrat in political belief, and in the Roman Catholic church performed service of remarkable value and extent. He was a member of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was appointed by Right Rev. Bishop Regis Canevin a member of the building committee for the construction of the Cathedral at Bellfield. Among the institutions in whose work he was particularly concerned, and to whom he gave freely of his time and even more liberally of his means, were St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Idlewood, St. Joseph's Protectory for Boys at Wylie avenue and Vine street, Pittsburgh, and St. Francis' Hospital. Although he was a devoted Catholic and strong in his faith, his good works were non-sectarian in character, and color or creed played small part in his benefactions. An instance of the practical turn that so often characterized his good works is found in the case of the Johnstown Flood, when the property and possessions of many of his business customers were swept away. It is on record that Mr. Vilsack sent a representative to Johnstown with a large amount of money and with orders that these business men should be assured that their accounts with the Vilsack firm would be cancelled, and that capital would be provided for them to resume business if they so desired. In addition to his support of organizations and institutions, Mr. Vilsack maintained a private pension list of all his old and needy friends and employees, and the provisions made for them in this manner made easy the path of old age. Illuminating as is the recital of the good deeds that were part of his daily life, even more enlightening was it to read the list of bequests made in his will by which churches, schools, homes, asylums, and struggling pastors of his church were benefited. No one who had known him in his lifetime would have expected less in the way of wise and useful distribution of a portion of his fortune, and it was eminently fitting that the hand that had bestowed so freely while it had the power of life should have penned words that continued this well doing when the strength to accomplish it personally had passed.

Leopold Vilsack married, in 1863, Dorothy Blank, of Etna, Pa., who was born in Germany, Feb. 6, 1833, daughter of Joseph Blank. Mrs. Vilsack died Nov. 5, 1907, about a little more than a month prior to her husband's decease. Mrs. Vilsack was an active church worker, her charity boundless. During the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, she was one of the most diligent workers in the Ladies' Aid Society in furnishing that beautiful edifice. "Surrounded by her dear family, blessed with the consoling offices of her holy religion, and in conformity to the Divine Will, she calmly surrendered this mortal life in the sweet assurance of the happy reunion in a blissful immortality beyond the grave." (Catholic News, Nov. 7, 1907). Children: Edward J., of Glenshaw, Pa.; Joseph G., married Stella Brennen; Marie Antoinette, married Edward J. Frauenheim (q. v.); Leopold W., deceased, married Nellie M. Vetter; William W., deceased; August A., deceased, married Annie Lauinger; Anthony J., married Veronica Lovingston; Kathryne, married John J. Mulcahy, of New York City; Ollie, married Gladys Brace; Mercedes, married Robert F. Maloney; Maurice, married Mary Ray, of Washington, D. C.; and Carl, married Alice Johnson, of Pittsburgh.

The death of his beloved wife was a telling blow to Mr. Vilsack, whose health had been poor for some time before. His strength rallied sufficiently to permit him to gather with his family for a Christmas celebration, but on the day following, Dec. 26, 1907, death claimed him. The following memorial resolution is chosen for quotation from the many that were adopted by organizations in which he had moved because it is the expression of his comrades in religious work, the source of his strength in the performance of all good deeds:

While we regard the death of Leopold Vilsack and his removal from our number with due submission to the wisdom and will of Almighty God, ordering all things well, we, the members of the Church Committee of St. Paul's Cathedral, have resolved:

That in his death our association, as well as the community in which he has lived and labored during the whole of his life, is conscious of a distinct loss. The qualities of mind and heart, the strong Christian faith and broad charity, the example of upright conduct, the simplicity and gentleness of his manner, the high sense of honor that went with him in all his ways, endeared him during life to his associates, emphasize now the loss they have suffered in his death, and will remain with them always as a precious memory. He bore the afflictions of his later life, his shattered health, the loss of his beloved wife, and his own approaching dissolution, with a characteristic feeling of trust and serene confidence in God, facing the last crisis of life even as he had faced all others.

To his sorrowing children, for whom their father's death following so closely on the death of their mother, brings a twofold bereavement, we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. We direct that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our association, be published in the Catholic papers, and that a special copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

FRANK J. TOTTEN,
JAMES J. FLANNERY,
WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
Committee on Resolutions.

ARTHUR L. OVER—The legal records of Allegheny county, Pa., contain the name of Over throughout many years in the service of Arthur L. Over and his father, James Watson Over. James Watson Over was judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county for almost forty years, the length of the term of his continuance in this office in itself an eloquent testimony to the ability and satisfaction that characterized his conduct as a jurist. He was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil War, serving in the 14th Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as Anderson's Cavalry.

Arthur L. Over, son of James Watson and Nannie (Shurtleff) Over, was born Sept. 19, 1875. In the public schools of Osborn Borough and the Park Institute he prepared for entrance at the Western University of Pennsylvania, being graduated from the law department of that university in 1897, a member of the first class graduated after the installation of that course. He became a member of the Allegheny county bar in June, 1897, and for almost a quarter of a century has been a member of the legal fraternity of Pittsburgh. He is held in high regard by his professional brethren, and success has attended his diligent pursuit of his calling.

Mr. Over has numerous business interests, and is a director of the Merchants' Saving & Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, and secretary of the Columbia Steel and Shafting Company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, also affiliating with the Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member of the Duquesne, University and Shannopin Country clubs. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Over married, Sept. 26, 1907, Gladys E. Doty, daughter of John Mead and Emma Elizabeth Doty, of Chicora, Pa. They are the parents of three children: James Watson, 2nd, Gladys Elizabeth, and Arthur Mead.

WILSON ALEXANDER SHAW, veteran banker and financier, and identified as an officer or director with a long list of business, civic and philanthropic organizations, has been connected with Pittsburgh financial institutions for over half a century, serving since 1903 as vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, Pittsburgh's most historic financial institution, founded in 1810, the oldest bank west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mr. Shaw is of Scottish descent, his grandfather, John Shaw, having been the first to leave the Old World and settle in this country. He came to America after the close of the Revolutionary War, settling in Allegheny county in 1783, on land where the village of Glenshaw, named in his honor, now stands. His son, James Shaw, married Nancy Murray, and they were the parents of Wilson Alexander Shaw, of this sketch.

Mr. Shaw was born in Glenshaw, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1846, and received his early education in the public schools near his home, later attending the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). His first position was in the capacity of clerk, in the employ of the old Merchants' & Manufacturers' National Bank, with which he became connected in 1866. He was first made discount clerk, advancing through the various subordinate positions to cashier, which office he held for a period of twenty-eight years. He was elected president in 1902, and a year later, upon consolidation with the present institution, Mr. Shaw became vice-president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, also serving as chairman of its board of directors. He is associated with other financial and industrial institutions, being vice-president of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings; secretary of the Atlas Coke Company; director of the Iron City Trust Company; Reliance Steel Casting Company; Vulcan Crucible Steel Company; Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society; Keystone State Building and Loan Association; Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company; member of the board of managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary; vice-president of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company; and a director of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company; and president and trustee of the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the Union, Duquesne, Monongahela and the Pittsburgh Country clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Shaw married, on Oct. 16, 1872, at Sharpsburg, Pa., Margaret Jane Kelly, daughter of Archibold Kelly. Mrs. Shaw is a member of the Twentieth Century Club.

STANLEY M. RINEHART, M. D.—Intimately known to the Pittsburgh district through valued service in official professional capacity and private practice, Dr. Rinehart is also widely noted through extensive professional writings and popular articles on correct habits of healthful living. He is a native of Pittsburgh, born Jan. 25, 1867, son of William and Louise (Gillespie) Rinehart.

Stanley M. Rinehart attended the Fourth Ward public schools, including a high school course, and subsequently was graduated, in 1888, from Adrian College, Mich., with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His medical training was obtained at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he received his M. D. in 1891. The two following years were spent in the Pittsburgh

Homœopathic Hospital, after which he was engaged in general practice in Allegheny until 1910. In that year he went to Europe for post-graduate work, his services having been enlisted in the fight against tuberculosis, and the time he spent abroad was passed chiefly in the study of diseases of the chest. From that time his practice has been confined to this department of medical science, in which he has gained wide reputation. Dr. Rinehart has lectured and written on his specialty and personal hygiene and has touched probably his largest circle through a series of articles in the "Saturday Evening Post," written for the reading and understanding of the average man. He has traveled throughout this country, as in Europe, and collaborated with his wife, Mary Roberts Rinehart, in a one act play, "The Avenger," produced in 1908.

Upon his return from studies in the clinics of Vienna and Berlin, Dr. Rinehart reëntered the affairs connected with his profession to which he had previously given devoted service. For twelve years he was city physician of Allegheny, and for a long time served on the Tuberculosis Commission of Pittsburgh. In 1894 he was appointed medical inspector of Allegheny county for the State Department of Health. He has been in charge of the State Tuberculosis Dispensary in Pittsburgh, and in September, 1914, became a member of the committee for investigating the furnishing of the new city tuberculosis hospital. The fight for the prevention of tuberculosis has had no more faithful proponent than he, his contribution that of exact medical knowledge and the enthusiasm of the true humanitarian.

Dr. Rinehart is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Association, and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Society, in which he has held various offices. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his clubs are the Allegheny Country and Edgeworth.

Mr. Rinehart married, April 21, 1896, Mary E. Roberts, born Aug. 12, 1875, daughter of Thomas Beveridge and Cornelia (Gilleland) Roberts, and they are the parents of three sons: 1. Stanley Marshall, Jr., born Aug. 18, 1897, attended Shadyside Academy and Harvard University. 2. Alan Gillespie, born Nov. 18, 1900; attended Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. 3. Frederick Roberts, born Sept. 14, 1902, attended Sewickley Preparatory School, Sewickley, Pa.

Mrs. Rinehart is known and loved by all followers of current American literature, her writings running the full length of fiction authorship, from mystery stories to the most delightful comedy, and creating characters, such as "Tish"' and "Bab," that are modern classics. Numerous plays that have enjoyed long-continued popularity have come from her pen, and she has described long camping and exploring trips with inimitable charm. During the World War, 1917-18, Mrs. Rinehart visited the troops at the front and in the hospitals in an effort to bring comfort and cheer to the defenders of the cause in which she so firmly believed.

HARVEY HAVELOCK SMITH—As president of the Fidelis Realty Company, and holding the same relation to the Oakland Corporation, Harvey H. Smith is at the head of one of the largest real estate interests of the East End districts.

The Fidelis Realty Company was incorporated Oct. 15, 1908, with Harvey H. Smith, president; John M. Elias, treasurer; Joseph F. Smith, secretary; these same officials still retaining office (January, 1922). In connection with the selling of real estate, the company has a writing agency with three prominent fire insurance companies. The Oakland Corporation is a real estate holding company.

Mr. Smith is a native son and has spent his whole life in the city of his birth, and during their course has been identified with several business activities. He is the son of Henry and Hannah Smith, his parents coming from Yorkshire, England, to Pittsburgh, in 1848.

During the year 1890, he formed a partnership with Mackenzie Davis for the business of lithographing and printing. The company became noted for superior workmanship in commercial and bank stationery, as well as engraved bonds and stock certificates. Upon the erection of a new building, on the corner of Second avenue and Cherry alley, a consolidation of the Mackenzie Davis Lithographing Company and the old printing establishment of the Eichbaum Company was consummated, under the name of The Eichbaum Litho and Printing Company with Harvey H. Smith, president, and H. E. Bateman, vice-president. Later, Mr. Smith organized the Smith-Wehner Lithograph Company, which was subsequently sold to the Western Bank Note Company, of Chicago, Ill., Mr. Smith being retained as resident manager of the company for the Pittsburgh District. In 1908 the Fidelis Realty Company was formed and the Oakland section of the city chosen for an office.

Mr. Smith is a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal church of the diocese of Pittsburgh; senior warden of St. Peter's Church, and an officer in the Church Club of the diocese of Pittsburgh. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic order, Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburgh. Is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, and Oakland Board of Trade.

HON. WILLIAM FLINN, president and chairman of the firm of Booth & Flinn, Ltd., Contractors, has been for many years a prominent factor in the business world and in the political arena of Pennsylvania. As State Senator and member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Flinn has accomplished much for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and in local politics, as well as in business, his influence has always been exerted for the progress and improvement of his home city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Flinn was born May 26, 1851, in Manchester, England, but his parents were both natives of Ireland. In the year of his birth the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where his father became a well-known citizen. The boy William attended the city schools until the age of nine years, but though his life



Harvey N. Smith

in the classroom ended so early, he never abandoned the quest for knowledge, and few men have a wider range of general information. After leaving school the lad was variously employed in the brickyards, until he became old enough to be apprenticed to the trade of brass finishing and gas and steam fitting. At the expiration of his time, with that aggressiveness which has ever characterized him, he became a contractor. From the beginning he was successful, and in 1877 formed a partnership with James J. Booth, under the name of Booth & Flinn, Ltd. The enterprise prospered, and the concern is to-day engaged in general contracting of all kinds, many of the largest undertakings ever successfully carried out in the history of constructive work about Pittsburgh, and in many other sections of the United States, being placed to its credit. Of the construction of the Mount Washington tunnel (which created a new residence district for Pittsburgh in which thousands of workers in the city have found homes but fifteen or twenty minutes from the business centre), it may be said, with exaggeration, that this masterpiece of construction was practically the means of creating new towns, and the strength of intellect and tenacity of purpose possessed by William Flinn were the agents chiefly instrumental in its execution.

In the conduct of his various enterprises Mr. Flinn has proved himself to be endowed with the power of handling large bodies of men and of coördinating their energies with skill and efficiency, at the same time avoiding the error into which a man of weaker brain and smaller heart would inevitably have fallen—that of regarding his employees merely as parts of a great machine. On the contrary he recognizes their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service shall be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offers, a fact which has had no small share in determining his phenominal success. His clear and far-seeing mind enables him to grasp every detail of a project, however great in magnitude, and this, combined with his marvelous facility in the dispatch of business, has made it possible for him to accept a number of responsible positions in different industrial and financial organizations. He is president and director of the Duquesne Lumber Company, and the Pittsburgh Silver Peak Gold Mining Company; vice-president and director of the Sharon Water Works Company; director of the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, the Arkansas Natural Gas Company, the Gulf Oil Corporation, the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, and the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Flinn stands in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress, it is freely given. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, no good work in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain. He is president and trustee of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, and a director of the Pittsburgh Maternity Dispensary. He belongs to the Duquesne and Union clubs.

In early manhood Mr. Flinn became actively interested in politics, but has only once consented to hold office in the municipality of Pittsburgh, that instance having occurred in 1877, when he was elected to the Board of Fire Commissioners. For many years he has been a recognized power in the Republican party, being invariably consulted in regard to all questions of moment. His public spirit and rapidity of judgment have enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public movements. For twenty years Mr. Flinn was chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Pittsburgh, and in this position his wide knowledge of municipal affairs, combined with his faithful and capable discharge of duty, has made his services particularly valuable. From 1881 until 1901 he served as chairman of the Republican Committee of Allegheny county. In 1879 and 1881 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. From 1890, the date of his first election to this body, through the two subsequent terms for which he received the tribute of reëlection, he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, the term of his service in this capacity ending with his resignation in 1902. While at Harrisburg Mr. Flinn was a most important factor in legislation, his ability as a versatile, logical and entertaining speaker giving him rare power. He was the author of the famous "good roads law," which has proved such a signal benefit to the State.

From 1884 until 1912 Mr. Flinn served as a delegate to every Republican National Convention. In the convention of 1912 he was a power in the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's nomination, and followed him into the Independent or "Bull Moose" party. During the following campaign Mr. Flinn was one of the broadly influential men in the State of Pennsylvania in the prosecution of that hotly contested fight, and had the satisfaction of seeing the State carried for Colonel Roosevelt. The test of that time revealed to the State more clearly than any other public service what manner of man William Flinn really is, and gave to the nation a new comprehension of the dignity of public service. In an appreciation of his career published later under the title of "Bill Flinn—Peaceful Revolutionist," Frank Hendrick says:

> Senator Flinn has always been a good Republican, not merely a boss or a satellite, but a worker for the good of the community through good politics. He had voluntarily abandoned political activity, and took it up under the spur of a sense of need for men to make the struggle the leaders of the Republican party had abandoned. Senator Flinn believed, when he resigned from the State Senate, March 7, 1902, that he had enjoyed his share of honors and had given his share of time and effort. * * *
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> Early in 1912, he (Mr. Flinn) told Roosevelt that the delegates from Pennsylvania would be for Roosevelt if he would say that he would be a candidate. * * * "But," said Flinn, "we want the word now." "I'll run," said the Colonel, and Senator Flinn went right to work with a result that is well known. It is doubtful if any other man had more to do with Roosevelt's success than Flinn. But Flinn is not much of a hand to make any bones about work. He considered he was working for his community rather than for the Colonel, and for a cause rather than for a political party. * * *
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> Senator Flinn is a force in American politics decidedly to be reckoned with. * * * He is, moreover, not only a thinker, a scholar, and an inveterate meddler with things to be corrected, but he is many times a millionaire and not afraid to give out his money for

a cause. And the cause this millionaire favors is the equalization of opportunities in the United States, even though such equalization he brought about by a shrinkage of big fortunes, including his own.

Apropos of the foregoing the above pamphlet quotes Mr. Flinn's own outspoken belief in his own words, that "wealth may be held by individuals above a certain amount only in trust." And this is not an empty theory with him, but a principle by which he governs his life, as is best known by those familiar with his broadly practical helpfulness in many strata of society. A genial man of optimistic spirit, the briefest conversation with Mr. Flinn reveals his ability and the versatility of his talents. Mentally and physically he is formed on a large scale. Six feet in height, and weighing two hundred pounds, he is in every sense a formidable antagonist and a well-nigh invincible champion. He is a known quantity, with a genius for leadership, and it is said of him that "his headquarters are where he is," a sentence which aptly describes the man and his accessibility. It may be said, too, that he has won by original ideas, whether it be in business or politics. His self-reliance never fails him, and his accurate knowledge of men has enabled him to fill the various branches of his business with assistants who seldom fail to meet his expectations. His keen eyes, which send their searching glances through eyeglasses, hold a power which seems to pierce the very souls of those whom he addresses, yet are kindly in expression, and his manner, quick though it be, and decisive, is invariably courteous. Absolute honesty, unflagging interest in a multitude of different activities, a sense of humor, rare social tact and an unaffected liking for his fellowbeings—these are the traits which have made William Flinn what he is—one of the most popular men in the city of Pittsburgh.

William Flinn is a man whose personality, in combination with his record as a business man and political leader, recalls the imposing figures of the old-time Pittsburghers—those pioneers who laid the strong foundation on which has risen the fair fabric of the present prosperity and prestige of the Iron City. He is one of the men who do large things. Both industrially and politically he may be called one of the makers, not of Pittsburgh alone, but also of Western Pennsylvania. Summoned by the Keystone State to serve her in position of public trust, he has ably and faithfully fulfilled her behests, and there is little doubt that in the coming years she will require him to assume still greater responsibilities.

Mr. Flinn married, in 1874, Nancy Galbraith, and they are the parents of the following children: George H., Ralph E., W. A., Alexander R., Mary S., and Edith G. A man of strong domestic tastes and affections, Mr. Flinn is devoted to his home and family. "Braemar," his beautiful residence in the East End, is a center of hospitality and the scene of many social functions. The whole family are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society.

Senator Flinn's fad is his country place, "Beechwood," a farm of 125 acres on the Kittanning road, where he leaves politics and business behind and finds time to indulge his love for growing things. Here he breeds Guernsey cattle, prize chickens, Flemish rabbits and pedigree dogs, and has flower and vegetable gardens among the finest in the country. Here, with Mrs. Flinn, his companion of nearly half a century of wedded life, among the old-fashioned flowers they love best, Mr. Flinn finds relaxation from the strenuous business and public activities that have filled fifty busy years.

HUGH MORGAN STILLEY—A legal practitioner since 1902, and a well and favorably known member of the bar, Mr. Stilley was prominent in Dormont borough, where he maintained his residence from its incorporation until he moved to his present residence in Upper St. Clair township, and where, from the time of his first work in its organization, he had been active in affairs of general interest and value. Mr. Stilley is a son of Dr. Hugh M. and Annie (Albertson) Stilley, his father a practicing physician of Mount Lebanon, Pa., and a grandson of Dr. John B. Stilley.

Dr. John B. Stilley was a prominent resident of Allegheny county, Pa.; he spent part of his life in the practice of medicine, was a teacher of mathematics in Bethel Academy, and held high reputation as a surveyor, being one of the early county engineers of Allegheny county. When Hugh Morgan Stilley was less than a year old both parents died within a few weeks of each other, and it was to this grandfather's home in Upper St. Clair township that he was taken. Mr. Stilley was born in Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 6, 1877. As a youth he attended the public schools of Upper St. Clair township, later completing courses in the Pittsburgh Academy, and the law course of the University of Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1902, and since that date has been engaged in professional work in Pittsburgh, acquiring a clientele of large proportions and gaining reputation as one of Pittsburgh's strong, capable lawyers. Mr. Stilley was instrumental in important degree in the organization of the borough of Dormont, and served as its first president of Council, also filling the office of solicitor for a number of years, and during the World War he was particularly active in local work, serving on the local draft board and taking a leading part in all war drives. Mr. Stilley is a ruling elder of the Dormont Presbyterian Church and teacher of the men's Bible class, and is closely identified with the affairs of the denomination.

Mr. Stilley married (first) Mabel Kerr Early, of Mount Washington, Pa., in 1902. There were three children of this marriage: Hugh Morgan, Jr., Emerson, and Robert M. Their mother died Jan. 15, 1916, and Mr. Stilley married (second) Eleanor M. Philson, of Dormont, Pa., April 30, 1919. They have one child, Anna Elizabeth.

BRUCE P. McDANIEL—Schooled in Pittsburgh institutions, trained in the industries of the city, Bruce P. McDaniel has made Pittsburgh the center of his business operations. The organization of which he is the head, the Power Piping Company, has, in the comparatively short period of its life, taken prominent place in Pittsburgh industry and has become of countrywide note. Mr. McDaniel, representative of the younger element of men of affairs whose influence has been felt so strongly in the city, has achieved a noteworthy success, and the story of his business career shows his prosperity and position as the result of unflagging



P. C. McDaniel

industry, of close application to the task at hand, of willingness for any effort. He is known in several fields of endeavor, always as the forceful, progressive, upright business man, working purposefully along useful lines.

Bruce P. McDaniel is a son of Mark and Christiana (Walter) McDaniel, his father, who died in 1905, having been for many years a master plumber with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on lines east of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McDaniel was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1882, and there the first five years of his life were passed. Pittsburgh became the family home in 1887, and there the mother still resides (1921). He attended the public schools in early youth and then pursued mechanical engineering studies in the University of Western Pennsylvania, after which he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His duties were varied, including pipe line work and air brake inspection, and grounded his technical education with practical experience. During the years 1905 and 1906 he was associated with the Frick interests in the construction of the Frick building annex. Later he became associated with the Best Manufacturing Company, in mechanical engineering capacity, as superintendent of erection and general superintendent of the company's plant at Oakmont. During this period he superintended the installation of piping in the Gary, Ind., plant, and the Minnesota steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation, also the new steel plant and blast furnaces of the Algoma Steel Company, at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

Upon resigning from the service of the Best Manufacturing Company, Mr. McDaniel put into execution his plans for independent activity and organized the Power Piping Company, which was incorporated, Oct. 20, 1916, with Mr. McDaniel, president, James J. Leahy, vice-president, John J. McKenna, treasurer, and William N. Quartz, secretary. The Power Piping Company is a piping engineering organization, manufacturing and installing piping for the carrying of steam, water, air, gas, and refrigeration in power, steel, and chemical plants, and in by-product coke ovens. The principal offices of the company are in Pittsburgh, while branches are maintained in New York, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, and Denver. During the World War the company's plant and force of 150 men were employed on important government contracts, for which they received high official commendation. This is Mr. McDaniel's chief interest, although he was an organizer and is now vice-president of the Ridge Land and Improvement Company and the General Manufacturing Company, both strongly developing enterprises. In April, 1921, Mr. McDaniel organized the Lubozy Company, manufacturers of lubricants and containers, and is its president. Mr. McDaniel gives to these concerns the energetic enthusiasm that won him rapid promotion when employed by others. In those days his willingness to do more than his share won him favorable attention, and to-day no man in his organization is more closely at his task, whether at desk or machine.

Mr. McDaniel is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, a friend of all progress in civic, industrial and commercial relations, and a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. He holds the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, affiliating with Pennsylvania Consistory; and he is also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His club is the Union, and he is also a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. A young man who has accomplished splendid results, who is identified with all that is best in the city life, and whose course is in its beginning—this is Bruce P. McDaniel as Pittsburgh knows him and as he is held in sincere regard by his associates.

Mr. McDaniel married, in 1905, Kathryn R. Clark, daughter of James A. Clark, formerly county commissioner of Allegheny county. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel are the parents of Dorothy C. and Helen B.

JAMES S. BECKWITH—A resident of Pittsburgh from his youth, although born in the neighboring county of Westmoreland, James S. Beckwith, founder and president of the Beckwith Machine Company, has had a lifelong connection with business and industrial interests of the city. He is a son of George M. and Elizabeth (Swartzmeder) Beckwith, both deceased.

Mr. Beckwith was born in Latrobe, Pa., May 16, 1879. In his early youth his parents made their home in Pittsburgh, where George M. Beckwith engaged in real estate operations. Upon the completion of his education, James M. Beckwith entered business life, and after filling several positions, formed an association with the Carlin Machinery Company, in which he continued until 1908. In this year he put into execution plans for an independent business, which developed into the Beckwith Machine Company, of which for eight years, 1908 to 1916, he was owner and manager. At the end of this time incorporation was made under the same title, Mr. Beckwith becoming president of the new organization. The company employs seventy-five people in its different departments and its products are sold through traveling representatives in the states of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The machines they manufacture have been perfected in design for their various purposes, and "Beckwith" stamped thereon is a guarantee of quality in material and workmanship.

Mr. Beckwith is a member of the Third United Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite, and a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a noble of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Beckwith married, Jan. 16, 1905, Lulu Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: George M., and Elizabeth O.

JAMES McCLURG GUFFEY—The Pittsburgh region seems to have a peculiar attraction for those who are of Scottish ancestry. Among the large number of Pittsburgh's citizens who are descended from hardy forbears, born in that rugged country, is James McClurg Guffey, recognized as the largest individual oil, gas, and coal landowner in the world.

From the large and influential clan of Guffey (or McGuffey), occupying one of the most fertile spots of the

Scottish lowlands, came William Guffey, the first of his clan to try his fortune in the New World. In 1738, with his wife and child, he came to America, settling near Philadelphia, Pa. Twenty years later, when the hardiest spirits were turning their eyes to what was then the Far West, the region beyond the Alleghenies, William Guffey, with a few kindred spirits and their families, took advantage of the opportunity offered by the famous Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne. Following in the wake of the advancing troops and thus avoiding for themselves the arduous work of carving a way through the wilderness, as well as securing the protection of the troops, they made the first English settlement in Westmoreland, and the second west of the Alleghenies. In 1763 James Guffey, only son of William Guffey, married Margaret Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, who had also accompanied the Forbes expedition. In August the first child was born, and in 1780 James Guffey purchased what is now a portion of Sewickley township, where, on Jan. 19, 1839, James McClurg Guffey, son of Alexander and Jane (Campbell) Guffey, was born.

After attending the public schools and completing a course in a commercial school, James M. Guffey began his business career as a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, at Louisville, Ky. He remained here for several years and then secured a responsible position with the Adams Express Company, at Nashville, Tenn. In 1872, attracted by the natural resources of the Pittsburgh region, and having accumulated some capital, he returned to Pennsylvania, located in the oil regions, and engaged in the production of petroleum, of which industry he soon became one of the most successful representatives, being generally recognized as the largest individual producer and operator in America, interested in all the fields of Northwestern Pennsylvania and through the district extending to Pittsburgh. He drilled the famous Matthews' well, and most of the remarkably productive McDonald field was owned by Mr. Guffey and a few others. In 1883 he removed from the oil fields of Northwestern Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, where to his already vast operations in the oil fields he added the production of natural gas. Developing the enormous gas fields of Western Pennsylvania and Allegheny counties, and becoming interested in the transportation of natural gas, he organized and aided in the organization of several companies. He became vice-president of the Westmoreland & Cambria Natural Gas Company, which supplies Johnstown, Pa.; president of the Southwest Natural Gas Company, supplying the Connellsville coke region; vice-president of the Wheeling (W. Va.), Natural Gas Company; and president of the United Fuel Gas Company, with pipe lines extending from Washington county, Pa., to Pittsburgh.

A tremendous worker, Mr. Guffey has made it a business policy to personally supervise and attend to the execution of his vast concerns. He invested in vast coal properties in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and in gold and silver mines in Idaho. He became president of the Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company, at Silver City, Idaho, and one of the principal owners as well as an officer in the Florida Mountain Mining and Milling Company, of the same locality. The town of Guffey, thirty miles from Cripple Creek, was named in his honor. He is interested in the Swan Falls Power Company, of Idaho, is also interested in the production of petroleum in four states, and is connected with the financial circles of Pittsburgh as a director of the Columbia National Bank.

Politically, Mr. Gufffey supports the Democratic party, and was for years recognized as the leader of his party in Pennsylvania, serving as representative from his State on the Democratic National Committee. With all his vast business concerns, he found time for social and club affiliations. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, a member of the Manhattan Club, of New York City, and is affiliated with various other social and civic organizations.

Great executive ability, a genius for hard work, and boundless energy seem to have been the qualities which won for this successful man the favors of fortune, while a kindly nature, integrity of character, and practical philanthropy have won for him that still more golden reward—the love and esteem of his fellowmen.

HARRY A. LOGUE, one of the most prominent men in the insurance circles of Pittsburgh, comes of an old Pennsylvania family.

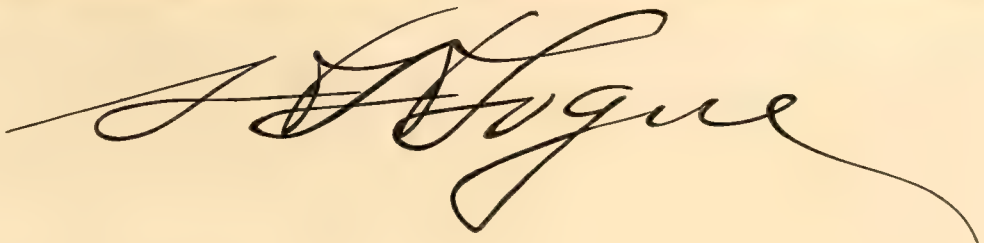
(I) John Logue, great-grandfather of Mr. Logue, was born in Ireland, in 1758, and while still a youth immigrated to the United States, settling in Chester county, Pa. On July 7, 1777, he enlisted in the Continental army as a private in Captain John Ramsey's company, Chester county, Pa., militia. He married, and died June 6, 1833.

(II) Charles Logue, son of John Logue, was born in Toby township, Clarion county, Pa. He followed the calling of a farmer. He married Rachel Morgan.

(III) Thomas M. Logue, son of Charles and Rachel (Morgan) Logue, was born in Clarion county, Pa., in 1844, and like his father was an agriculturist. He married Mary A. Krozier, and their children were: Charles McClellan, married Ella M. Hendrickson; Laura Rachel, married James A. Hetrick; Jennie, married J. E. Wilson; Minnie, married William McK. Callear; Harry A., of whom further; Herbert L., married Emma Hartman; Nellie Irene, married L. E. Stewart. The father of these children died in August, 1903.

(IV) Harry A. Logue, son of Thomas M. and Mary A. (Krozier) Logue, was born on the old farm homestead in Clarion county, Pa., Nov. 28, 1874. He remained there until his fourteenth year, attending the neighborhood schools and the West Freedom High School. He then came to Pittsburgh, and entered upon a commercial course at Duff's Business College. In 1889 he joined his brother, the late Charles McClellan Logue, in the produce business, having charge of the business himself until it was discontinued, when the brothers entered the insurance business, devoting their entire energies to this line of endeavor. The firm was first C. M. Logue & Brother, and as such soon developed into a leader in the city of Pittsburgh. Later the firm became Logue Brothers & Company, and on the decease of the lamented Charles M. C. Logue, in 1914, Harry A. Logue formed the corporation which, until recently, carried on the





business under the name of Logue Brothers & Company, Incorporated, with Harry A. Logue as president.

In October, 1920, the Wood-Fourth Insurance Agency, Incorporated, was organized, with Harry A. Logue as chairman of the board of directors, and under his management the new company is forging ahead to greater prosperity as a business organization, and broader significance to the public as a part of the insurance world of Pittsburgh. Except for short periods Mr. Logue has been identified, during his entire career, with the progress of this city as a commercial center. When about eighteen years of age he went to Texas, and for a time held a position as railway news agent on the Texas Pacific railway, between Marshall, Texas, and New Orleans, La.

Mr. Logue was for many years a member of the 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and served in the Spanish-American War, first with the rank of sergeant, then later as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant on the staff of Colonel W. J. Glenn, of the 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. As a member of the National Guard he participated in the historic Homestead strike, and also in the anthracite coal strike of 1902, as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. Again in 1906 Mr. Logue was called upon to meet a public emergency, but this time in line with his business interests. Owing to his comprehensive knowledge of fire insurance, he was appointed by several of the largest companies in the United States to represent their interests during that trying period in San Francisco, Cal., following the terrible earthquake and fire. For a full year his entire time was devoted to the adjustment of losses due to that holocaust. Still again, during the World War, he was sent on a special mission to England, in the interest of a group of American manufacturers.

Mr. Logue is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and serves on the insurance committee of that body. He has served for many years on the executive committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters of Allegheny county, and is also chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Insurance Agents. He is a member of the Insurance Society of Pittsburgh, the Insurance Society of New York City, the New York Insurance Exchange, the Board of Fire Underwriters of Chicago and of Boston, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and of the National Fire Protective Association.

As an individual Mr. Logue has many and far-reaching interests. He is financially interested in various manufacturing organizations in the Pittsburgh district, and is a director of the Hamilton Realty Company. In a social way he is connected with the leading organizations, being a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Americus Republican Club, the Union Club, and the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Old Colony Club, and of the Pittsburgh Country Club, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of Chartier's Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has long been a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As a patron of all out-door sports, Mr. Logue is well known. His favorite recreations are golf and motoring, and he has toured by automobile extensively, covering nearly all parts of the United States. On June 17, 1903, Mr. Logue married Marie Ogden, daughter of Alexander and Eleanor (Brandon) Ogden, of Pittsburgh, previously residents of Owen Sound, Ontario. Mr. Logue is active in many lines of civic and charitable endeavor, and served with the most devoted zeal in the Red Cross work and the Liberty Bond campaigns during the World War. Their delightful Pittsburgh residence is at No. 5415 Beacon street, Squirrel Hill.

JOSEPH CLIFTON TREES—Oil and gas—these are two of the mightiest sources of Pittsburgh's phenomenal wealth and world-wide renown—and even as it was Pittsburgh men who developed the first oil fields in Pennsylvania and made the first oil markets, so it is now citizens of the industrial metropolis who guide, control and annually increase the colossal force of this greatest of American financial hierarchies. Prominent among these oil magnates of the present day is Joseph Clifton Trees, president of several large corporations operating in the Southwest, and also vice-president of the Benedum-Trees Oil Company. Mr. Trees is intimately identified with the leading interests of his home city, and his name is a synonym for philanthropy and public spirit.

Joseph Clifton Trees was born Nov. 10, 1869, in Westmoreland county, Pa., a son of Isaac T. and Lucy A. Trees. He received a liberal education, graduating in 1892 from the Indiana Normal School, and in 1895 from the University of Pittsburgh, then the Western University of Pennsylvania. Early in his career Mr. Trees gave proof of his possession of that faculty so essential to a successful business man—the faculty of looking far ahead and discerning in advance the source of events. Recognizing the vast possibilities of the oil and gas resources of the State of Louisiana, he decided, in association with a number of fellow Pittsburghers, to enter that field, with the result that he became a pioneer in the producing business in that region, and by his rare judgment and acute discernment was instrumental in making the State one of the nation's leading oil and gas producing territories.

In the vast Pittsburgh district which leads the world in oil and gas production, Mr. Trees is a power, and his influence extends not only over a large portion of the United States, but also makes itself felt in Mexico. He is president of the Arkansas Natural Gas Company, the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, the J. C. Trees Oil Company, the Penn Mex Oil Company, the Wabash Gas Company and the Regal Oil Company, and vice-president of the Benedum-Trees Oil Company. He seems to possess the touch of Midas, oil and gas, under his skillful manipulation, being transmuted into gold.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Trees has been prominently connected with a number of movements tending to promote the interests of Pittsburgh, and in a notable way he has acted the part of a benefactor. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain, but so quietly are his donations bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. He belongs to the Pitts-

burgh Press, Pittsburgh Country, Duquesne and Oakmont Country clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

One of the leading characteristics of Mr. Trees is love for his *alma mater* and he has devoted large sums of money to the enlargement and embellishment of this institution. Chief among his benefactions is the noble Trees gymnasium and athletic stadium. His bounty, however, to the university has not been limited to these gifts, munificent as they are.

The personality of Mr. Trees is that of a man of a many-sided mental equipment endowed with the imagination necessary to take a large view of large affairs, and withal possessing an energy and an enthusiasm which make him a tireless and a most effective worker in a wide and diversified field of endeavor. His countenance bears the imprint of these characteristics. It is an intellectual face and a resolute one. Invincible determination looks out of the dark eyes and the finely moulded features, and these denote a man of purpose. He is at once a thinker and a doer, and withal the face wears a genial aspect and shows a kindliness of disposition which account for the well-known fact that no man in Pittsburgh has a larger number of devoted friends. Ardent and loyal in his attachments, and possessing a chivalrous sense of honor, he is loved by many and trusted by all.

Mr. Trees married, Dec. 20, 1894, Claudine V. Willison, daughter of Andrew Willison, and they are the parents of one son, Joseph Graham, born Aug. 5, 1896.

The commanding position which Mr. Trees, by well trained talent and force of character, has made for himself in the business world, is one which many men would regard as the acme of the ambition of a lifetime, but there are greater heights to be scaled, and the motto of a man like Joseph Clifton Trees is and ever will be "Excelsior."

J. R. McKINLEY, of Pittsbrugh, is the executive head of one of those corporations providing for the daily needs of the people. As president of the Columbia Ice Company, he contributes largely to the health and comfort of the community. Mr. McKinley was born Aug. 15, 1871, in the city of Pittsburgh, a son of Daniel and Mary (Gilday) McKinley.

As a boy he attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, and in due course was graduated from the high school. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon the business career which has carried him forward to success. His first work was with the Lehigh railroad, in their Philadelphia shops, where he remained for three years. Next he went to work for a group of ice machine companies, as erecting engineer, continuing along this line for two years. He then became connected with the Chautauqua Ice Company, and several other ice companies at the same time, as chief engineer. Soon afterwards these companies became associated under the name of the Consolidated Ice Company. In 1915 Mr. McKinley founded the Columbia Ice Company, of which he is president. In this connection he has made a success which is clearly manifested in the growth of the business. His executive ability has placed him high in this line, and he is also interested in activities outside this immediate company. He is president of the Eclipse Dimmer Manufacturing Company, and is boiler and engine examiner for the county of Allegheny, this appointment having been made by Governor W. C. Sprague. Mr. McKinley is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which order he has been a trustee for the past fourteen years. He is also a member of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. McKinley married, in Pittsburgh, in 1893, Jane McGonigle, of this city, and they have three children, Mary Helen, Lee A., and William J.

JAMES CROSSAN CHAPLIN—The field of finance has offered Mr. Chaplin his principal sphere of endeavor, and in that line he has achieved excellent and far-reaching results. His vice-presidency of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh heads a long list of official positions in banking institutions, and business and industrial organizations have claimed a generous share of his time and talents in executive and advisory capacity. The following record shows him as a descendant of patriotic and honored ancestry, rendering valuable service to many organizations vitally affecting the public welfare, and measuring up to high standards of citizenship.

The family of which Mr. Chaplin is a member was founded by Benjamin Chaplin, who was born in England in 1687 and became a resident of Lynn, Mass., later settling at Pomfret, Conn. The line of descent to Mr. Chaplin is through William and Esther (Holbrook) Chaplin, William and Amanda (Huntington) Chaplin, John Huntington and Harriet (Craig) Chaplin, William Craig and Sarah J. (Crossan) Chaplin, and James Crossan (1) Chaplin, father of James Crossan Chaplin of this record. The successive generations of the family furnished members who bore worthy part in the life of their communities, and who gave of their best in whatever public crisis arose. William Chaplin of the third generation was a soldier of the Revolution, his son, John Huntington Chaplin, was a graduate of Yale College, and became a United States judge in Florida, and the two succeeding descendants, William Craig Chaplin and James Crossan (1) Chaplin, both became officers of the United States navy. During the Civil War James Crossan (1) Chaplin rendered distinguished service, rising to the rank of lieutenant commander, and died at sea, Sept. 23, 1866, being then executive officer of the "Monocacy," a steam sloop carrying ten guns. The following tribute was paid him by a gentleman who was his commanding officer at one time during the Civil War: "In the hour of danger his presence of mind never forsook him. Cool, calm and courageous, he was of such stuff as heroes are made of. On the social side, his many virtues shone to equal advantage. He was one of nature's noblemen, and not one of the large circle who shared his friendship will ever forget his genial ways and warm heart." Lieutenant-Commander James Crossan Chaplin married Martha Harris, and they were the parents of Virginia S., James Crossan, of whom further, and Mary C.

James Crossan Chaplin, son of James Crossan (1) and Martha (Harris) Chaplin, was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1863. His father's death occurred when he was three years of age, and Missouri then became the family home;



Jas. C. Chaffin

but in 1879 they returned to Pittsburgh, making their residence in Sewickley. Then, as a youth of sixteen years, he obtained a position in the Citizens' National Bank, resigning from that service to become teller with the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. The ten years of his continuance with this company witnessed his advancement to the office of treasurer, and upon the incorporation of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, he became vice-president of the new organization. Business qualifications of the highest grade, and unusual powers of leadership have brought him into prominent place in the financial, industrial, and commercial world, and he has been called to advisory and administrative positions in connection with many enterprises of large importance. Mr. Chaplin is a director of the Coraopolis Savings and Trust Company, Coraopolis, Pa., the Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Pa., the First National Bank, Sharon, Pa., the First National Bank, Albion, Pa., the Pennsylvania Clay Company, and of the Indianapolis Traction Company, Indianapolis, Ind. He is vice-president of the Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh, and the Colonial Trust Company, Farrel, Pa., and chairman of the board of the Crawford Trust Company, Meadville, Pa. He is also treasurer of the E. J. Thompson Company, Pittsburgh, and a director of the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass and Glass Company. His wide responsibility has required extensive and exact knowledge of many fields of endeavor, and in the fulfillment of these responsibilities he has gained expert information along many lines. He is a man of strong personality, keenly alive to the duties of stewardship concomitant with his high positions, and has discharged ably and faithfully the many trusts placed in his keeping.

Mr. Chaplin is a Republican in political sympathy, and when opportunity has offered has gladly given of his time and his efforts to the service of his party in his community. For many years he has been a member of the Sewickley council and continuously chairman of its finance committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his patriotic ancestry giving him membership in the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and he is also a member of the Duquesne Club, the Allegheny Country Club, the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the Edgeworth Club of Sewickley, and the Lawyers' Club of New York City. His church is St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal of Sewickley and he has served it as treasurer and as junior and senior warden.

During the war Mr. Chaplin was a member of the Central Liberty Loan Committee, which had charge of all the distribution and management of the Liberty Loans, and was associated with the Pittsburgh leaders of finance—H. C. McEldouney, president of the Union Trust Company, John R. McCune, president of the Union National Bank, R. B. Mellon, vice-president of the National Bank, and Harrison Nesbit, president of the Bank of Pittsburgh. He was also chairman of nineteen counties of Western Pennsylvania for the distribution of war saving stamps, and, later, under a treasury department ruling, he was made director of the savings of the Treasury Department for Western Pennsylvania, and made responsible for nineteen counties and five hundred and forty banks as well as all the schools, societies and other organizations of the district.

Mr. Chaplin married Fanny Campbell, daughter of Col. David Campbell, and they have two sons: James Crossan Chaplin (3), and David Campbell Chaplin.

OBED K. PRICE—In modern times a corporation lawyer does not figure much in the limelight, not, perhaps, so much from deliberate choice as the fact that he is part of a corporate organization whose management retains him for the purpose of avoiding episodes of a dramatic character, rather than to play a part in such episodes. Any professional prominence thus obtained does not become a public matter.

Among this class of lawyers in Pittsburgh, the career of Obed K. Price is perhaps typical. Practically his entire professional career has been spent as a member of the legal staff of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and its subsidiary interests. Mr. Price is a son of Willson and Caroline Eleanor (Sipes) Price. Willson Price was a native of New Jersey, whence his ancestors emigrated from Wales prior to the Revolution, and fought in that war, and his mother was a member of the Willson family of that State. Mr. Price's mother was a native of Pennsylvania, being the daughter of General John Sipes, of the well-known Fulton county family of that name.

Obed K. Price was born on a farm in Rock Island county, Ill., and received his early education in public and private schools of Illinois and Iowa. Coming to Pittsburgh from Davenport, Iowa, in 1901, as a reporter for R. G. Dunn & Company, he gave up that employment and entered the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and graduated therefrom in 1908 with the last class graduated from that institution under its old name. One year of his professional study prior to graduation was spent in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Mr. Price was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in December, 1908, and since April, 1910, has been connected with the legal work of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which is the largest coal mining company in existence. Mr. Price is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Masonic fraternities, and politically supports the Republican party.

In September, 1918, he married Mazie Winnett Price, daughter of John M. and Helen (Dunbar) Price. Her father was distantly related to the New Jersey family from which Mr. Price sprang, and was a great-grandson of Captain Peter Perchmont, a soldier of the Revolution, captain in the Pennsylvania militia, and an Indian fighter of note, who was one of the early settlers of the Pittsburgh district. Mr. and Mrs. Price have one daughter, Ann Marshall.

ALEXANDER BEATTY ORTH—The work of Alexander Beatty Orth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was such as adds to the beauty of the city, as well as the comfort and convenience of the people. As one of the leading architects of this section, he was employed by many of the most prominent families to design and construct beautiful residences, and many large business interests are now housed in structures which, through his skill

and originality, combine the last word in utility with the greatest charm and dignity.

Mr. Orth came of old pioneer stock. His paternal grandfather came to the United States in 1812, and locating in New Lisbon, Ohio, established a woolen factory there—one of the earliest industries of that section.

Mr. Orth's father, George H. Orth, was a woolen manufacturer also, and owned factories at Connellsville and Canonsburg, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio. He married Martha Jewett, who at one time lived across the street from Abraham Lincoln. Her father established the first iron foundry west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Alexander Beatty Orth was born in Connellsville, Pa., on May 15, 1868. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, North Side, he went to Cornell University, taking a special course in architecture, graduating in 1899. After leaving school, he took an extended trip abroad, and studied architecture and sketching in many of the wonderful cities of the Old World.

With this preparation, Mr. Orth returned to Pittsburgh, where he entered the employ of his brother, George S. Orth, then a rising Pittsburgh architect, remaining with him until 1900. At that time the brothers formed a partnership, under the firm name of George S. Orth & Brother. On April 14, 1918, George S. Orth died, and Alexander B. Orth then carried on the business until his death, which occurred Nov. 30, 1920.

Mr. Orth conducted a general practice in architecture, and in connection with this work, did a great deal of landscape designing. He did much beautiful work on large estates and industrial plants, and many of Pittsburgh's best homes are products of his art. Mr. Orth was a member of the Pittsburgh Art Commission.

J. KING SCOTT—The Scott family is an old and honored one in this country. John Scott, grandfather of J. King Scott, was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., July 14, 1824, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar. In June, 1846, he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Huntingdon county and served until 1849. In 1851 he served as a member of the State Board of Revenue Commissioners, paying a lengthy visit to Europe in 1853. In 1862 he was a member of the State House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and later served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for the presidency in 1868. He was a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania from 1869 to 1875. He then went to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, still later removing to Philadelphia, where he was appointed general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He married Annie S. Eyster, and they had ten children, the eldest of whom was William, father of J. King Scott.

William Scott, son of John and Annie S. (Eyster) Scott, was born May 8, 1850, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. He attended private schools of the locality and prepared for college with tutors, later entering Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1868. After two years of western experience as civil engineer with General Schofield, he spent a short time in the coal business, and then studied law, first with his father and then with the law firm of Knox & Reed, being admitted to the Allegheny county bar, Oct. 30, 1878. He rose rapidly in his profession and was honored with the presidency of the Allegheny County Bar Association and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. After practicing alone for a time, he associated himself with John Dalzell and George B. Gordon, under the firm name of Dalzell, Scott, & Gordon, and when, because of having been elected Congressman, Mr. Dalzell retired, William S. Dalzell, the Congressman's son, came into the firm and the name remained unchanged. Mr. Scott was for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania lines and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Western Pennsylvania. He was counsel for Andrew Carnegie at the time of the difference between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick, as one of a group of the foremost legal representatives of the time. Mr. Scott married, Sept. 16, 1880, Annie Lyon King, daughter of Dr. James and Anne (Russell) King, and they became the parents of four children: James King, of further mention; Eleanor Alison, deceased; John Irvine, deceased; and William R., a graduate of Harvard Law School. Mr. Scott died Feb. 27, 1906.

J. King Scott, son of William and Annie Lyon (King) Scott, was born June 27, 1881. He attended the private schools of his locality and then went to Shadyside Academy, where he prepared for entrance to Princeton University. He did not graduate from the university, but instead left his studies and went to work, first for the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, then for the Westinghouse Machine Company, next for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and finally, in 1916, for the Latrobe Electric Steel Company, for which he is now district sales manager. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the University Club, the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Princeton Club of Western Pennsylvania, the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Colonial Club, of Princeton, N. J. He is also a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he is an independent voter.

Mr. Scott married, June 2, 1906, Jeanette Lupton, daughter of Henry B. and Fannie (Richardson) Lupton, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children: Elizabeth L., and Anne King, both of whom are attending a private school. Mr. Scott's mother is still living.

HARRY WILLIAM NETHKEN, president of Colliers Mercantile Company, and incumbent of several other important executive positions, is a son of John A. and Mary A. (Brandt) Nethken, and was born at Nethkenville, near Elk Garden, Mineral county, W. Va., Jan. 27, 1883. His father was for many years engaged in mercantile operations, in connection with which he also operated two large farms at Nethkenville and Bayard, his death occurring Sept. 7, 1899.

Mr. Nethken attended public schools in W. Va., and college at Baltimore, Md., interrupting his studies to make a trip to Europe upon a cattle steamer. He worked his passage across the water, and during the trip had numerous experiences, some enjoyable and all out of the ordinary. He attended the Paris exposition, and spent almost a month in London, England. Upon his return to the United States he entered the employ of the Bux-



ton & Landstreet Company, of Thomas, W. Va. This firm was a subsidiary of the Western Maryland railroad, and during the course of five years in this employ, Mr. Nethken rose to the position of manager of the branch at Henry, W. Va. He assumed this place in August, 1906, and three years later was appointed general manager of the entire company, whose business at that time totalled more than $1,000,000 annually. He never took active charge of this office, for a few days after his appointment the Pittsburgh Terminal Railway and Coal Company, of Pittsburgh, of which the Mutual Supply Company was a subsidiary, was taken over by the Western Maryland railroad, and Mr. Nethken was appointed general manager of the Mutual Supply Company, with offices in the Wabash building, at Pittsburgh. Two years later he was made president of this same company and also became the purchasing agent of several coal companies, filling these places until June, 1917, when he personally took over the Colliers Mercantile Company, of Colliers, W. Va., and the ten stores of the Mountain Supply Company, the latter a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company. He is now president of the Colliers Mercantile Company, treasurer of the Moss Creek Supply Company, general manager of the Four States Mercantile Company, and president of the Mountain Mercantile Company.

For eight years Mr. Nethken has served as a member of the council of Dormont borough, for two years as president, and his efforts toward the end of a business-like administration of borough affairs have borne notable fruit, particularly in the street, sewer and water systems, which are the best to be found in the boroughs of the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Nethken is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Field Club, and St. Clair Country Club. His fraternal affiliations are Masonic, and in this order he belongs to lodge, chapter, commandery and Syria Temple.

Mr. Nethken married, Nov. 14, 1906, Minnie Lantz, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Lantz, of Davis, W. Va. They have one daughter, Martha Jane.

CORNELIUS P. SULLIVAN—As superintendent of construction for the United States Treasury Department, Cornelius P. Sullivan is a prominent figure in the building world to-day. Mr. Sullivan's family has long been engaged in construction work, his grandfather (paternal), having been widely known in this field in Ireland, and his father and uncle in this country.

Mr. Sullivan is a son of Dennis and Hanna (McGillicudy) Sullivan, both of whom were born in Ireland, coming to this country at about sixteen years of age. Dennis Sullivan became a successful and wealthy contractor and builder in New England, specializing in public buildings, of which he erected large numbers. He built more churches than any other contractor of his time. He died in June, 1920, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife, who is also deceased, was a member of one of the leading families of Ireland.

Cornelius P. Sullivan was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1858. He attended the public schools of Boston, and entered upon a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but did not graduate. At the age of nineteen years, in 1877, he entered the field with which he was already familiar through his father's experience, and for twenty-one years followed general contracting. He also built many churches, the list numbering thirty-six, and these in various parts of the East.

In 1908 Mr. Sullivan was sent by the United States Treasury Department to Cape Girardeau, Mo., to erect the post office building there. He has since continued with the government, and has had the oversight of construction work at widely separated points. He superintended the construction of post office buildings at Paducah and Mayfield, Ky., then later at Boston, Marlboro and Beverly, Mass., still later at Portsmouth, Ohio. He came to Pittsburgh on Dec. 15, 1914, and has since made his headquarters in this city. He now has the supervision of all the United States Treasury work in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and in all West Virginia and Kentucky, including all repair work in the territory, as well as new construction. He also serves in an advisory capacity in many other districts throughout the United States. The new post offices at Carnegie and East Pittsburgh, Pa., were erected under his supervision.

Mr. Sullivan is a tireless worker, and takes little leisure. Except for a day or two at a time, he has taken only one vacation during his entire career. Not long ago he arranged for a year's leave of absence, and went to South America with his youngest daughter to visit his eldest son, but he found so little enjoyment in idleness that he returned to Pittsburgh and to business months before he had intended. Politically Mr. Sullivan is an independent voter. He is a member of the McGillicudy Society, and attends the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart.

On April 16, 1884, Mr. Sullivan married Catherine Brogan, of New York City, daughter of Michael Brogan, prominent in business and political affairs of that city, a leading builder, and from 1875 to 1884 a member of the New York State Assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have five children: John Bernard, Elsie Beatrice, Cornelius P., Jr., Joseph Cornelius, and Katherine Mary, all of whom are of further mention.

John Bernard Sullivan has achieved a high position in business circles in South America, although still a young man. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at once entered the business world, where he showed rare efficiency. Shortly afterwards he was sent to the Argentine as assistant manager and director of the General Electric Company. He has continued there since, and is now director general of Lloyds, of Buenos Aires, owners of many steamers, and the largest shippers in South America. John B. Sullivan's summer home is a thousand acre ranch. Here he carries on large operations as a stock farmer, and has some very fine cattle, for which he has paid prices ranging up to $20,000 each. He married Olive White, of New York City.

Elsie Beatrice Sullivan, the elder daughter, was educated in the grammar schools and Sacred Heart College, of Boston. She is the wife of William J. Woods, of the C. B. Barrie Company, of New York City, and has one child, William J., Jr.

Cornelius P. Sullivan, Jr., was educated in the University of Kentucky. He married Viola Tannehill, a member of an old Pittsburgh family.

Joseph Cornelius Sullivan, the youngest son, is a graduate of Peabody High School, of Pittsburgh, class of 1916. He has been in the Argentine since 1917. He tried to enlist for the World War, but was not accepted, owing to his distance from his home.

Katherine Mary Sullivan, the younger daughter, is a graduate of Urseline Academy, of the class of 1918, and resides at home.

GEORGE O. ROGERS, JR., architect, builder and housing expert, since 1907 has been actively identified with building operations in a large territory adjacent to Pittsburgh, having designed and erected scores of residences, churches, theatres, and industrial and manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. Mr. Rogers was born in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 2, 1867, son of George O. and Sarah Ann (Dawson) Rogers, his family line related to that of the Rogers of Shropshire, England, which borders on Wales.

George O. Rogers, Sr., architect, engineer and builder, came to America in 1863, and was identified with many great construction operations in various sections of the country. He was engaged with the engineering department of the Union Pacific railway, the first of transcontinental railways, with headquarters in Omaha, when his son, George O., Jr., was born. Mr. Rogers' business occasioned a score of trips between Great Britain and the United States, and in 1876 he took his family to England, making their home in Birmingham. George O. Rogers, Sr., died in London, in 1887.

When Birmingham, England, became the family home, George O. Rogers, Jr., entered King Edward's Grammar School, and was there a student until his fourteenth year, when he became apprenticed to an architect, and so served until attaining his majority. As a young man of twenty-one years he went to London, and was successful in passing the rigid examinations of the London Association of Architects. Returning to Birmingham, he opened an office, and for four years was there engaged in professional practice. The succeeding ten years were spent in different parts of England in the execution of professional commissions, his specialty having become the solution of housing problems in congested industrial districts. The years 1903 to 1905 were spent in a world tour, embracing Italy, Indo-China, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the British Empire, and in 1905 he arrived at San Francisco. At this time he visited numerous places in America, including Omaha, Neb., his birthplace, and then located in Toronto, Canada, where professional duties occupied him until 1907. In this year he came to Pittsburgh and began what has proved an exceptionally successful career that has placed him among the leaders of his profession in this district. Mr. Rogers has designed and erected hundreds of buildings devoted to church, residence, amusement, business, and manufacturing purposes, but the work to which he has given most intensive study and for which he is best known is the planning of housing projects for the employees of large industrial organizations. The chief problem in this department of his profession is the furnishing of modern homes built for a maximum of comfort and convenience at minimum cost.

During Mr. Rogers' thirty-three years' practice he has done work in great industrial centers in Great Britain, South Africa, Canada, and the United States, and has gained a host of friends in world-wide associations. Reared and professionally educated in an environment where architecture held place among the fine arts, Mr. Rogers early learned to combine utility and beauty with the result that many of his structures, even of industrial character, take place among the better local specimens of architecture. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Soho Board of Trade, and the Oakland Welsh Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Rogers married, in Pittsburgh, in 1907, Margaret Ann Williams, a native of Bethesda, Wales. Their home is at No. 2039 Fifth avenue, and Mr. Rogers' offices are at No. 708 Penn avenue.

WILLIAM MATZ—From Germany came Henry Matz, at the age of thirty years, his family one of Germany's old and numerous ones. In Pittsburgh he was engaged as a teamster until his death, May 28, 1912. He married Caterine Seis, who died Nov. 21, 1917. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, two sons and two daughters deceased. The living sons are: William, of further mention; and George, who married, and is the father of seven children: Emory, George (2), Louis, Norman, Elsie, Lydia, Edna. The living daughter, Louisa, married ——— Foerster, and has four children: Henrietta, Edward, Frederick, William. The sons deceased are: John, who left five children: Laura, John, Edna, Leonard and William; Henry, a former partner with his brother William, who left two children: Harry and Lillian. The deceased daughters are: Mrs. Henrietta Eisenhart, who had children: George, Edward, John, Anna, Kate, Emma, and Henrietta; Catherine, who left a son, Clarence.

William Matz was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 1, 1860, and there attended public schools. Early in his career he learned the painter's trade and to that trade has devoted his business life. His brother, Henry Matz, established in Pittsburgh as a contractor of painting, in 1885, and in 1887 admitted his brother William as a partner. Henry Matz died in 1888, and William Matz continued the business alone until 1893, when he admitted a partner and operated as Matz & Harris until 1897. Since that time twenty-five years have elapsed, and William Matz has been the sole owner and manager during that entire period, and for thirty-five years has been connected with the same business as partner and sole owner. During those years contracts for the highest-class patrons have been executed, and his work has been approved by continued patronage. There has scarcely been an important contract let for which he has not been a bidder, and many such have been secured and fulfilled; this includes bank buildings, public edifices, churches, and the finest private residences, as well as others less important, which may be reckoned by the thousands.

Mr. Matz is a master Mason, a companion of the Royal Arch, a cryptic Mason, a Knight Templar, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a thirty-second degree Mason of



Albert R. Geyer

the Scottish Rite. In politics he is a Republican, and an ex-member of the Pittsburgh School Board. His church preference is the United Presbyterian. From youth he has been a worker, and he is of the best type of the man so often referred to as "self-made."

Mr. Matz married Kathryne Fisher, of Pittsburgh, May 16, 1888, and they are the parents of three children: Alice, educated in public schools, married C. D. King; Walter G., educated in the public schools, now (1921) in the insurance business; Howard G., educated in public schools, now with the Colonial Trust Company, of Pittsburgh; a son, William, died in infancy.

Music has always been a passion with Mr. Matz, and he is a musician of taste and ability. For some years he played with the "Shrine" band as a recreation, but since 1916 has not been of that merry band. He gives his business his daily supervision, and is a man well liked and esteemed.

EDWARD FREDERICK GEYER—The art of printing is represented in Pittsburgh by a forward-moving group of men whose activities bear a definite relation to the general progress. Edward F. Geyer, in association with his brother, Albert R. Geyer, whose life follows in this work, is carrying forward a business which is the out-growth of the individual efforts of these two young men. Mr. Geyer is a son of John and Marie Geyer, and his father was for many years a prominent carpenter in old Allegheny.

Edward F. Geyer was born in Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 11, 1877. He received a thoroughly practical education in the public schools of that city. With no other preparation for his career, however, Mr. Geyer found himself dependent upon his own exertions. He was deeply interested in the printing business, and possessed boundless faith in its possibilities. Lacking capital for the usual equipment, he did printing in spare hours in a small way, in an attic room on the North Side (then Allegheny), his brother sharing his interests, and both working together for a common end. When they outgrew the attic room their work and equipment overflowed into the kitchen, and when that space was outgrown they built a small addition on the house, opening from the kitchen. With the spirit which they put into the business its growth was inevitable, and the turning-point came when there was no further opportunity for expansion in the original location. The brothers took the plunge, each contributing fifty dollars for a new job press, and they rented a store room for their plant. More space was soon required, and they removed to a larger store room, which in turn had to be discarded for a floor in an office building. Still the business grew and eventually the present location was secured, on the eighth floor of the Chatfield & Woods building. They occupy one-half of this extensive floor, and the little business which had such an obscure beginning has now become an important interest, the equipment alone representing a value of $100,000.

Personally Mr. Geyer finds little leisure for any activities outside his business. He is a member of Allegheny Council, Order of United American Mechanics, and is a member of the Americus Club. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church of Dormont, where they reside.

On Jan. 11, 1913, Mr. Geyer married Anna Collins, daughter of George Collins, and they are the parents of three children: Edward Gilbert, Alice Louisa, and Margaret Marie.

ALBERT ROY GEYER—Among the enterprising young men whose activities are significant to the general industrial and business progress of the city of Pittsburgh, Albert R. Geyer is numbered. Mr. Geyer was born on the North Side of Pittsburgh, June 2, 1887, a son of John and Marie Geyer.

With only the advantage of a public school education Mr. Geyer, ambitious to achieve a successful position in life, entered the business world, filling such positions as he was able to command. Believing, however, that greater success lay in taking initiative in any line of business, he became associated with his brother, Edward Frederick Geyer, whose sketch containing the history of the business precedes this.

As the head of this enterprise Albert R. Geyer stands among the progressive business men of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and of the Dormont Board of Trade. Fraternally he holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, is a charter member of Park Lodge, No. 676, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of St. Clair Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Moriah Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Independent Americans, of the Americus Republican Club, and of the Almas Club (exclusively Masons). His religious convictions align with the Presbyterian faith, and he is a member of the Dormont Presbyterian Church.

On Dec. 12, 1911, in Pittsburgh, Mr. Geyer married Orca C. Alexander, daughter of Grant E. and Minnie Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer are the parents of three children, all living: Orca Marie, Grant Alexander, and Robert Allen.

REV. LOUIS VON KOVACS—In the religious life and progress of the people of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Roman Catholic church has left no group unshepherded, and one of the most successful and active congregations is that of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Hungarian Church, at No. 4735 Chatsworth street, in the Hazelwood district, of which Rev. Louis Von Kovacs was the pastor until Jan. 4, 1922.

Father Von Kovacs comes of a family long prominent in Hungary, and is a son of Louis Von Kovacs, who was born in Hungary, in 1853. The father was a man of high education, a lawyer by profession, also Congressman. His death occurred in 1918. His wife, Hermina, was also born in Hungary, in 1856, and the greater part of her life was spent in her native land. Coming to America to visit her son in 1914, she made an extended stay in this country, but died at his home in 1917, he then being pastor of the church in Connellsville, Pa.

Father Von Kovacs was born in Hungary, Aug. 31, 1883. His early education was received in Hungary, then his theological studies were pursued and completed in Old World universities. He was ordained in Hungary by Bishop Alexander Von Dessewffy, then, at the age

of twenty-four years, came to America. First locating in New York City, he took a special course in philosophy and law. His first ecclesiastical appointment was as pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church of that city, remaining in charge of that church for a period of five years. By this time he was the editor of the "Independent," a weekly magazine, and wrote two books, one about 675 pages, "The A B C of the Catholic Faith," the other, "My Dreams," twelve stories. Then being appointed to the church at Connellsville, Pa., Father Von Kovacs remained there for three and one-half years. This parish he found in debt, and during his comparatively short pastorate, he was instrumental in the complete wiping out of all their indebtedness. He then received the appointment to St. Ann's Roman Catholic Hungarian Church from Bishop Canevin, of Pittsburgh, and as its pastor did splendid work. This church was organized in 1914, with about 450 families, the first pastor, Rev. D. Major, who was the head of this congregation for about four years, going from here to Farrell, Pa. Father Von Kovacs was the third pastor of the church, succeeding Father M. Erdujhety, taking up his duties early in 1919. Meanwhile, in 1918, ground was purchased on Chatsworth street, and the erection of a church edifice was begun. Father Von Kovacs zealously carried on the building operations, increasing the funds for its completion. The pastor's residence, situated back of the still incompleted church, is in an excellent location, and with the finished edifices, which are now assured by the loyal and enthusiastic coöperation of the people, including school and convent, St. Ann's will be one of the finest and most complete church properties to be found among the Hungarian Roman Catholics of the entire United States. The membership of the parish constantly increased under Father Von Kovacs' pastorate.

On Jan. 4, 1922, Rev. Stephen Varga was appointed to succeed Father Von Kovacs, the latter being transferred to the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Hungarian Church of Detroit, Mich.

JOHN CRONIN—An iron worker from his early youth, John Cronin has passed through about every department of iron and steel manufacture, and is now superintendent of the Pittsburgh Grey Iron Foundry Company, South avenue and Walker street, Pittsburgh.

He was born in Wales, Great Britain, Jan. 2, 1882, and when eleven years of age came to the United States, finding a home in Johnstown, Pa., where he at once began work in the iron mills. He began at a boy's work and as he grew in years was advanced, becoming a practical foundryman and an expert in his specialties. For years he was superintendent of the Terraine Steel Mills, and for seven and one-half years was superintendent for the Cambria Steel Company, coming to the Pittsburgh Grey Iron Foundry Company in 1916, the company then being known as the National Gear Wheel Foundry Company, organized in 1892. That company was bought early in the year 1920 by the Miller Saw Trimmer Company and reorganized as the Pittsburgh Grey Iron Foundry Company. The company employs seventy-five hands and five foremen, all under the direction of Superintendent Cronin. The product of the company is all absorbed by the parent company.

CASSIUS M. CHESEBRO, general manager of the Chesebro Automobile Company, of Pittsburgh, has placed himself high in the automobile world by sheer force of his own industry and perseverence. Mr. Chesebro was born on a farm in Michigan, Feb. 15, 1888, a son of Frank and Mary (Wright) Chesebro, both of his parents now living, his father still actively engaged in farming.

Gaining his education entirely from the country schools near his home, the boy early went to work at whatever he could find to do in the farming community, and at length determined to enter the manufacturing world. He found employment with one of the big Michigan automobile manufacturers, and remained with this concern for twelve years, learning the business from the ground up. He established the present business in 1916, and it was incorporated in 1917. The Chesebro Automobile Company does a large business in general automobile construction, including the making of tops. They sell all over Western Pennsylvania, and are the State agents for the Duplex Trucks. They sell these trucks along with their own output, through travelling salesmen. They have built up a very prosperous business, and their plant is 157x87 feet, three stories in height, giving a floor space of nearly 41,000 square feet. The plant is up-to-date in every respect, and equipped with the most modern machinery. They employ twenty-one hands. Mr. Chesebro is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mr. Chesebro married Lina Shimen, and they have two daughters, Virginia May and Elmo Jean.

HERMAN T. RIGHTMIRE—The practical things of life require practical men to handle them, and a large share of the business activity of every city has to do with the ordinary, practical, every-day necessities of life and its conventional amenities. In Pittsburgh the cleaning and dyeing business is handled by men who are putting into it all those qualities which would win success in any line of effort, and Herman T. Rightmire is one of the leaders in this line. Mr. Rightmire was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1884, a son of Theodore and Mary (Bogard) Rightmire.

Mr. Rightmire received a practical education in the public schools of Marietta, giving him a thorough grounding in the essentials of education. In 1904 he became associated with the American Cleaning Company, of Pittsburgh, and is now and has been for some years president of the company. The firm began in a small way, as most beginnings are made, and they had at first only five employes. Year by year they have built up their patronage through the sure methods of excellence of work and promptness of service, and this establishment is now one of the largest in the city in its line. There are now fifty-five people employed by the company, and their plant in the East End is fitted out most completely, its equipment including the most modern apparatus obtainable. Their trade is of the highest class, and is constantly increasing. In a business of this type, built upon the fundamental ideas of cleanliness and conservation, the vital principles of public economy are ex-

emplified. Mr. Rightmire is a man of few interests outside his business. While taking no active part in politics, he is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party.

Mr. Rightmire married, in Marietta, Ohio, Josephine E. Moore, daughter of Edward and Margaret Moore, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Rightmire have two children: Gerald and Josephine. The family are regular attendants upon the services of the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

HAROOTUNE B. YARDUM—The first impressions Mr. Yardum, now a successful merchant of Pittsburgh, gained of America came through his attendance at an American Missionary school in the city of Harpoot, Armenia. The College of Armenia, founded and supported by American missionaries, is one of the educational instrumentalities used by the Church to bring the native Armenians the learning they crave, and which under the cruel and oppressive Turk they were denied. The past tense does not mean to imply that the need for missions has passed, for it has not. Since the nations seem impotent to check the unspeakable Turk in his merciless warfare against the Armenian, it is through the Church that relief must come to that sorely beset people. The present plight of Armenia is the shame of the Christian world and the United States is a partner in this infamy. H. B. Yardum is the son of a merchant of the city of Sivas, Armenia, and he has two brothers in that unhappy land whom, with their families, he believes to have fallen victims to Turkish hate and cruelty, as they have vanished without leaving any trace.

H. B. Yardum was born in Sivas, Armenia, in 1868, and began his education in the state schools. Later he entered the College of Armenia, an American missionary school in Harpoot, continuing until early in his eighteenth year when he began teaching in his home city, Sivas. Later, in the year 1886, after teaching but a short time he came to the United States and entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, pursuing a course in civil engineering. Six months later lack of funds compelled him to leave the University and for a time he was a newspaper carrier. He soon however, was able to start a rug cleaning and repairing business which later expanded to such proportions that he also dealt in oriental rugs. He prospered and before leaving Baltimore sent to Armenia for two of his brothers, upon whose arrival the firm Yardum Brothers was formed. That firm prospered and finally the Baltimore business was closed out and New York City became the headquarters of Yardum Brothers, importers and wholesale dealers in oriental rugs. In 1897, Pittsburgh was made the headquarters of the firm, but they soon went back to New York, returning to Pittsburgh three years later. Since 1900, Pittsburgh, has been the permanent home of Yardum Brothers, dealers in imported oriental rugs, a branch being maintained for repairing and cleaning. The business is located in the Yardum building, 3801-3805 Bigelow boulevard, Pittsburgh, a building Mr. Yardum built and owns.

H. B. Yardum visited Constantinople, Turkey, in 1895, and again in 1896, bringing with him upon his return from his second visit an Armenian bride, Miss Alexanian. They are the parents of a son, Zareh Edwin Yardum, born in 1898, now a senior at the University of Pittsburgh. During the World War he enlisted in the United States army. The family residence is also in the Yardum building. They are members of East End Presbyterian Church. Mr. Yardum became a naturalized citizen of the United States as soon as he was lawfully eligible and has always been interested in civic activities. He is a pioneer among oriental rug dealers in this country and an earnest worker in all phases of Armenian relief work.

ROMAN S. ABCZYNSKI—Now a prosperous private banker of Pittsburgh, Mr. Abczynski reviews his career in the United States with satisfaction. He came to Baltimore, Md., in 1891, a youth of eighteen years. He has won his way to honorable rank and position through his own efforts, coming into banking from journalism, a profession with which he became connected in Baltimore. He comes of good Polish family, his grandfather, Stanislaw Abczynski, a distinguished soldier of Poland, holder of the Cross "Virtuti Molitaros" awarded him for valiant service rendered his country. He fought in the war against Russia in 1832, and again in 1863, and for his part in the last war was exiled with his son, Henry, to Siberia. After a general amnesty had been proclaimed by the Czar, they returned to Poland, but Stanislaw Abczynski, the father, found his property confiscated and in possession of a Russian nobleman, General Tormasoff, from whom he was compelled to rent his own farm.

Henry Abczynski, son of Stanislaw Abczynski, was born in Poland, in 1840, and died there in 1900. He fought in the war of 1863 against Russia, was exiled, but before arriving in Siberia both he and his father were pardoned by the Czar for their part, and thenceforth followed the peaceful pursuit of farming. He married Romana Ostrowski, born in Poland, where she still lives at the age of seventy (1921) in the city of Plock. They were the parents of nine children: 1. Roman S., of further mention. 2. Helen, a school teacher in Poland. 3. Stanislaw, a farmer in Poland. 4. Sophie, married a banker in Poland. 5. Ludwig, a veteran of the World War, 1914-18, now in service in the Polish Frontier Guards. 6. Mary, married M. Grabowski, killed by the Bolsheviki in South West Russia in 1917, an attorney by profession. His wife, with their two sons, escaped on horses to Lemberg, thence to Warsaw, where they arrived, destitute; Mrs. Grabowski put her boys in school and entered the Red Cross Service with the Polish Army. 7. Jadwiga, cashier of a depot store in Warsaw, Poland. 8. Janina, a nurse in the Military Hospital in Wilna, Poland. 9. Henry, a major in the Polish army, having served in both France and Poland; he is a graduate engineer of the Polytechnical School of Lwow in Eastern Galicia; at the beginning of the World War, in 1914, he was sent to France, then for a year was on recruiting duty in Brazil; he then was in active military service in France, fought with his company in the Argonne Forest, and after the armistice was attached to the staff of General Capdupont, inspector-general of the Polish army; he now holds the rank of major, and is

one of the twelve army controllers directly responsible to the Polish Secretary of War.

Roman S. Abczynski was born in Trombin, County of Rypin, Poland, Feb. 26, 1873. He was educated in the gymnasium school, at Plock, there remaining a student for six years. He continued his studies at the Kronenberg School of Commerce, Warsaw, remaining two years. In August, 1891, at the age of eighteen years, he came to the United States, locating first in Baltimore, Md., there securing his first position in Noah's Department Store. Soon, however, he secured a position with a newly organized Polish weekly newspaper, "Polonia," becoming secretary of the publishing company, and managing editor of the paper. From Baltimore he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was connected with a weekly paper called "The People's Friend," published in Pittsburgh until its demise in 1896. He was connected with the "Polish Gazette" as assistant editor until 1897, when he retired from journalism.

In 1897 he became clerk in the counting room of Louis Moeser Company, foreign bankers, located on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, continuing in that capacity ten years, until 1907, when he was admitted to a partnership in that business. He seemed peculiarly adapted to the banking business, as there conducted, and Mr. Moeser, recognizing the ability of the young man, entrusted him with greater responsibilities until nearly the entire burden of the business was being borne by the young partner. In 1915 Mr. Moeser died, and other partners desiring to withdraw, Mr. Abczynski became sole owner and head of the business, his son, Henry, now being his partner. The business of the house is private banking, foreign exchange, foreign collections, steamship tickets and a notarial business. He is a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, of Pittsburgh, located on Fourth street, and has other business interests.

During the World War period, 1914-18, and particularly during the time the United States was in actual warfare with Germany, Mr. Abczynski was untiring in his work for the allied cause. He was a member of the Citizens' Committee that was instrumental in securing the enlistment of twelve hundred young Poles for service in France and Poland, was a "Four Minute" speaker for the "Loans" and "Drives" of the war period, and rendered valued service. He is a member of the Polish Alliance of America, and since 1913 has been secretary of the board of management for the large school the Alliance maintains at Cambridge Springs, Pa. He has recently (November, 1921) resigned that position, private business interests demanding more of his time. From 1909 until 1911, he was vice-censor of the Alliance, and a member of the Constitutional Committee, and to him the Alliance is largely indebted for the preparation of its constitution. He was chairman of the last annual convention of the Alliance held in Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1921, at which five hundred delegates were present from all over the United States, the Convention also entertaining many eminent European and American guests. He was a member of the committee in charge of the raising of funds for the Kosciuszko monument in Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., $70,000 being raised by that committee, of which $45,000 was expended for the monument, which was dedicated during President Taft's administration, and at the same time a monument was unveiled to General Casimir Pulaski. The remainder of this fund was devoted to improvement of the school at Cambridge Springs, previously referred to. The Polish National Alliance now numbers 130,000 members, and among that membership there is none more devoted and more highly honored than Mr. Abczynski. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

In 1896, in Bellevue, Pa., Roman S. Abczynski married Henrietta Dotzenroth, born in Bremen, Germany, Sept. 20, 1879, her mother being there visiting relatives. She was a daughter of Henry and Bertha Dotzenroth, both born in Germany, who came to the United States in the early "eighties," locating in Pittsburgh, Pa., where the father was employed by the Westinghouse Company for many years as a master mechanic. Both parents are now deceased and rest in Uniondale Cemetery, Pittsburgh. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Abczynski: Henry, born Nov. 15, 1897; Bertha, born Oct. 6, 1903; and Romana, born May 25, 1908. The only son, Henry, is a graduate of Kiskiminitas Springs School, and was enrolled a student in the mechanical engineering course at Carnegie Institute of Technology, when he enlisted in the Students' Training Corps, but was not called into the service, the war closing before his turn came. He was honorably discharged in December, 1918. He did not finish his course at "Tech," eye trouble developing which caused the abandonment of his plans for a profession. He then became associated with his father in the banking business in Pittsburgh, was admitted a partner, and is now (winter of 1921) visiting in Europe with the intention of forming connections which will prove of value to him in his business. The family residence is in Bellevue, where the daughters, Bertha and Romana, are attending high school.

HARVEY D. STALNAKER, whose name is familiar in the steel brokerage business throughout the East, was born on a farm in West Virginia, May 26, 1879, and is a son of Doliver and Melvina (Eagle) Stalnaker.

Receiving his early education in the public schools, Mr. Stalnaker took a course at the West Virginia State Normal School, then taught for eight years, for four years of that period holding the position of principal or superintendent of the State Reform School of West Virginia. Meanwhile, Mr. Stalnaker was making a study of coal and steel, and in 1905 he came to Pittsburgh to familiarize himself with the practical side of these industries. Securing a position in the office of one of the leading steel concerns, he made this a stepping-stone to a higher opportunity. He next represented coal, iron and steel companies here as sales agent, eventually, in 1917, establishing the Stalnaker Steel Company, of which he is president and treasurer. The other officers of the concern are: H. G. Stalnaker, first vice-president; J. B. Stalnaker, second vice-president, and M. B. Summers, secretary. With main offices in Pittsburgh and branch offices in Detroit, Cleveland and New York City, this concern does a very extensive brokerage business in finished steel, pig iron, coal, coke, wire, rails and scrap, selling in every State east of the Mississippi river, except a few Southern



H. D. Stalnaker



W. H. Elliott

States. Mr. Stalnaker is also president of the Pittsburgh Rail and Steel Company.

Mr. Stalnaker is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and of the Credit Men's Association. His clubs are the Duquesne, the Stanton Heights and Breckenridge Country clubs, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Shenley Park Golf Club (private), and also is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Mr. Stalnaker married (first) Ella Gluck, daughter of Major Joseph H. Gluck, State Senator of West Virginia, and a major in the Civil War, director of the West Virginia Reform School and State Penitentiary. Mr. and Mrs. Stalnaker are the parents of three children: Edith Virginia, educated in Parkersburg, W. Va., public and high schools; Joseph Harvey, educated in Staunton (Va.) Military Academy; and Alma Gluck, educated in Parkersburg public and high schools. Mr. Stalnaker married (second) in Spokane, Wash., on Jan. 18, 1915, Florence Brown, daughter of F. J. D. Brown, superintendent of the Northern Pacific railway at Spokane, Wash. The family attend the services of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church. The family residence is at No. 5398 Hobart street, Squirrel Hill.

WILLIAM LARIMER MELLON—Among the native born sons of Pittsburgh who have made for themselves a prominent place in the city's financial and business circles, and in so doing have rendered valuable service to the place of their birth, is William Larimer Mellon, officer and director of numerous corporations and banks, and president of the Gulf Oil Corporation.

William Larimer Mellon, son of James Ross and Rachel H. (Larimer) Mellon, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1863. He received his education at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Cheltenham, Pa., and began his business career with T. Mellon & Sons, bankers of Pittsburgh. Later, he entered the street railway business and became president of the Monongahela Street Railway Company. A man of great executive and administrative ability, and possessed of a large fund of energy and a genius for hard work, he has interested himself in many and diverse lines of business, bringing to each that keen insight and comprehensiveness of grasp which, with his swift power to get things done, have spelled success. He is director of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, of the Union Trust Company, and of the Union Savings Bank, in addition to serving as director or officer in numerous other corporations. As president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, his oil interests are large, and in these, with his numerous banking interests and his multiplicity of business responsibilities, even Mr. Mellon's energy and ability must find opportunity to "work to capacity." That he has a margin of energy left for other matters, however, is evidenced by the fact that he is well known in Pittsburgh club circles. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club, the Oakmont Club, the Allegheny County Country Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, and the New York Yacht Club. Both Mr. Mellon and his family are affiliated with the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

On March 11, 1896, at Palatka, Fla., Mr. Mellon married Mary Hill Taylor, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Hill) Taylor, and they are the parents of four children: Matthew Taylor, born July 6, 1897; Rachel Larimer, born Jan. 8, 1899; Margaret, born March 31, 1901; and William Larimer, Jr., born June 26, 1910. The family residence is on Darlington road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM HENRY FLINT—In the great coal industry, of which Pittsburgh is such an important centre, William Henry Flint is a man of more than local prominence. Holding a high position, which was attained entirely by his own efforts, Mr. Flint not only handles extensive coal interests individually, but is widely sought in consultation on all topics in connection with the industry.

Mr. Flint is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Tillison) Flint, formerly of Westmoreland county, Pa., both now long since deceased. John M. Flint was a native of Scotland, and in the early fifties located in Pennsylvania. He was a Scotch Presbyterian of the pronounced type, ready to give his life for his convictions. He enlisted in the Civil War, in Company M, 100th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was the famous "Roundhead Regiment" that made such a gallant record, and suffered untold hardships. Extreme exposure during the war brought on his early death, eight days after the assassination of President Lincoln in April, 1865. His wife was of English birth, and died when William Henry was an infant. They had three other children also: L. A., now a newspaper editor; Mary, the wife of William Spearling, a prominent shoe merchant; and Alice, a school teacher.

William Henry Flint was born in Lost Run township, Westmoreland county, Pa., April 24, 1859. The Flint children were soldier's orphans, and as such received a limited education, of five years, from the State. This was the full extent of William Henry Flint's education up to the time when he was able to finance his own studies, years later. He began work at sixteen years of age in the employ of a butcher, with whom he remained not quite one year. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Gillmore Coal Company, and he has followed this line of business throughout his career. The Gillmore Coal Company was one of the largest Pennsylvania coal operators of that day, and while with them Mr. Flint took the regular course of the Iron City College, at Pittsburgh, filling every waking hour with either work or study.

From the beginning of Mr. Flint's connection with the coal business he was determined to reach a high position in his chosen field. He mastered every detail of the business by the practical method of experience in every department. He made no attempt to reach the top by a single bound, but took the sure path of incessant effort and ceaseless observation. It was in 1889 that he came to Pittsburgh in the interests of the Gillmores, and the year following he launched out in business for himself. Thus for over thirty years he has been a factor of constantly increasing importance in the coal business in his native State. He now owns extensive mines, and handles much river traffic, in the

busy season employing 225 hands in the two branches of his business.

This, however, comprises only a part of Mr. Flint's activity in coal. He has come to be an eminent authority on every problem connected with the coal business, and his expert knowledge of its many ramifications places him in a position to render valuable aid of an advisory nature. His name is widely known as a consulting expert, and his services along this line are highly esteemed in the trade. In the public life of the city Mr. Flint takes a deep interest, but has never been persuaded to accept public office. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party.

In 1884 Mr. Flint married Agnes Stegman, of Pittsburgh, and they have had six children, of whom four are living: Margaret, who was educated in the private schools of Pittsburgh; Gertrude and Eva M., twins, who were educated in the public schools and Seton Hall Convent; and Helen, educated in the public schools and high school, and is the wife of L. G. Crist. Those deceased were: Annie C., born in 1885, died in 1898; and William Henry, Jr., born in 1897, died in 1900.

HON. H. WALTON MITCHELL—From the experience and achievements of more than a quarter of a century of legal practice, Mr. Mitchell was called to the responsibilities and honors of the bench, in 1919, as judge of the Orphans' Court. Serving for four months under appointment of Governor Sproul, he was confirmed in office at the following election, and is now (1922) in the third year of a ten years' term. Judge Mitchell has long been a leading member of the Pittsburgh bar, and his elevation to the bench was heartily endorsed by his professional colleagues.

Mr. Mitchell is a son of Joseph and Adelaide V. (McKee) Mitchell, and was born in Pittsburgh, April 5, 1867. His father was born in County Down, Ireland, and when five years of age was brought by his parents to Pittsburgh. He entered business in this city, was a successful and well known merchant, and here resided until his death in August, 1903. Adelaide V. (McKee) Mitchell was a daughter of David McKee, of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., member of a family who early settled in that locality, and became prominent in the community.

Mr. Mitchell attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, being graduated from Pittsburgh Central High School, and after this preparatory study entered Pennsylvania State College, whence he graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1890. Upon the completion of his college course he began to read law in the office of the late Charles H. McKee, and as a student began an association with Mr. McKee that endured until his appointment to the bench. Mr. Mitchell was admitted to the Allegheny county bar Sept. 16, 1893, and soon afterward became a member of the law firm of McKee, Mitchell & Alter. This partnership has been represented in much of the most important litigation transpiring in the courts of the district, and its members are widely known as leaders in the legal fraternity of Western Pennsylvania. On July 10, 1919, Governor Sproul appointed Mr. Mitchell judge of the Orphans' Court to fill an unexpired term, and in the following November he was elected for a full term.

Judge Mitchell has entered into many departments of the life of the city while pursuing his professional career, and in educational and religious work has been especially prominent. For several years he was president of the board of trustees of Shadyside United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, and of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. Judge Mitchell is president of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania State College, and in this office gives expression to the deep interest in educational affairs that he has always displayed. In June, 1915, he was honored by the University of Pittsburgh with the Degree of Doctor of Laws. He has had little inclination toward business, and as little time to devote to it, though he serves the Elliott Company as a director. Judge Mitchell is a member of the Duquesne, University and Oakmont Country clubs, and is a citizen of honored reputation in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Mitchell married, July 11, 1896, Anna Cameron, daughter of James and Sarah J. (Woods) Cameron, of Pittsburgh, and they have two daughters: Adelaide, who graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1920; and Lois Cameron.

SAMUEL HOUGH NICHOLSON, who is now prominent in the business world of Pittsburgh, was born in Trenton, N. J., May 31, 1867, a son of William T. and Alverda Nicholson, long residents of that city. William T. Nicholson was active in the general printing business in Trenton, including publishing also, and in 1882 came to Pittsburgh and founded a business of the same nature, locating at No. 416 Wood street, which developed into a very successful interest.

Samuel H. Nicholson, having acquired a practical education in the public schools, became interested in the business of his father at the age of fifteen years, and eight years later started in business for himself in Pittsburgh, his location now being at No. 322 Third avenue. In connection with his leading business interest he holds the office of director in the Consumers' Coal Company, of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and of the Credit Men's Association. Fraternally he holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs are the Americus, the Union, the Pittsburgh Field, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Mr. Nicholson has one son, Gregory.

JAMES HAY REED was born on the North Side of Pittsburgh (old Allegheny), Sept. 19, 1853, son of the late Dr. Joseph Allison and Eliza (Hay) Reed, the former a native of Washington county, Pa., the latter born in Washington county, N. Y. Dr. Reed was educated in the schools of Washington county, receiving his collegiate education in Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and after graduation established himself in the practice of medicine in both Allegheny City and Pittsburgh.



A. H. Nicholson



When the Medical and Surgical department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was founded in Pittsburgh, Dr. Reed was one of the first superintendents, and when the same institution purchased a fine farm on the north bank of the Ohio river, eight miles below Pittsburgh, at Dixmont, and erected an insane department in 1860, Dr. Reed became its first superintendent, an office he occupied until his death in 1884. His ancestors were pioneer settlers in Washington county, and were contributors to the religious and educational work that eventuated first in the organization of the famous county academies, and later in the two colleges, Jefferson, at Canonsburg, Pa., and Washington, at Washington, Pa. From these two sources of educational and religious influence emanated the strength of the church in the trans-Ohio territory, first between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and eventually in the trans-Mississippi development of the great West.

James Hay Reed's elementary education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and was supplemented by study in the old Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), whence he was graduated in 1872. Mr. Reed began the study of law in the offices of his uncle, David Reed, at that time a foremost Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania lawyer. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1875, and soon afterward the firm of Knox & Reed was formed, the senior member being Philander Chase Knox, afterward attorney-general of the United States and Secretary of State, closing his career as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. This firm was successful almost from the start, both attorneys being corporation lawyers, with many of the largest manufacturing and commercial concerns in the city as clients. Later, when the Hon. Marcus W. Acheson, judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania was elevated to the Circuit Bench, Mr. Reed was nominated to the District Court vacancy, which he accepted with great reluctance, having little inclination for judicial work. Judge Reed resigned within a year, and the firm of Knox & Reed resumed its activities. This firm was finally dissolved when Mr. Knox became attorney-general under President McKinley, and then the present firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal was formed.

Judge Reed has been identified with the trial of many of the most prominent and important causes in the various local courts, Federal and Civil, the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and in the Federal courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

These causes have ranged through all of the elementary affairs of the Union, manufacturing, commercial, financial and transportation. He was for many years general counsel and vice-president of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, one of the most important integers of the New York Central system. Later, his firm became general counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company, having been counsel for many of the constituents of this corporation for years before their general merging. He outlined the basis for the organization of the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and has been its president from its founding.

Judge Reed, in 1899, prepared the charter and other preliminaries to the organization of the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh, and after this and other companies had been acquired by the Philadelphia Company, he became president of the consolidated interests. He is vice-president and director in each of the companies composing this great organization. When Andrew Carnegie was approached concerning the sale of his steel company and allied possessions to the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Reed was delegated to attend the various legal and other technicalities incident to this vast transaction. When the sale was eventually consummated, Judge Reed became a member of the directorate of this noted organization.

An idea of the variety and extent of his associations and activities may be obtained in reading the list of some of his connections: Senior member of the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal; director of Allegheny Heating Company; president and director of Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company; director of California Railway and Power Company; treasurer and trustee of Carnegie Hero Commission; trustee and treasurer of Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; director of Commerce Housing Commission; chairman of board of Farmers' Deposit National Bank; director of Farmers' Deposit Trust Company; director of Fidelity Title and Trust Company; director of Gulf Oil Corporation; manager of Kingsley Association; vice-president and director of Philadelphia Company and its associated companies; president and director of Reliance Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; president and director of Union Railroad Company; director of United Railway Investment Company; director of United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund.

Politically, Judge Reed is a Republican, and for many years has been a quiet but forceful factor in his party in local, State and National relations. His practice has brought him into contact with the leaders of the national life, and among them he has come into a position of influence that is used, upon occasion, for the welfare of his party and district. He indulges in golf as recreation from routine matters. He is a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Allegheny Country and Oakmont Country clubs; the Union League of Philadelphia, and the University and Lawyers' clubs of New York. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Art Society and the Academy of Science of Pittsburgh. Judge Reed received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton University in 1902, and in 1919 was similarly honored by the University of Pittsburgh.

Judge Reed married Kate Aiken, daughter of the late David Aiken, long a respected citizen and business man of Pittsburgh. Their children are: Lieutenant-Colonel David Aiken Reed, a member of the firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, a gallant soldier in the World War; James Hay, Jr.; Katherine, married John G. Frazer, son of Justice Robert S. Frazer, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The Reed home is on Amberson avenue, in the Eastern section of Pittsburgh's home district. Mrs. Reed, with her husband, is active in philanthropic and general civic work. She is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Pittsburgh Art Society, and chairman of the executive board of the Children's Hospital.

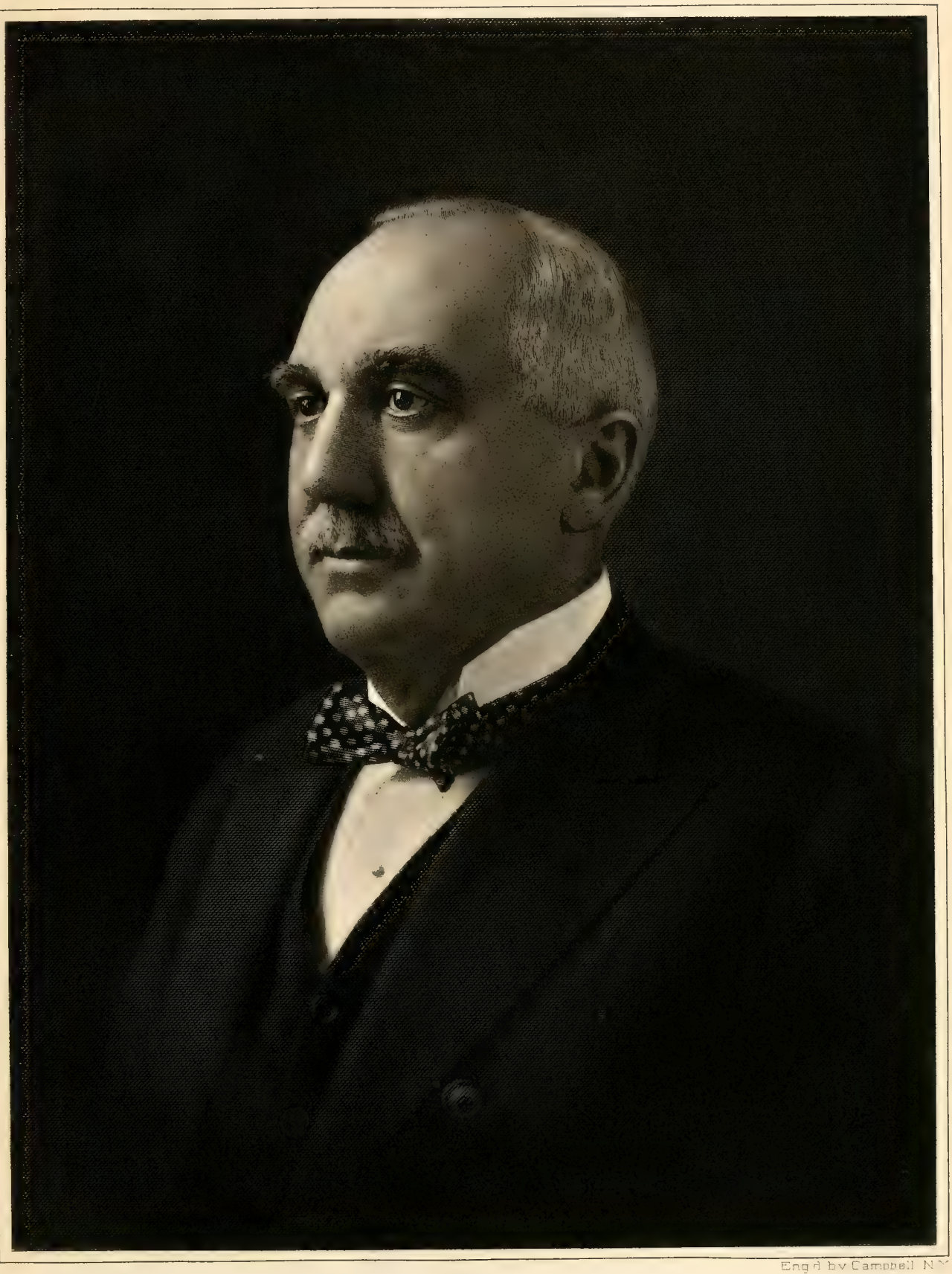
RICHARD BEATTY MELLON, president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, is the youngest of the living sons of the late Judge Thomas and Sarah J. (Negley) Mellon. His career before entering the banking business was of such a nature as to add to his range of vision and to give him very valuable information of men and things. After leaving school he engaged with his brother, Andrew W. Mellon, in the wholesale lumber and realty business at Mansfield, now Carnegie, Pa. Later on he with his brother, Thomas A. and James R. Mellon, constructed the Ligonier Valley railroad from Latrobe to Ligonier in Westmoreland county, and for a number of years Mr. Mellon was in charge of the operation of the road which served to valuably develop the section through which it was built. Afterwards Mr. Mellon was for a few years a resident of Dakota, in which he was very deeply interested. Returning to Pittsburgh he entered the Mellon Banking House of which his father was the head, and in its succeeding changes in names he has been an active factor and officer.

The activities of the Mellon family in Pittsburgh have by no means been confined to the development and expansion of their great banking house, although it is a fine expression of ideals and accomplishment. Pittsburgh, in almost every instance of manufacturing, transportation, commercial and financial enterprise, may trace the interest and influence of the members of this family in the support, the coöperation and the general encouragement of these enterprises. It has been characteristic of their banking house to give aid to those things that have made Pittsburgh prominent and paramount. This is evidenced in their identification with so many of the various manufacturing establishments that owe their origin and growth to the genius and fostering care of the Mellon brothers in the formative years of Pittsburgh.

An idea of the vast variety of financial and manufacturing connections of Mr. Mellon may be derived from the following: President and director of the Mellon National Bank; director of Federal Reserve Bank, Pittsburgh Branch; director of National Union Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburgh; director of Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, Pittsburgh; vice-president and director of Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh; vice-president and director of Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; director of Aluminum Company of America; director of Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company; director of Aluminum Seal Company; director of Aluminum Ore Company; president and director of Apollo Water Works Company; president and director of Burrell Improvement Company; director of Baltimore Car and Foundry Company; director of Butler Bolt and Rivet Company; director of Butler Car Wheel Company; director of Carborundum Company; director of Chicago By-Product Coke Company; director of Electric Carbon Company; director of Forged Steel Wheel Company; director of General Motors Truck Company of Pittsburgh; treasurer of Gulf Commissary Company; treasurer of Gulf cooperage Company; treasurer and director of Gulf Oil Corporation; treasurer of Gulf Pipe Line Company; treasurer of Gulf Refining Company; treasurer of Gulf Refining Company, of Louisiana; treasurer of Gulf Pipe Company of Oklahoma; treasurer and director of Gulf Production Company; treasurer of Gypsy Oil Company; director of Indian Creek Coal and Coke Company; director of Kensington Water Company; director of Kleinhans H. Company; director of Knoxville Power Company; director of Koppers Company; president and director of Leechburg Water Works Company; secretary and director of Ligonier Valley Railroad Company; director of Lyndora Land and Improvement Company; director of McClintic-Marshall Company; director of McClintic-Marshall Construction Company; director of McClintic-Marshall Steel Supply Company; director of Melcroft Coal Company; director of Mellon-Stuart Company; director of Mellon-Stuart-Nelson Company; treasurer of Mexican Gulf Oil Company; director of Middletown Car Company; director of Minnesota By-Product Coke Company; director of Osgood-Bradley Company (Worcester, Mass.); president and director of Pennsylvania Water Company; director of Pittsburgh By-Product Coke Company; member of Clearing House Committee, Pittsburgh Clearing House Association; director of Pittsburgh Coal Company; director of Model Engine Company; director of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; director of Pressed Metal Radiator Company; director of Riter-Conley Company; director of Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company; director of The St. Lawrence River Power Company; director of St. Lawrence Securities Company; director of Seaboard By-Product Company; treasurer and director of South American Gulf Oil Company; director of Standard Motor Truck Company; director of Standard Steel Car Company; director of Steel Car Forge Company; director of Tallahassee Power Company; director of Tri-Cities Water Company; president and director of Trafford Water Company; secretary and director of Union Improvement Company; director of Union Shipbuilding Company; director of United States Aluminum Company; director of the Verona Steel Castings Company; director of The Western Gas Construction Company; director of The Wilkinsburg Bank, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Mr. Mellon and his brother, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, have been intensely interested in the growth and expansion of the University of Pittsburgh, and have studied its needs carefully and methodically. The erection of the Mellon Institute by them during the World War contributed through the activities of its chemical experts to facilitate military and naval operations in many important ways. The sudden cessation of hostilities was brought about in a large sense by the information in possession of the Triple-Alliance, that inventions made in this Institute would effect changes in the conduct of hostilities in which it would be impossible for this alliance to either win or to make further headway. The acquisition of that large tract of land west of Bellefield avenue to Bigelow boulevard and bounded by Fifth avenue and Forbes street (a portion of the Frick estate) for the purposes of the university was also made possible by the interest of Mr. Mellon and his brother.

Mr. Mellon is also a director in the Children's Hos-



Engd by Campbell N.Y.

J. B. Mellon



William M. Davidson.

pital of Pittsburgh; Dixmont Hospital for the Insane; trustee of the Mellon Institute; treasurer and director of the Tuberculosis League; director of the Allegheny Country Club; vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Citizens' Committee on the City Plan of Pittsburgh; and is identified with other agencies tending to municipal improvement and expansion and general betterment of conditions.

Mr. Mellon married Jennie King, daughter of the late Alexander and Sarah Cordelia King. They live on the heights above Fifth avenue, east of Shady avenue, in a modern residence set in spacious grounds. They have two children, Richard King and Sarah C.

Mr. Mellon was very active in the emergent World War affairs, and was instrumental both as banker and citizen in effecting prompt responses by people and citizens of all classes to the appeals of the government for material and financial aid in periods of real necessity. He is also very much engaged in the educational and charitable work in which so many of the men and women of the city are so active and interested. He is a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, which was founded by his grandparents, Jacob and Barbara (Winebiddle) Negley, in 1819, the centennial of which was a notable affair, lasting more than a week, three years ago.

DR. WILLIAM MEHARD DAVIDSON has the faculty of overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles, which invaluable quality of character was probably the determining factor in leading the Board of Public Education of Pittsburgh, Pa., to offer him the position of Superintendent of Schools of the city of Pittsburgh in November, 1913, at a time when the Board was passing through one of the most crucial periods ever faced by an American city in connection with the development of its public school system. And, meanwhile, his administration has steadily brought order out of chaos, until the school-system of Pittsburgh has come to be recognized, everywhere throughout the country, not only as one of the best and sanest, but as one of the most progressive school-systems in the United States as well.

Doctor Davidson was born May 8, 1863, in Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa., of the fine, sturdy, Scotch-Irish parentage of Thomas Houston and Anna (Mehard) Davidson, from whom he inherited the sterling qualities of strict integrity and unimpeachable honor, and the gentle traits of tactful kindness and courtesy which so characterize his life. In his work, the human qualities and the spiritual values are ever the dominant factors. While naturally considerate of and gracious towards those with whom he works, still, as an administrator, he is always quick, firm and forceful. He is the true exemplar of the just official who administers with the gentle touch and the iron grip, to the end that he commands the respect and the loyal support of every worthy person under his supervision. Possessed of a keen intuition, which he inherited from his mother, no one ever deceives him and no one ever imposes upon him. Although a native of Pennsylvania, his youth and earlier manhood were spent in Kansas, in whose schools he was educated, from the early primary grades of its rural schools to the most advanced courses of its State University, from which institution he was graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1902. Prior to graduating from the University of Kansas, he had attended the State Normal School in that State, from which he had graduated in 1886, thus giving him that bent toward the calling of the teacher, which was later to become the passion of his life. Doctor Davidson first became a teacher in the rural schools of Lyon county, Kan., but after two years of service he yielded to a call to take up newspaper work in Emporia, in that State. He served time as a reporter, later becoming an editorial writer on one of the leading newspapers of that city. But *the call of the child* was too strong for him to resist. We are not surprised, therefore, to find him back again in the profession of teaching,—this time as head of the public schools of Atwood, Kan. He served here but a year when he was called to the principalship of the Quincy School in the capital city of the "Sunflower State," and later to the principalship of the Lincoln School in that same city. Such was the high character of his work as head of these two schools that at the end of the fourth year of such service, he was unanimously chosen superintendent of the Topeka public schools, where the situation was declared to be such as to "need a clear mind and a steady hand at the helm." The new superintendent met every emergency and remained at the head of the Topeka schools for a period of twelve years,—during which time the school program under his regime took rank as among the first in the country.

During his stay in Topeka he had refused many offers to go elsewhere, until, in 1904, he was induced by the Board of Education of Omaha, Neb., to accept the unanimous offer of the superintendency of the public schools of that city. Here his task was a most difficult one, for there was much discord and unhappiness in evidence everywhere. But the schools soon responded to his ideals and his type of school administration, to the end that, at the close of his seventh year of service, discord and unrest had given place to sympathetic understanding and sincere coöperation. The schools of Omaha accordingly took their proper place in the affectionate regard of teachers, pupils and patrons alike, and attracted attention throughout the entire country on account of their superior instruction, the excellence of their administration, and the harmony that prevailed everywhere. The schools had been entirely lifted out of politics to take their true place beside the homes of the city.

Offers came to him from St. Paul, Cleveland, and Washington, D. C., but he declined them all, until a second offer came to him from the National Capital through Captain James F. Oyster, the president of the Board of Education of Washington, early in the year 1911. Whereupon, after an interview with Captain Oyster, he accepted the call, and began his duties as superintendent of the Schools of the District of Columbia that same year.

It has been said that the schools of Washington present the most difficult situation and most harassing problems of any city in America, if not the world. But Doctor Davidson did not find it so. He attacked his work with his usual energy and in his accustomed spirit. He applied the same methods and instituted the same policies that had characterized his work in other fields. He set up new courses of study and made a successful plea for the human touch

in teaching. He completely reorganized all methods relating to the business conduct and the financial affairs of the schools, to the end that they now command the respect and receive the approval of the Board of Education, the commissioners of the District, the committees of Congress, and of all those connected with the educational affairs of the District, as well.

While he was superintendent of the schools of Washington, Congress came heartily to the support of the educational program announced by Doctor Davidson, giving the District a generous appropriation of some two million dollars with which to carry out a much needed building program. It was out of this amount that Washington was able to construct the superb new Central High School for the white children of that city, and the Laurence Dunbar High School for its colored youth, thereby vacating the old Central High School and the M. Street High School for the organization of junior high schools, a type of school favored by Doctor Davidson in connection with the reorganization of our American city school-systems. This appropriation of Congress also made possible the purchase of a site for a New Eastern High School in Washington, an addition to the Western High School, an increase in the number of elementary school buildings in the District of Columbia, and two magnificant normal school buildings besides,—one for the training of teachers for the white schools, the other for the training of teachers for the colored schools of Washington.

Happy in his work and content in his new field of service, Doctor Davidson, then but in his third year as superintendent of schools of the National Capital, was loath to leave this post of duty, until he had achieved all that he desired to accomplish for the schools of Washington, and which he felt he could surely accomplish in view of the fine support that was now his from the people, the officials of the District, and from its newspapers, and, above all, from the members and the committees of both Houses of Congress as well.

But the turn of events decreed otherwise, for Doctor Davidson was *called back home* to his native State, Pennsylvania, in November, 1913, to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Pittsburgh. Here he began his duties on the first day of January, 1914. The committee of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, on selection of a superintendent of schools, had said: "The city needs more than ever before, the wise guidance of an experienced superintendent." To this end Doctor Davidson was chosen. He indeed proved the man of the hour. and there has never been a time, to the present day, that he has not been found worthy of his charge, and that he has not kept the faith. His administration has been one of efficiency and sincere devotion to the educational interests of the city and the right instruction of its children and its youth.

He has been uncompromising and firm in his stand for raising the standard and efficiency of those engaged in the calling of teaching, to the end that he has always advocated a salary for teachers sufficiently high, not only to attract, but to hold in the work, the best of our young men and young women coming out of the normal schools and the colleges and universities of the country. He participated with the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education in the campaign for better teachers' salaries in Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, and under the direction of his Board, was an important factor in pressing this question upon the attention of the members of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, when that body took its big step forward on matters of school legislation in the session of 1921, thereby creating by law those possibilities which are sure to advance Pennsylvania educationally to a foremost rank among the states of the American Union. It was gratifying to him in this great campaign for the educational advancement of Pennsylvania to see the people of the entire city of Pittsburgh, its influential newspapers, its Chamber of Commerce, and its scores of clubs and local boards of trade, endorse, generously and wholeheartedly, the appeal of the Board of Public Education of Pittsburgh to be empowered, through the means of an increased tax-levy, to give a living wage to the teachers engaged in the instruction of the children of the city. Doctor Davidson has always sought the professional advancement and the improvement of the members of every teaching-staff over which he has presided, but above all, their spiritual outlook and improvement.

Believing that the whole future of America depends upon the proper training of its children, Doctor Davidson has consistently stood for an enriched curriculum, and for that type or plan of school organization, which will permit such an enriched curriculum to be utilized and made to function most easily and successfully in effective instruction. Hence it is that he has advocated the Platoon-type of school organization similar to that first set up at Gary, Ind., by William Wirt, the head of the public schools of that city. The local plan is an adaptation of the Gary plan. Doctor Davidson calls it the Pittsburgh Platoon Plan, to differentiate it from the plan in Gary and in other cities of the country.

In connection with the vitalized curriculum, he stands for the division of the grades in the public schools into what has been designated as the Six-Six, or the Six-Three-Three Plan, of organization, instead of the traditional grouping of the Eight-Four Plan, where the work of the first eight years is devoted to the elementary schools, and the work of the upper four years to the high school grades. By the Six-Three-Three Plan, the first six years are given over to the work of the elementary school, the next three years to the Junior high school, and the last three years to the Senior high school. Whenever it is not practical to divide the last six years into separate Junior and Senior high school groupings, Doctor Davidson advocates that the upper six grades be grouped together in a single unit, to be designated as a Junior-Senior High School. The fact that the Pittsburgh Board of Education has voted unanimously, to place, whenever practical, all elementary schools upon the platoon-plan of organization, and the upper six grades upon the Junior and Senior high school plan of organization, and the further fact that the Board has likewise established as its settled policy that all elementary school-buildings, to be hereafter constructed, shall be planned and built as Platoon schools, and all high school-buildings as separate Junior and Senior high schools or a combination of both, is but to state that Pittsburgh approves *in toto* the recommendation of its superintendent of schools, in relation to Platoon schools and Junior and

Senior high schools, as the proper plan of organization for a progressive, up-to-date, modern city school system.

He believes in the four H's in education, the "head," the "hand," and the "heart," with "health" education as the most essential of all, and at the very foundation of every proper program of education. And thus it was that he early recommended for introduction into the Pittsburgh schools the broad and comprehensive health program now being carried out in Pittsburgh—a program which has been recognized as without a superior in any of the cities of the country.

In pursuance of his idea that the children are entitled to the best a city can afford, he has insisted upon the construction of adequate, up-to-date school buildings in every city over which he has presided, to the end that many millions of dollars have been thus wisely expended by boards of education in those cities where he has had charge of their educational affairs as Superintendent of Schools. In the city of Pittsburgh alone, a building program calling for an expenditure of more than ten millions of dollars, is now (in 1922) nearing completion.

Apropos to his indisputable mastery of the problems of school finance and school accounting, while in Washington, he was elected a member of the National Association of School Accountants in 1912; and while in that city, where his business judgment was recognized by the keenest minds in Congress, he was chosen a trustee of the Public Library of Washington. While in Nebraska, he had served as trustee of the University of Omaha, and was a member for that State of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship Committee.

He is a member of the National Educational Association, and served as its treasurer and as a member of its executive committee at the Boston meeting in 1903—the largest meeting that Association has ever held. He was president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association at its meeting in Mobile, Ala., in 1911. He is a member of the National Council of Education, and has rendered faithful service on many important committees of the National Education Association. He is also a member of the American Historical Association and of the Academy of Political Science and Arts.

He was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1893, and of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1911. He was also president of the Federal Schoolmen's Club in the District of Columbia in 1913, and in 1921 declined the presidency of the State Education Association of Pennsylvania because of the pressure of work, due to a big new building program in his home city of Pittsburgh that year.

While Superintendent of Schools of Atwood, Kan., and during the years of his earlier service in the schools of the capital city of Kansas, Doctor Davidson found time to pursue the study of law under some of the ablest of instructors. He was just ready to take his examination for admission to the bar when he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Topeka, whereupon he abandoned all thought of entering the profession of law, though he has insisted that his knowledge of law has been of the greatest value to him throughout his entire educational career.

Through Scott, Foresman & Company, of Chicago, Doctor Davidson published, in 1902, a standard "History of the United States," for use in the public schools, which ranks as one of the best written school histories of the country. He has been the editor of a series of classics for school and home reading. As a lecturer on educational subjects and on related topics, his services are in constant demand. He is a speaker of force, power and ability, and never fails to carry his audiences with him.

He has had many honors bestowed upon him. In 1909 the University of Nebraska honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his services in furthering the educational interests of the State of Nebraska, for wherever Doctor Davidson has worked his influence has not been limited to the city in which he has labored. In Nebraska, in Kansas, in the District of Columbia, and in his native State of Pennsylvania, his influence has been state-wide, and he is known throughout the country as a national figure of force and power in the field of public education. In 1909 the University of Miami at Oxford, Ohio, likewise conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Bethany College, West Virginia, bestowed the same degree in 1916, and the University of Pittsburgh honored him in a similar manner in the year 1917, in recognition of his services in promoting the cause of general and of higher education in his home city. He was made a member of the parent chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in America, at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1920.

He is staunchly Republican, and Calvinistic in faith, being a Ruling Elder in the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church in his home city. At the request of the late H. J. Heinz, he served as president of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, from 1918 to 1921, during which period of time he made many addresses emphasizing the work of the Sunday school as of the most vital concern to the future of the American church.

He is a Knights Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Rotarian. He holds membership in the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and the Athletic Association of Pittsburgh. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. While in the West, he was twice president of the Saturday Night Club of Topeka, and the Gridiron Club of Kansas.

Like his Scotch-Irish ancestry, Doctor Davidson is deeply devoted to the cause of human liberty, and is intensely patriotic. During the World War, his services as a speaker were in demand everywhere. He spoke in every Liberty Loan and in every Red Cross campaign, and in every other campaign organized for the purpose of promoting the welfare, the health, and the comfort of the soldiers and sailors enlisted in the war. He was frequently summoned to the National Capital to confer with federal officials upon questions concerning the participation of the United States in the conflict. The total individual membership of the audiences addressed by him during the period of the war, numbered more than 1,750,000 people.

During the war, he was a volunteer worker in the Tidewater Camps, whose centers were located at Newport News and at Norfolk, Va. Here he delivered inspiring addresses to a hundred thousand soldiers and sailors, and made an educational survey of these camps in relation to the question of illiteracy and the educational needs of the enlisted soldiers and sailors in the army and in the navy.

His findings to the effect that no educational program could be carried on successfully while an army was at war or in motion, unless the teacher followed the soldier and carried his portable school room and his equipment with him, later received the full and hearty endorsement of General Pershing in France, when the American commander took the Young Men's Christian Association educational staff of workers, whom America had sent overseas, into the army organization itself, placing all of these workers in army uniform, with full authority to do the work of carrying on that type of a real educational program among the enlisted men which the folks back home were expecting of them.

In recognition of his patriotic service during the war, and in appreciation of his work in the Tidewater Camps and on the public platform, and, indeed, in all the great drives for war funds throughout the entire period of the war, Doctor Davidson was made an honorary member of the American Legion in 1920. At the conclusion of the war, he was chosen as one of the national speakers, on the recommendation of Ex-President Taft, to assist in winning the support of the Congress of the United States for the League of Nations.

Undoubtedly, Doctor Davidson's success has been greatly influenced through the inspiration and encouragement of Mrs. Davidson, who was Miss Nettie Adams, of Quincy, Ill., whom he married in 1888. She, too, was a teacher. She was educated in the public schools of her native State, and at the high school of Pontiac, Ill., and later at the Teachers' College of Emporia, Kan., where she and her husband first met while students in that institution. Hers is an unusual lineage, reaching far back in history to the days of Charles Martel and Charlemagne. In her list of ancestry in America, she counts Elder Brewster and the Cousins Fuller, of Mayflower fame. President John Adams and President John Quincy Adams were both among her forbears. Through her lineage, she is affiliated with the Massachusetts Chapter of the Mayflower Society, and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. She holds membership in the District of Columbia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Washington, D. C. Though Mrs. Davidson is in her tastes essentially a home-maker, she is active in community and church affairs and takes a keen interest in literary club work. She is a member of the Woman's City Club of Pittsburgh.

Miss Helen Mehard Davidson, an only child, is a graduate of the Omaha High School and of Vassar College, class of 1914. She holds a Master's Degree from Columbia University, 1922, where she did post-graduate work in the Department of History, her chosen field of work, choosing that institution, no doubt, because of the friendship long existant between her father and its president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Miss Davidson served with the American Expeditionary Force in France under the auspices of the Red Triangle. She did Canteen service at the big Service of Supply Post at Gievres. She later worked as a religious secretary at St. Nazaire, and concluded her service overseas in the Bureau of Books, Periodicals and Magazines at the headquarters of her organization in Paris. On her demobilization in Paris in the summer of 1919, she volunteered her services as a teacher to Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of the American College for Women in Constantinople, Turkey. She taught in that great Eastern school for women from the fall of 1919 to June, 1920, during which year she continued, on her free time, her service as a war worker attached to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Sailors' Club in the city of Constantinople, where America was maintaining a Navy Base under Admiral Bristol on the Bosporus, with many war ships and nearly 10,000 sailors under his command.

At the conclusion of her year's service at Constantinople College, Miss Davidson spent several months in travel in studying the after-war conditions of the people in the countries of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, and of France, which country she had left just one year before. A delightful outgrowth of her experiences in the Near East is her book entitled: "America to the Rescue—a Study in Some of the Problems of the Near East," now in course of publication. She has already brought out a book of biographical sketches for school use, entitled: "Founders and Builders of the Nation." She has also prepared for publication the manuscript of a third book, to be called: "The Letters of a War Worker with the American Expeditionary Force in France and in the Countries of the Near East," these being the letters which she had written home to her parents each day of the two full years she had spent in volunteer service overseas.

It will be seen from the above that Doctor Davidson's family group is not a large one, but the heart of each of its members is filled with the "Spirit of Service." In it is the spirit of love, and it typifies in a most perfect and a most beautiful way the best ideals of our American home life.

JOHN EICHLEAY, JR., when a rather humble contractor nearly a half century ago on the Southside and in the South Hills of the city of Pittsburgh, had little prevision of the future that his genius was to work for him in the engineering world. Building was his business and to his specialty in its various aspects he gave consideration day and night. Conservation of space, material, labor and money were his objectives at all times, and in his adherence to these, very naturally, methods and means accessory thereto began to multiply in his constructive mind, and as they did he, as rapidly as opportunity afforded, began to employ them in the laying out of his work and in its prosecution. Presently the idea occurred to Mr. Eichleay that it would be less trouble, not to mention the matter of



Walter B. Eichleay Harry O. Eichleay John P. Eichleay

Jno Eichleay Jr Roy O. Eichleay

expense in reassembling materials, hiring labor and the bother of getting at the general incidentals of construction, especially in erection, to put buildings already erected upon rollers or skids and push them from original sites to newer and more convenient ones. He began to do this work on a small scale and, gratified by the successes that attended these efforts, extended his operations more pretentiously from month to month until he suddenly found himself not merely a success in his new field but almost its solitary occupant. What was still more gratifying he also discovered that he was a very desirable man in his city and general community. The contagion of Mr. Eichleay's idea that razing of fine buildings of whatever nature was contrary to the prime principles of building economics, no matter the practice to the contrary, had begun to infect the entire building cult of the upper Ohio valley and the demand for his services was becoming insistently general. As rapidly as he could do so he added to his engineering resources, both in expert engineering and in the employment of machinery and lifting apparatus to quickly and efficiently carry out his multiplying contracts, which by this time were extending to other cities and other states.

Reassured not only of the practicabilities of this new phase of his contracting business, but also of its profit and economical worth and value, Mr. Eichleay, two or three years after his early experiments, made it the major element in his business, and very soon was giving his entire time and attention to "moving" buildings and structures of all kinds. Audacity in this work soon became as common as the ordinary daily procedure in removals and relocations. The "Cliff-Dwellers" of the South-west were really less daring in their work of cutting their dwellings into the perpendicular faces of the mountains than were many of the occupants of houses and huts on the sides of the river hills in the three valleys that furnish home sites in Pittsburgh's expanding domiciliary. Frequently these houses had either to be taken down and destroyed, or moved up or down the precipitous hillsides as the case might be. Again, the narrow valleys lying between the bases of these hills and the margins of the rivers came into immediate requisition for the purposes of wharves or rights of way for either steam or street cars, or, as it might chance, for the construction of county roads. In these instances both the rights and equities of the owners and those entitled to the privileges of eminent domain had to be considered, and in the end the residents had to be taken care of either in a monetary way or by the erection of new houses. Mr. Eichleay's opportunity came in the last-named case and herein came his greatest triumphs both as engineer and as contractor. Hills, hill-sides, apparently inaccessible heights, gullies, "guts" soon became one to him in raising, lowering, moving, in short, in changing sites in any manner, under any circumstances. Mechanical genius and mechanical appliances in the hands of intelligence resolved all problems and overcame all obstacles. Were a river to be crossed to reërect a building upon a site upon its other side, the building was safely placed upon the barges in the river and within a week was ready for its occupants in its new location. Were a three-story solid brick residence to be raised from the base of a hill to its summit, 168 feet above, the mass of brick, stone, wood and glass would quickly be lifted from its foundations and deposited upon artificial foundations which were raised quietly and quickly day by day until this artificial foundation would be upon a level with the foundation upon the top of the hill to which it would be safely shifted without breaking a pane of glass or shaking or cracking the plaster from the walls of the translated house. Were a dwelling or a manufacturing structure to be lowered from a hill to a vale, the work would proceed similarly until accomplished. Did it become necessary to increase the dimensions of a large, or a small building, no matter its use, up would go the structure and the required new stories would be built under the older ones, or in the event of diminishing the content or the size of the building, the same processes would be employed. Factories, furnaces, mills, tanks, standpipes, bridges, aqueducts, docks, trackage, piling, water pipes, residences, apartment houses, public schools, colleges, churches, whole rows of tenements and even more pretentious structures, office buildings and Masonic halls, all have been moved, changed from one site or location to others and placed in immediate service without causing more than the most trifling annoyance to their owners, occupants, operators and operatives, almost in the twinkling of an eye.

These have been among the ordinaries of moving. There have also been some of the miracles of moving. A short time ago two of the spans of the Twenty-second street bridge, Pittsburgh, were found to have settled twenty-one inches and to be out of plumb sixteen inches. These spans were 510 feet long but they were soon raised, moved back into place, straightened up and supported on timbers and screws and the old piers were removed and new ones rebuilt without interference to traffic.

The rising of the water in a great flood stage in the Ohio valley left the big passenger steamer, "Virginia," of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line, stranded high and dry in a broad bottom at Willow Grove, W. Va. The Eichleay Company moved the steamer from the cornfield 750 feet, lowered and gently pushed it thirty-two feet into the river to "function towards a useful existence." Another notable incident in the recovery of a boat which the flood had left high and dry in its recession was that of the freight and passenger steamboat, "Kate Adams," which the Eichleay Company found on the levee at Helena, Ark., moved 500 feet, lowered her forty-two feet and quickly returned her to pre-flood condition to her place in the river.

Cleveland, however, was the scene of one of the real feats of rapid and, at the same time, safe removals of an apparently immovable, if not irremovable, obstacle to the construction of its great steel viaduct. In this instance, the 900 ton "Car Dumper" of the Erie Railroad Company on its site in the railway property was directly in the way of the construction of the viaduct. The engineers of both railway company and of the city of Cleveland thought that its demolition and dismantling were the only solution of the problem, the railway officials demurring very much to this because of the hourly need of the "Dumper" in their operations. The

Eichleay Company in two days removed the entire structure, inclusive of its machinery and equipment, a distance of 214 feet and within six weeks it was again in complete action. The railway authorities, after consulting their experts, were of the opinion that it would require a minimum of four months to do the work.

Similarly, the steel grain tanks of Armour & Company, Chicago, although forty feet in diameter and fifty-five feet high, were picked up intact, placed on a large scow and taken across Lake Michigan eighty-five miles to Milwaukee and relocated for immediate use. Thus, also, the forty-four steel grain tanks of Albert Dickinson Company, of Chicago, were taken from their original sites and removed through a net-work of yard tracks, thence through a succession of sixteen drawbridges, unloaded from the barges and across two canals to their new location. Later on the Bethlehem Steel Company required the removal of a large oil tank 115 feet in diameter, at Sparrow's Point, Baltimore, and this was carried 400 feet to a new location in order to increase the dimensions of the yards. The standpipe of the Brier Hill Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, 100 feet high and sixteen feet in diameter, was moved 150 feet to give room for mill extension. The Joseph Woodwell Company building, an eight-story steel frame fireproof structure only twenty feet in width, stood upon the proposed route of a portion of Pittsburgh's boulevard system. This structure was moved forty feet, business being transacted as usual, and all of the heating, sanitary, telephone, electric lights and elevator conveniences being kept in operation at all times.

The Eichleay organization also maintains large and well equipped structural shops in which steel is fabricated for buildings, bridges, ships, boats and barges for both domestic and foreign shipment. From these shops is turned out the steel for the Eichleay Marine Department's yard at Hays, on the Monongahela river, just above Pittsburgh. This yard, with a river frontage of over half a mile, is equipped to build shallow draft boats and barges of all descriptions. One of the largest and most powerful all steel river towboats ever built, the "Charles F. Richardson," 52 feet x 245 feet x 6 feet, was constructed here, together with a number of boats and scows for the United States Government. The Marine Department also builds boats and barges for shipment to foreign countries, which, after being temporarily set up with the machinery in position, are carefully marked to insure their correct reconstruction at their destination, taken apart and packed for ocean shipment. There is nothing akin to this organization in America in its readiness, its resources and the variety and extent of its content and contemplation.

John Eichleay, Jr., its founder, was born April 21, 1854, on Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh, and at the present time (1922) resides on the same street. He is another of Pittsburgh's distinctive and distinguished products. He has, in his sphere and season, accomplished what other prominent men of Pittsburgh have accomplished. His vision, his initiative, his industry and his confidence, have been peculiarly his own. His personality, his methods of thought and action, have been his capital. He began as a contractor in 1875, launched into the "moving" business in 1888, added his steel department in 1899, and in 1902 incorporated the John Eichleay Jr. Company with a capital of $125,000. Meantime, his sons came into the firm of John Eichleay Jr. Company, namely John P. Eichleay in 1889, Walter B. Eichleay in 1892, Harry O. Eichleay in 1896, and Roy O. Eichleay in 1915, and into this crescent concern, annually increasing by leaps and bounds, these stalwart young men became imbued with the same confidence and enthusiasm that had buoyed their father, and soon the operations distanced all calculations and exceeded all hopes. The capital soon was increased to $2,500,000, and with it the scope and content of operations. The official list now is: John Eichleay, Jr., president; John P. Eichleay, vice-president; Harry O. Eichleay, vice-president; Walter B. Eichleay, secretary and treasurer; William J. Herbster, assistant secretary and treasurer. The personnel and personality of this organization remain the same. It was in this quality, or rather in these qualities, that it had its initial successes and it was in these that its areas of usefulness and accomplishment were and have been extended.

John P. Eichleay, born March 27, 1876, on Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pentalpha Club and South Hills Country Club.

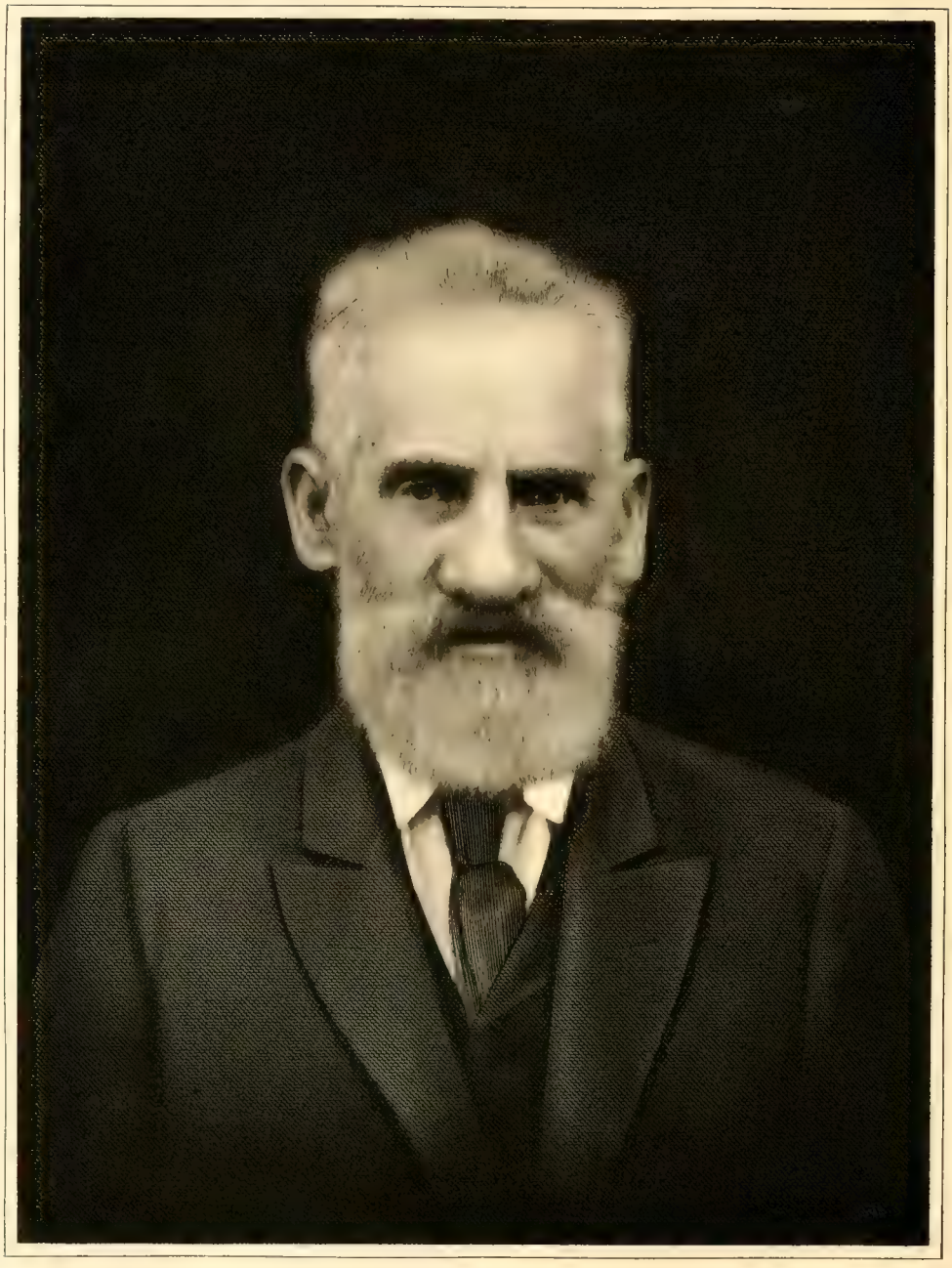
Walter B. Eichleay, born Feb. 26, 1878, on Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh, is a member of the Duquesne, Traffic, Rotary, Pentalpha, South Hills and St. Clair Country clubs.

Harry O. Eichleay, born March 31, 1883, on Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh, is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Americus, Kiwanis, Pentalpha, and the South Hills Country clubs.

Roy O. Eichleay, born Nov. 27, 1888, on Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh, is a member of the Lions and Pentalpha clubs.

JOHN OLIVER WICKS, B. S., LL. B., who is a prominent Pittsburgh attorney, is a son of Silas and Annie (Scott) Wicks, long residents of Allegheny county. The elder Mr. Wicks was for many years a contractor and builder, and built many residences in Pittsburgh and the adjacent towns of this county, but is now retired from active business. The mother died Dec. 22, 1911.

John Oliver Wicks was born on a farm in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., Feb. 4, 1880. He received his early education in the country schools near his home, and in the old Sixth Ward school in Allegheny city (now a part of Pittsburgh), and was graduated from the Allegheny High School in the class of 1899. With his future largely in his own hands, he found employment as a stenographer, and worked for three years to accumulate funds for college. He then entered Washington and Jefferson College, and he also worked during his course, as secretary to the registrar of the institution, as manager of the football team, and such other work as came to hand. He was graduated in the class of 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the year 1907, he entered Harvard Law School, mak-



Julius Solomon

ing his own way by the teaching of stenography and other commercial subjects in night schools in Boston and Cambridge, and was graduated in the class of 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to Pittsburgh, he immediately began the practice of law at his present address. He is now the junior member of the law firm of Weller & Wicks. In connection with his practice, he is one of the attorneys for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, assisting the register of wills in the collection of transfer inheritance taxes.

Mr. Wicks is a member of the alumni associations of both his universities, and of the Psi Kappa Psi fraternity. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, and Highland Country Club, and chooses touring and camping as his recreations. Politically he is an independent Republican. He is a member of the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal Church, and serves on its official board.

FRANK NEELY, M. D.—Achieving a position in the professional world in spite of obstacles, Dr. Frank Neely has won his way to success. The Neely family is an old one in this vicinity. James Neely, Dr. Neely's grandfather, was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1788, when only six years of age. He was an early settler in Allegheny county, Pa., then a wilderness, and was identified with the beginnings of progress here.

Samuel P. Neely, his son, and the doctor's father, was born in this county, and throughout his lifetime did farming on a small scale. He met with an accident which left him a cripple for the greater part of his life, and because of this his children early found it necessary to face their own responsibilities. He married Elizabeth Thompson.

Dr. Neely was born in the northwestern part of Allegheny county, Aug. 5, 1854. Having attended the country schools near his home, he did not relinquish his ambition for higher education in taking up necessary work, but bent every energy toward the accumulation of sufficient funds to warrant the continuation of his studies. He attended the Sharpsburg, Pa., Academy, the Curry Institute, of Pittsburgh, and the Normal School at Edinboro, Pa. Although this took time, he persevered, and having chosen the profession of medicine as his objective, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated, receiving his M. D. degree, in 1886, at the age of thirty-two years. He began practice in Pittsburgh in the same year, very near his present location on Perrysville avenue, and has practiced continuously since with unusual success. Always a student, Dr. Neely has taken a number of post-graduate courses.

A member of the American Medical Association, Dr. Neely also holds membership in the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and in the North Side Branch of the Allegheny County organization. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but the demands of his profession preclude his taking more than the citizen's interest in public affairs.

Dr. Neely married, July 16, 1883, Mary Vandevort, of Allegheny county. Her daughter by a former marriage has been reared and educated by the doctor as his own.

JULIUS SOLOMON—Rarely does the world see a man of extraordinary business ability giving much of time, thought, or of his accumulated wealth, to the poor and weak about him, yet the city of Pittsburgh, had an example in Julius Solomon, now deceased, of the self-made man who had reached a high position in the world, but still gave lavishly of his personal interest and of his money to help those in need.

Julius Solomon was born in the city of Sera, Poland, in 1850. Coming to the United States in 1863, when only thirteen years of age, he began life as a peddler, working many hours of the day to provide for his own simple needs. Gradually establishing a reputation for honest dealing, and always practicing the most rigid economy, he accumulated sufficient money to start in a business which was in a way the outgrowth of his early struggles, the scrap iron business, and later, the wrecking, reconstruction and sale of second-hand machinery was inaugurated by his sons. In this work Mr. Solomon exemplified the idea of thrift on a large scale, the saving of a commodity no longer useful, and by rebuilding, extending its period of usefulnes indefinitely, thereby obviating the necessity of drawing upon the supply of new materials.

Mr. Solomon developed this business into a science, and did a very wide and comprehensive scope of work. The great success which attended his efforts was due reward of long and arduous labor. And this success was crowded into a life-time not over long. Scarcely past his three-score years, he passed over to the "Great Majority," in 1911, in September, as the summer was passing, yet the "sere and yellow leaf" had not yet fallen. This was emblematic of his life and its early end.

In his relations to his friends, and also to the general public, Mr. Solomon possessed great beauty of character. His thought was always for others. No charity could bring to him its appeal without receiving generous response and practical aid. He gave to all and every benevolent cause, and belonged to many charitable societies. Personal aggrandizement was never attractive to him. He was a lifelong Republican, but would never consent to accept political office, and the only organizations which interested him were those of charitable purposes.

Mr. Solomon was a devout and conscientious devotee of the religion of his fathers. He was a charter member and founder of the Washington Street Jewish Synagogue, and one of the leading members of the society until his death. His sons have established on the North Side, as a memorial to their father, the "Congregation Beth Jehuda." This memorial edifice was formerly one of the oldest residences on the North Side, and it has been entirely rebuilt, standing now as a beautiful house of worship, a memorial of a fine and worthy life.

Julius Solomon married, in Pittsburgh, Rosa Stern, of that place, who was born in Germany, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Rudolph, who was educated in the Pittsburgh schools; married Esther Eva Myers, and has two children: Adelaine Erma, the wife of Abraham Silverburg; and Lee Milton. 2. William, who married Flora Hollander, and has one child, Helen Frances. 3. Harry, who married Florence Levy, and has

two children: Madelaine and Julius (2). 4. Mendel E., single, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces throughout the World War.

The four sons of Julius Solomon now carry on, in partnership, the important business laid down by their father upon his death in 1911. This business was started by the father in Beaver Falls, Pa., in the year 1876, with a branch in Pittsburgh. The beginning was small, but the practical nature of the business, together with the large abilities of the man who founded it, gave it rapid and permanent growth. When a new location became imperative, about 1883, Mr. Solomon purchased the present site, upon which he built a large plant. He retired in 1910, only about a year before his death, turning the entire business over into the hands of his sons. The business has continued to grow and develop, and is one of the important interests of the city of Pittsburgh. The site is a plot of two and three-quarter acres in the heart of the city. It is triangular, 450x460x290 feet, and is fully improved, with brick and frame structures, garage, storage and factory. There are 600 feet of railroad switch in the yards. The equipment includes derrick, steam hammer, three shearers, pipe lathes, cutters, etc., and both steam and electric power are used. They are very large wreckers and buyers and sellers of second-hand machinery of all kinds, including brass and copper, and carry immense stocks at all times. They employ fifty hands, and a large number of teams and automobile trucks. They sell everywhere in the United States, and do a very considerable export business. The different departments of this great industry are constantly under the supervision of the brothers, Rudolph, William, Harry, and Mendel E. Solomon. Other property owned in Pittsburgh by the Solomon Brothers includes a long row of fine brick tenements, and a few frame tenements. The Memorial Church, which they built on the North Side, is in sight of the immense plant and the tenements.

DONALD THOMPSON, who is a member of a leading law firm of Pittsburgh, was born in old Allegheny city (now a part of Pittsburgh), Oct. 27, 1882, a son of Oliver David and Kate (Dresser) Thompson. The elder Mr. Thompson is a prominent attorney, and both he and his wife are living.

Donald Thompson received his early education in the private schools of Pittsburgh and Shadyside Academy, thereafter entering Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Pittsburgh Law School, and was graduated in 1906 with the Bachelor of Laws degree. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in October, 1906, to the Superior Court, April 26, 1907, to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Nov. 7, 1906, and to the United States Supreme Court in September, 1911. Mr. Thompson began practice in October, 1906, in association with Rodgers, Blakely & Calvert. Upon the retirement of Judge Rogers the firm became Blakely & Calvert, and upon Mr. Blakely's death in 1917, the present firm was organized. This firm handles a very large corporation and general practice, but is not identified with criminal law. With offices in the Oliver building, they are a leading firm in their field, and besides the immediate firm they have a number of associates. Mr. Thompson is a director in the Beaver Refining Company, H. H. Robertson Company, and the Allegheny By-Product Coke Company.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and of the Allegheny County Bar Association. During the World War he was captain of the Home Guard in Sewickley, but as the progress of the war advanced he determined to take a part in the activities overseas, and enlisted, Oct. 26, 1918. He was sent to the officers' training camp at Fortress Monroe, Va., but much to his disappointment he saw no active service, and was discharged, Nov. 22, 1918, the armistice having brought hostilities to an end.

Fraternally Mr. Thompson holds membership with Friendship Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Club, the Allegheny and Edgeworth Country clubs, and the Yale Club of New York City. He is fond of golf and tennis, and takes an occasional fishing trip.

On July 6, 1909, Mr. Thompson married Margaret Allen LeRoy, who was born in New Hampshire, but has spent her life in Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, Donald, Jr., and LeRoy. The beautiful family residence is in Sewickley.

COLTER RULE, of Pittsburgh, Pa., manager of the West Penn Division of the Whitaker Paper Company, is a member of an old Ohio family. Charles Rule, his grandfather, was a leader in the business world of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a pioneer in the marble business in that city. John Rule, our subject's father, continued the business founded by his father, Charles Rule. He married Mary Colter, granddaughter of Aaron Colter, who was long prominent in social and mercantile circles in Cincinnati. Other noteworthy members of Mr. Rule's family are Blanche Rule, who married, in England, a Sir Samuel Evans, K. C., M. P., and John Rule, a brother, who in 1913 was the Standard Oil Company's representative in China. At the first news of hostilities in Europe he hastened to England and enlisted in the British army, becoming a brigadier-general before United States intervention. When that became a fact, he transferred to the United States army.

Colter Rule was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1881, and attended the public and high schools of that city. At twenty-one years of age he became connected with Chatfield & Woods, the prominent paper concern of Cincinnati, with whom he remained until 1912, going at that time with Bradner, Smith & Company, of Chicago, Ill., until 1919. In the latter year Mr. Rule became associated with the Whitaker Paper Company, as manager of their West Penn Division, at the same time arranging for the absorption by that concern of the Hartje Paper Company, theretofore a leading Pittsburgh corporation.

The West Penn Division of the Whitaker Paper Company is an industry in itself. The concern occupies the entire building at the corner of Barbeau street and Penn avenue, in Pittsburgh, 74x60 feet, eight floors and

basement, giving about forty thousand square feet of floor space. They are both manufacturers and distributors, buying the entire output of several mills, besides producing large and varied stocks. They handle news and book paper, enamel, cover, writing and bond paper, onion skin, manifold and ledger paper, Bristol board, card board, blanks, tags, blotting paper and binders' stock, envelopes, ruled goods and cards, stationery, wrapping and wax twines and tapes, in fact every kind of paper and accessories. From this office goods are distributed in West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, and throughout the Pittsburgh district, as well as Ohio. The firm employs six traveling salesmen, eight city salesmen, and seventy-two employees in this division, and do a very large and constantly increasing business.

As manager of this important interest, Mr. Rule is well known in this city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, and while he takes no active part in public affairs, and is an independent voter, he is interested in all public progress. Mr. Rule is a Scottish Rite Mason, also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He resides in Sewickley, and his favorite recreations are golf and the raising of fancy chickens.

On Aug. 16, 1905, Mr. Rule married Marguerite Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have five children: Blanche M., who is a student at the Sewickley High School; Marguerite, Colter, Jr., Marian, and Josephine.

ADOLPH LEO LEWIN, M. D.—One of the successful professional men of the day in Pittsburgh is Dr. Adolph Leo Lewin, physician and surgeon, whose office is located at No. 3703 Pennsylvania avenue.

Dr. Lewin is a son of Herman and Pauline (Nachod) Lewin, both of whom are now deceased. Herman Lewin was a tailor by occupation, and his wife was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Leipzig, Germany. Her direct ancestors were large financiers, and founded the first bank in Germany.

Dr. Lewin was born in Germany, Feb. 25, 1871, and came to this country with his family when he was eight years of age. He attended the old Third Ward School, in Allegheny City, now a part of Pittsburgh, later attending Franklin School in Pittsburgh. Taking a preparatory course at the Western University of Pennsylvania, he continued at the same institution through his higher courses, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Duquesne University, the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1895.

After receiving his medical degree, Dr. Lewin served an interneship in Western Pennsylvania Hospital, then in 1893 began practice in Pittsburgh. From that time to the present he has been a prominent figure in the medical profession in this district. He was on the medical staff of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital from 1892 until 1899, and again in 1908. He was pathologist on the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh in 1908. He was one of the founders of Montefiore Hospital, and is now on the staff of that institution. He has built up a very extensive private practice, and is enjoying the fruits of his unusually thorough preparation, and the labors of his early years.

Dr. Lewin is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Medical Society, and is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Pittsburgh. He is a member of Solomon Lodge, No. 231, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Shiloh Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Mt. Moriah Council, Royal and Select Masters. His church affiliation is with the Tree of Life Church. In political matters he supports the principles of the Republican party, and has served on the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education.

In his individual tastes and recreative interests Dr. Lewin is a man of broad sympathies. He has a fine farm in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, upon which he has built a beautiful summer home. He spends his vacations working on the farm, and enjoying the outdoor life. His especial delight is in entertaining groups of city-born children and young people as his guests at this summer home. But he does not regard the farm as a pastime, and conducts practical farming operations there, keeping well informed himself on current agricultural topics. In civic affairs Dr. Lewin has taken special interest. He is president and has served as such since organization in 1908 of the Allied Boards of Trade of Allegheny county.

Both in this country and in Europe Dr. Lewin has traveled extensively, and has made friends and acquaintances among prominent persons of both hemispheres. In his large collection of autographed photographs, he particularly prizes one of Ex-President Taft, and one of the late Ex-President Roosevelt. He also possesses a large and select library.

April 15, 1897, Dr. Lewin married Eva, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Jackson. They have one son, Herbert A., born March 21, 1903, who has been educated in the grammar schools of Pittsburgh and Peabody High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1921. He will continue his studies along the line of electrical engineering, the profession he has chosen for his life work.

GEORGE H. CULLEY, who is interested in various industrial corporations in Pittsburgh, comes of a family long resident in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather came from Ireland about 1776, and was then probably not more than fifteen years of age. His name was Levi Culley, and his son George was born in Washington county, Pa., on a farm, in the year 1800. George Culley died in 1871. His son, Levi Culley (2), was also born in Washington county, on a farm, in 1830, and died in the prime of life, in 1863. He married Ann McCombs, also of an old Pennsylvania family.

George H. Culley, son of Levi and Ann (McCombs) Culley, was born on the farm in Washington county, Pa., March 27, 1859. He attended the country schools near his home, working on the farm during his spare time until he was fifteen years of age. He then left home, coming to Pittsburgh to learn the machinist's trade, and after mastering it became foreman in the

machine shop of McNash & Butler. Thereafter he filled the position of superintendent with Baer & Gazzam, then in 1899 became associated with the Trantor Manufacturing Company in the capacity of manager, finally becoming superintendent, which position he still holds. Meanwhile, in 1910, Mr. Culley, with other associates, organized the Liberty Brazing & Welding Company. This concern was a partnership in the beginning, but in 1916 was incorporated, Mr. Culley becoming president. This concern has developed broadly, and is a prosperous interest. Mr. Culley has little leisure for outside activities, and while a supporter of the Republican party takes only the citizen's interest in political affairs. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh for the past thirty-two years.

In 1887, Mr. Culley married Mary McBride, of Pittsburgh (West End), and they have had three children: 1. Eva, who was educated in the Pittsburgh schools; married Clay H. Zimmerman, and died in 1916, leaving three children: Eva, Dorothy, and Henrietta. 2. Hunter, a graduate of Carnegie Technical Institute, who is now associated with MacIntire Hemphill in business; married Edna S. Barkley, and has two children: Hunter, Jr., and Helen. 3. Olive, also educated in Pittsburgh; now residing at home.

HARRY ALVIN WRAY—One of the leading undertaking establishments of Pittsburgh, Pa., is conducted by Harry Alvin Wray, the spacious and well-appointed home of the enterprise being at No. 314 North avenue West. Mr. Wray's success has been the work of his own hands, unaided by the friendly assistance which is so often the lot of the man who ventures into the business world.

Mr. Wray's father, Robert Wray, was born in Ireland, and with the fearless confidence of his race, came to America to make his way in the world when a lad of fifteen. He married Sarah McCurley, and both are now deceased.

Harry Alvin Wray was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1866. He received a practical education in the public schools of the city, but it was cut short by the necessity of his going out into business to help out in the family finances. The father had not found the wealth in America, which he had expected to find, stories of which had been told so often in the land of his birth, and industrious man that he was, the wages of the day sufficed for little more than to keep his little family. So the boy obtained a situation as errand boy, and this at a salary of one dollar and a half per week. This was the beginning from which Harry Alvin Wray wrought success.

The boy was not content to remain in so unremunerative a position, and learning that better wages were paid in the rather more dangerous work on the river, he secured a position on one of the steamers. He still holds his license as a river mate, and is very proud of it, although now it is little more than a memento of the struggle of his youth. In 1888, when twenty-two years of age, he began to learn the undertaking business, working with James M. Fullerton, a prominent undertaker of that time. As soon as he was proficient in the work he established himself in the business, beginning in a modest way. He was successful from the start, and has increased the equipment and enlarged his premises from time to time, until now his place compares favorably with the best houses in the city handling this class of work. His headquarters are complete and elegantly appointed. They include chapel, morgue, operation and reception rooms, and a spacious office, all equipped with the most up-to-date conveniences.

Mr. Wray is broadly active outside his business in a social and fraternal way. He is, of course, a member of the Pennsylvania State Funeral Directors' Association, of which organization he is past president. He is past noble grand of Park Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is high in the Masonic order, being a member of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and shrine, and is a member of Allegheny Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Wray married Gertrude Speer, of Pittsburgh, and they have two children living: Marie, who is now the wife of O. L. Simmons, of Pittsburgh, and has one child, Mary Jane; and Jane, who resides at home. The only son, Harry Clark, who was born in 1892, is deceased.

OSCAR HERMAN ROSENBAUM, who is holding an assured position in the profession of the law, is broadly representative of the successful group of men who form the Allegheny county bar. He is a son of Leopold and Sabina (Dreshfield) Rosenbaum. The father was for many years a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh, at the head of Rosenbaum & Company, one of the large department stores of the city, which is still a successful interest. He sold his interest in the business in 1903, and retired to spend his remaining years in the enjoyment of the fruit of his own activity. He died in 1920, having survived his wife by about four years.

Oscar Herman Rosenbaum was born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, 1868, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. The family removing to Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1881, he attended the old Fifth Ward School of Allegheny city, now a part of Pittsburgh, for a time, then later was graduated from the old Central High School of Pittsburgh, in June, 1887. Reading law in preparation for college, Mr. Rosenbaum then attended the University of Virginia until 1890, also taking special courses in science, the German language and literature and the French language and literature. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in December, 1890, to the Superior Court and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in October of 1893, and to the courts of the United States in 1898. While at college his preceptor was Professor John B. Minor. When first admitted to the bar, Mr. Rosenbaum established himself in the general practice of the law, and won his way to success. He now specializes in mercantile incorporations and mercantile law, and commands a large practice. He speaks German and French fluently, thus broadening the scope of his activity very materially. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

During the World War, Mr. Rosenbaum was supervisor for a number of alien enemies, three years being



Harry A. Wiley

the period of this service to the people. Mr. Rosenbaum's hobby is practical charities, and his deepest interest along this line is in helping to place deserving people in remunerative employment. He always works independently of organized charities, giving his personal attention to those in whom he is interested. He has no other interest outside his work, to which his time is almost entirely devoted.

GEORGE WILLIAM DIPPEL, M. D.—Of English descent, but of Pittsburgh birth and rearing, Dr. George William Dippel, of this city, has taken an assured position in the medical profession.

Dr. Dippel is a son of Conrad and Emma (Horn) Dippel. The father was a shoe merchant in Pittsburgh for many years. He came from England to this country when eighteen years of age and located here, where he became prominent in the business world. He is now deceased, but the mother is still living.

Born in the same house in which his office is now located, Jan. 13, 1879, Dr. George William Dippel received all his training in the educational institutions of this city. He attended the Lawrenceville Grammar School, and the Central High School, then entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he acted as interne at St. Francis' Hospital, and before the close of that year entered upon the practice of medicine, at his present address. He has developed a very wide practice, along general lines, and is also chief surgeon for the Pittsburgh Gage & Supply Company.

Dr. Dippel is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Pittsburgh, and is medical examiner for the Knights of St. George. He was also assistant medical examiner for his zone during the World War.

Outside of his profession Dr. Dippel has few interests. He supports the Republican party in all political matters. His chief relaxation he finds in the wilds, when the duties of his practice allow him leisure, and he enjoys hunting and fishing.

Oct. 17, 1907, Dr. Dippel married Elizabeth Bevins, who was born in England. They have one daughter, Katherine Horn, who is now a student in high school.

RICHARD HENRY LAWRY, prominent in Pittsburgh along the lines of iron and steel, was born in Homestead, Pa., May 12, 1891, and is a son of James and Julia Lawry, of that city. James Lawry was for many years justice of the peace of West Homestead, and conducted an extensive business in real estate. He died in 1909.

Richard Henry Lawry was educated in the public schools of Homestead, laying a practical foundation for a future of business activity. His first employment was with the McClintock & Marshall Construction Company, as an apprentice in their steel mills, remaining in this connection for about four years. In 1909 Mr. Lawry engaged in the insurance business, handling both fire and life, and taking over his father's business interests, which had been left without a head by the death of his father. The iron and steel industry, however, formed the field of effort in which the young man felt the greatest interest, so as soon as he could dispose of the other business to advantage he did so. In 1916 he became associated with the Ritter & Conley Manufacturing Company, in the capacity of department foreman, in charge of their press shop. This connection lasted nominally until 1918, but during the period of the World War following United States intervention, Mr. Lawry was an inspector of the Air Craft Bureau, and traveled all over the country in the course of his duties in this office.

In 1918 the Riflaw Metal Sales Company was organized, and Mr. Lawry made sales manager, he leaving this company in the fall of 1919. In 1920 Mr. Lawry, together with several associates, purchased the business of E. Cornwall & Company, of South Side, Pittsburgh, pioneer ornamental and wire works, changing the name to the Fort Pitt Steel and Iron Works, of which Mr. Lawry became president. He is also president of the Homestead Builders Supply Company, at Homestead, Pa. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Homestead.

In 1909 Mr. Lawry married, at Homestead, Mary R. White, of that city, and they have four children: Thomas, Richard, Esther, and George. The family attend the services of the Episcopal church.

RALPH SCHUGAR, who has at a comparatively recent date become established in the undertaking business, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26, 1892, and is a son of Samuel and Belle (Sandusky) Schugar. His parents reside in Pittsburgh, and his father is a long established and very successful dry goods merchant in this city.

Attending only the Grant Grammar School, Mr. Schugar left school at an early age, as he cared little for study and was eager to enter business activities. But he failed to find adequate interest in the field of merchandising, and determined upon the profession of undertaking and funeral directing. Entering the Eckels School of Embalming, he was graduated from that institution in 1917, and immediately started in business for himself. With the intervention of the United States in the European War, Mr. Schugar enlisted for service overseas, and was sent to Camp Lee for training. He was attached to Company A, 315th Machine Gun Battalion, and went overseas May 20, 1918. There he was with the British army in the battles through the Arras sector, then later his battalion was transferred to the American forces, and he at once found himself in the battle of St. Mihiel. After a short rest, there followed the fifty-four days of continuous fighting in the Argonne Forest. Following the armistice, this battalion was given six months' rest, then returned to the United States. Mr. Schugar was discharged June 4, 1919, and returned to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Schugar has since built up the business of which he is sole proprietor. His undertaking parlors are very commodious and complete in every sense of the word, containing office, chapel, mortuary rooms, all equipped and richly furnished according to the latest and most accepted dictates of taste and professional standards.

With his auspicious beginning, Mr. Schugar's contemporaries see a future of usefulness before him.

Fraternally, Mr. Schugar holds membership in Madoc Lodge, No. 289, Knights of Pythias; in Pittsburgh Post, No. 302, American Legion; in Chateau Post, No. 258, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he supports the Republican party.

Mr. Schugar's two brothers, Earl and Leonard, and his sister Laura, also reside in Pittsburgh, at the family home.

JOHN HARTLEY PHILLIPS—In the motor world of Pittsburgh, John Hartley Phillips is well known as the general manager for the past ten years, of the White automobile for the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Phillips is a son of Samuel W. and Hester M. Phillips. His father was formerly president and general manager of the Iron City Dock Company, and when this concern was consolidated with the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company, he was retained with the new management as superintendent of dock and mills.

John H. Phillips was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1880. He was educated in the schools of this city. He began life as a salesman, entering the employ of the Iron City Dock Company at the age of sixteen years. He remained with this firm for a period of five years, then when it was merged, as above noted, he continued with the new concern in the capacity of assistant superintendent of dock and mills under the superintendency of his father. In 1910 he became associated with the White Automobile Company, and in the comparatively short period which has elapsed since that date, has risen to the position of general manager of the Pittsburgh district, which office he is filling at this time. Mr. Phillips is always alert to the progress of the day, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and also the Board of Trade. Fraternally he holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Americus Club, the leading Republican club of Pittsburgh, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

On July 2, 1903, Mr. Phillips married Bessie Adelle Lew, of Pittsburgh, and they have one daughter, Helen Hartley.

MICHAEL DEPTA, M. D.—With excellent preparation for his profession, and war experience of practical value, Dr. Michael Depta, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is building up a promising practice in this city.

Dr. Depta was born in Mount Pleasant, Pa., May 8, 1890, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Chuey) Depta, of that place. Joseph Depta was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a young man, locating in Pennsylvania. He was in the coal business in Mount Pleasant for a considerable period, and died in 1917.

Attending first the district schools of his native town, Dr. Depta, as a youth, spent a short time in the high school there. He possessed a natural inclination for music, and was particularly interested in the pipe organ, and accordingly, considered seriously, plans for making this profession his life work. To this end he began a normal course at the Milwaukee Normal School, in Wisconsin, and while there filled a position as church organist. Ultimately the young man changed his plans, and, coming to Pittsburgh, entered the University of Pittsburgh, largely financing his own education by playing the organ and doing such other work as occasion permitted. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1915, and in 1917 was graduated from the university, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then became interne at St. Francis' Hospital, spending one year in this capacity, and thereafter was resident physician of the same institution for a period of two years, with the exception of time spent in the service of the United States Government.

Dr. Depta's war record begins with his commission of first lieutenant, received in July, 1918. He was sent to New Haven, Conn., for two months' intensive training, and was then made chief examiner of lung conditions at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla. He was mustered out of the service in February, 1919. Resuming his practice here at that time, Dr. Depta has made excellent progress in the profession of his choice, and is an assistant on the medical staff of St. Francis' Hospital. He specializes in internal medicine.

Dr. Depta is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Medical societies. He is a member of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Politically, he takes a keen interest in the progress of events, but seeks no political preferment, and votes independently.

Dr. Depta has two brothers living, William and John; and has one sister, living, Mrs. Simon Muth, now a widow, and a resident of Mount Pleasant. Two brothers, Matthew and Joseph, are deceased, also one sister, Mary.

PETER MICHAEL LIPPERT, who has long held an assured position in the legal fraternity of Allegheny county, is a son of Michael and Margaret (Kapp) Lippert. His father, a native of Germany, came to this country as a youth of seventeen, having landed in New York City, where he remained for only a short period, and from there came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has since remained. He is now deceased, but the mother, who was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., is still living, at the age of eighty-three years.

Mr. Lippert was born in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 29, 1866. His first school attendance was at the parochial schools. Thereafter he went to work, but his ambition looked toward a profession, and while employed as a glass worker he attended night schools and saved money for his higher education. When he had accumulated sufficient funds to warrant it, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the class of 1900. He was registered with William Brennan, Esq., and later with William M. Galbraith, Esq. Mr. Lippert was admitted to the bar March 22, 1902, and entered upon a partnership with Thomas T. Kern, which continued for three years,



J. D. Phillips

since which time he has carried on alone a wide general practice.

On Feb. 22, 1909, Mr. Lippert married Anna C. Wendell, a daughter of Stephen and Josephine Wendell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., her parents now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lippert have only one child living, Mary Josephine Lippert.

JOSEPH WASSER—Making a success in the production of a daily necessity of the mercantile world, Joseph Wasser, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has for more than a quarter of a century been a prominent manufacturer of wooden and paper boxes.

Mr. Wasser was born in Russia, July 15, 1870, and received his education in his native country. He came to America at the age of sixteen years, locating in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was first employed as a cigar manufacturer, and continued along this line for about eight years. Then, seeing the opportunities in the line of box making, he founded the business which has now become a thriving industry. This was in 1894, and Mr. Wasser was the sole owner of the business. He manufactures a large variety of wooden and paper boxes for many purposes, and the product is widely distributed. This is an important and successful business. He is a member of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the National Federation of Box Manufacturers, and the Sharaay Telfillah synagogue.

Mr. Wasser married, Sept. 15, 1894, Ida Travers, of Pittsburgh, and they have two sons: George and Emanuel. Both young men served with honor in the World War. Emanuel, the younger, served overseas in France, but George, the elder, suffered the disappointment of many young men in being kept in the United States. He was located at Camp Lee. When the young men were mustered out of the service, they returned to Pittsburgh, George Wasser now being a promising young attorney in this city, and Emanuel Wasser becoming his father's partner in the manufacturing interest above outlined.

FRANK BONGIOVANNI—Educated in his native land for the teacher's profession, Frank Bongiovanni, proprietor of the widely known Nixon Café of Pittsburgh, was diverted from his planned calling into the restaurant business. Thousands of Pittsburgh residents and many more non-residents of the city, did they know the circumstance, would rejoice in the chance that had made of him a restauranteur rather than a pedagogue, for in France and England he engaged in his present field of work, and has combined with American methods and customs the best of continental conceptions and ideals. His establishment has become a Pittsburgh institution, a restaurant of distinctive character, a charming place of entertainment, with Mr. Bongiovanni as its hospitable host.

The name of Bongiovanni is an old and celebrated one in Italy, where the family for many generations has held prominent social position, and has had members who worthily represented it in the arts and sciences. Mr. Bongiovanni's father, Joseph Bongiovanni, was a well known architect of Italy, and designed many beautiful residences and public buildings. He was likewise the author of a number of works on architectural subjects, which are still used as text books in Italy and are considered authorities on the topics treated. Joseph Bongiovanni, deceased, married Laura Fea, who survives him, a resident of Italy, aged eighty-three years.

Frank Bongiovanni was born in Italy, Dec. 24, 1873, and obtained an unusually excellent education in the schools of Fossano and the college at Torino in Northern Italy. Upon his graduation from the latter institution he received a diploma entitling him to teach the French, English, Latin and Spanish languages in Italian schools, but, desiring the educational and cultural value of travel before taking up a life work, he left his native land at the age of eighteen years, with no thought that he was permanently leaving his home. He went first to France, intending to perfect his French accent and then to continue his travels. His stay in France lengthened to seven years, during which time he became interested in the restaurant and café business, in which he was actively engaged for a considerable time. The following four years he spent in England, and during the latter part of that time he conducted a restaurant under his own name, with the most gratifying success. In conversation with the many American tourists who visited his English place he became impressed with the possibilities in his field of work in the United States, and in 1903 left England with that object in view. After three years in New York City restaurants he came to Pittsburgh in 1906 and here opened a café and restaurant. While his enterprise was a popular and financial success, Mr. Bongiovanni constantly had in view the opening of an establishment which in richness and elaborateness would be more nearly commensurate with Pittsburgh's dignity and standing as a metropolis, but was deterred for some time from any action in this connection through the absence of a suitable location. Finally, when his business had developed to a remarkable extent despite the limitations under which he felt he labored, Mr. Bongiovanni leased the Nixon Café, a place which under five predecessors had been a failure. In the face of such a record it seemed almost like tempting fate to begin business of the same nature at that place, and it is a splendid tribute to Mr. Bongiovanni's business acumen and farsightedness that he has since enlarged his restaurant four times and has there achieved an unprecedented success. From the day of its opening he has maintained it on a standard so high that it is unexcelled as an eating place from coast to coast, its service, cuisine and entertainment features equally celebrated. This popular restaurant in the heart of the theatre district of Pittsburgh, has a seating capacity of six hundred people, and there are many times when it is impossible to find covers for two without an appreciable delay. Tasteful decoration and lighting add to the attractiveness of the restaurant, and the discriminating judgment of the management is also displayed in the special entertainment features arranged for the guests. The three large dance floors are always in perfect condition, and the theatrical talent engaged there is without exception of the best. Since 1913 Bongiovanni's has been one of the show places of the city, an accepted part of any program of entertainment. Numbered among its guests have been many celebrities

of national importance, and motorists and travelers passing through Pittsburgh plan an evening there whenever possible, and leave the city with anticipations of another visit.

On June 19, 1920, Mr. Bongiovanni opened Bongiovanni's Gardens at Wildwood, a suburb of Pittsburgh on the Butler Line. In perfection of service and cuisine this place is the replica of the city restaurant, but the location has permitted rather more spacious arrangements, which are delightfully in accord with the garden idea. Mr. Bongiovanni advertises it as the finest road house in America, and this description will be long unchallenged. The Gardens fell heir to the wealthy heritage of reputation and popularity that has come to the Pittsburgh restaurant, and its first season has been an unqualified success. Frank Bongiovanni has chosen a field of service in Pittsburgh that few men would be able to fill, and he has come to occupy a unique position in the city of his adoption. He is the head of a prosperous business, an enterprise conducted with far more of intimate touch and personal relation to its patrons than almost any other field of endeavor, and he numbers his friends and acquaintances met in active life by the thousands.

He is keenly interested in all affairs of the city, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Americus Club, the Tariff Club, and the Automobile Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Rose M. Pivirotto, of Pittsburgh.

THEODORE SCHMIDT, the well known Pittsburgh funeral director, was born in this city, May 18, 1862, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary Magdalena (Schmidt) Schmidt. The elder Mr. Schmidt was for many years engaged in the lumber business here.

Mr. Schmidt received his early education in the German parochial schools of the old Seventeenth Ward, then took a course in the Iron City Business College, and filled the position of bookkeeper in his father's office, continuing in this connection until 1893, when Benjamin Schmidt sold his business. At that time Theodore Schmidt, in association with a brother, established a livery and sales stable, also an undertaking business. The stable, at first the more important interest, was large, and did an extensive business, but the undertaking business grew rapidly. A few years ago Mr. Schmidt retired from the business, leaving it in the hands of his brother, but upon the death of the latter resumed the management himself. Mr. Schmidt's long experience, and his policy of keeping abreast of every forward movement in his field, give him a leading position as an undertaker and funeral director in Pittsburgh to-day. He is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 46, Loyal Order of Moose, and of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he supports the Republican party.

Mr. Schmidt married Meta Heinrich, of Belleville, Ill., who died in 1891. Mr. Schmidt had two brothers, William, his late partner, who died in 1908, and Charles, who died in San José, Cal., in 1906. He has four sisters, all living, Amelia, Bertha, Ida, and Mary.

CHARLES GROVER WALTERS, M. D.—Walters is an old and well known Armstrong county, Pa., name, and in Pittsburgh is represented by Dr. Charles G. Walters, of No. 2120 Fifth avenue. Dr. Walters is a son of Thomas Henry Walters, a man of large property interests, who through the operation of his coal and iron ore mining activities accumulated a large estate, which came to his heirs. He married Mary Foster, who survives him.

Charles Grover Walters was born at Parkers Landing, on the Allegheny river, in Armstrong county, Pa., Jan. 16, 1887. The family moved soon afterward to Richdale, Pa., where the lad, Charles G., attended public schools. Later he attended Sewickley High School and in 1906 was graduated from that institution. He next entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, but later entered the same department of the University of Pittsburgh, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1910. During his senior year he had considerable hospital experience, and immediately after receiving his degree in 1910, he began general practice in Pittsburgh, where he continues.

Dr. Walters is a member of Sigma Psi Epsilon fraternity. He takes his recreation in touring the country. Financially independent, he lives comparatively free from the exactions of practice, maintaining regular office hours and practicing along lines of his own choice.

Dr. Walters married, July 17, 1911, Elizabeth Callahan, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of five children: Charles Grover, 2nd, Samuel John Callahan, Elizabeth Crane, and George Warren. A fifth child, Thomas H. H., is deceased.

PAUL OSCAR WERNER—One of the enterprising young men who is achieving success in the business world of Pittsburgh, is Paul Oscar Werner, whose restaurant, at No. 1117 Bingham street, is one of the popular eating places of the South Side.

Paul O. Werner is a son of Oscar Werner, who was born in Zwickau, Saxony, Germany, Aug. 4, 1861, and came to America in the year 1905, bringing his family with him to the new country. He acted as janitor of the South Side Turnverein, of Pittsburgh, until 1916, when he entered the hotel business at No. 308 Main street, West End. This venture was very successful, and on Aug. 4, 1921, he retired from active business and removed to the fine farm which he has recently purchased in Clarion county, Pa. Oscar Werner served for four years in the 18th Uhlan Regiment of Cavalry, in his native land, and was honorably discharged from the service, having served his full time. He married, in Germany, Bertha Helbig, who was born in Zwickau, Saxony, Germany, about 1867, and is still living.

Paul Oscar Werner, son of Oscar and Bertha (Helbig) Werner, was born also in Zwickau, Germany, the birthplace of both his parents, May 14, 1887. He attended the public schools of his native land for about eight years, or until he was fourteen years of age. In 1901 he entered the Electrical Technical High School, from which he was graduated in 1903. He was employed at the Berlin Electrical Works on switch work, light



Theodore Lehmidt

signals, dynamos, etc., until October, 1906, when he came to America, arriving in New York City, November 4, and locating in Pittsburgh, North Side, November 6. He remained here for only a short period at that time, however, going to Monessen, where he accepted a position in the capacity of electrician with the Pittsburgh Steel Company, where he was engaged for about four years. Resigning to go to the Westinghouse Electric Company in East Pittsburgh, Mr. Werner remained with that concern for two or three years, thereafter being connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, where he was engaged on repair work on electrical machines and lay-out tables. At the end of one year he resigned from the employ of this concern to enter the restaurant business, and on May 1, 1915, started the present place on Bingham street. It is an attractive and up-to-date restaurant, and is proving a very successful interest.

Mr. Werner early became a citizen of his adopted nation, and has since taken the deepest interest in public affairs. Supporting the Republican party, he has become one of the leaders of this party in his ward, and his work counts far for its advancement. He has never accepted political honors. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 509, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is a member of the South Side Turnverein, and of the German Beneficial Union. He is a popular club man, being a prominent member of the Malsy, Lotus and Beaver clubs, also of the Porter Fishing and Hunting Club, of Lippincott, Greene county, Pa., and spends his summer vacations there fishing, and frequently goes out in winter to hunt. The family are members of the Eighteenth Street German Lutheran Church, of Pittsburgh, South Side.

On March 13, 1915, Mr. Werner married, in Turnverein Hall, Rosey Puhalka, who was born in Bielitz, Ost-Schlesien, Austria, Feb. 28, 1891, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. O. Eisele. Mrs. Werner came to America with her sister, Sophie, now the wife of Theodore Gorsicky, of East Pittsburgh, their parents remaining in Austria, never having left the land of their birth. Mr. and Mrs. Werner have two sons, William, born in 1916, and Frederick, born in 1918.

HARRY FRED HARTUNG—In the undertaking field in Pittsburgh, a business of comparatively recent date is that of Harry Fred Hartung, located at No. 1624 Fifth avenue.

Mr. Hartung is a son of Fred J. and Lena (Schaefer) Hartung. Fred J. Hartung was born in Allegheny City, and was prominent in the grocery business there until his death. The mother is still living, and is now fifty-two years of age.

Harry Fred Hartung was born in old Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1889. He received a practical education in the public schools and St. Mary's Parochial School, then entered the world of business. His first employment was in a men's furnishing store, where he remained for one year. Thereafter, he was employed in a jewelry store for a period of nine years. He then learned the undertaking business, and for eight years filled the responsible position of manager of one of the prominent old undertaking firms of the city. In July, 1919, Mr. Hartung purchased a fine equipment, and went into business for himself. His establishment is modern in every way, and very complete, his motor equipment being unusually handsome, and often sought by his contemporaries in emergencies. Mr. Hartung is already recognized among the leading funeral directors of the city.

Mr. Hartung is a member of the National Funeral Directors' Association, and of the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Funeral Directors' associations, being vice-president of the latter organization.

Politically, Mr. Hartung supports the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of St. George, and belongs to Epiphany Parish of the Roman Catholic Church.

On Nov. 17, 1915, Mr. Hartung married Marie Denny, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (McCarty) Denny. Mrs. Hartung's father, who is now deceased, was an engineer. Her mother is still living, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Hartung was educated in the Forbes School and St. Agnes' Parochial School.

IVAN BIELEK—The foreign language press has in the past few years received a great deal of prominence, and much unfavorable criticism has been voiced. This criticism arose from the fact that being foreign language papers, supervision by proper authorities was difficult, and that during the World War many of them printed anti-American sentiments, if not worse, is not questioned. But "The National News," a Slovak newspaper, of which Ivan Bielek, of Pittsburgh, is editor, prints one-half its editorial page in English, the only Slovak paper, it may be said, that does. "The News" has a national circulation, its forty thousand subscribers being well scattered over the county. Its aim is to educate and Americanize its two hundred thousand readers, and under its able business and editorial management is accomplishing the results hoped for. Mr. Bielek has been in newspaper work with foreign language journals since 1906, when he first came to the United States. Six years later he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and has since been actively engaged in Americanization work among his people. He is a son of Anthony Bielek, an able editorial writer of New York, now deceased, who with his family of four came to the United States, where his widow, Agnes (Baross) Bielek, yet resides, as do the four children.

Ivan Bielek was born in Czecho-Slovakia, Europe, March 19, 1886. He there finished a course of high school educational training. In Bohemia, he finished an inclusive course of business training in the Academy of Commerce, after which he went to Hungary, where he was employed in the office of an insurance society. In 1906 he came to the United States, where for six months he was employed on a Slovak newspaper in New York City as reporter and general office man. From New York he went to Scranton, Pa., and there entered the bank owned by Michael Bosak, of which later Mr. Bielek became manager. In 1913 he located in Pittsburgh, as editor of "The National News," a Slovak newspaper,

founded in Pittsburgh in 1910. "The News" has a weekly circulation of forty thousand, and it is estimated that it is read by two hundred thousand people. During the World War period, 1917-18, the paper tendered the United States Government the use of its columns free for advertising its Liberty Loan sales and other "drives" for funds. Good work was done by the paper, which loyally supported the allied cause. "The National News" is the organ of the National Slovak Society of the United States of America, has a well defined, sane plan of Americanization, and along those lines is doing valuable work.

Mr. Bielek is president of the Slovak League of America, vice-president of the Czecho-Slovakia, Commercial Corporation of America of New York City, exporters and importers, acting vice-president of the American State Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a Republican in politics, having acted with that party ever since becoming a citizen, April 25, 1912.

Mr. Bielek married, Jan. 20, 1915, Mary Virostek, of Braddock, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Bielek are the parents of three children: Olga, Cyril, Elmar.

TELESIO LUCCI—As an officer of the Italian navy, and an official of the consular service, Commander Lucci has served his country since graduation from the Government Naval Academy in Leghorn, Italy. After fifteen years naval service, he represented Italian interests in the Clarksburg, W. Va. section, under appointment from his own government, but with Europe ablaze with war he resigned to take his place with Italy's sons in war against Germany. When war was over he again returned to the consular service, and since Aug. 19, 1919, has been Italian consular agent in Pittsburgh, Pa. Commander Lucci is a son of Gaetano and Concetta (Ginetti) Lucci, the latter deceased, the former, professor of Ancient History in the University of Naples, Italy. Arnaldo Lucci, brother of Telesio Lucci, is one of the leading attorneys of Naples, practicing in civil law, and was formerly a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Telesio Lucci was born in Sulmona, Province of Aquila, Italy, Dec. 2, 1873, and for twelve years during his boyhood attended private Italian schools. Choosing the army as his branch, he was for five years a cadet at the Government Military College in Naples, but then secured a transfer to the Government Naval Academy in Leghorn and there continued four years, receiving at graduation a midshipman's commission, a rank much higher in the Italian than in the United States navy. He served on sea and on shore duty in about equal proportions for fifteen years, resigning in 1911 with the rank of first lieutenant. His service was on warships and training vessels, and he was an instructor of classes in electric branches and submarines. Upon leaving the navy he entered another branch of governmental service, and in 1911 came to the United States as consular agent, with headquarters in Clarksburg, W. Va. He remained in the consular service until 1916, when he resigned, returned to Italy, and reëntered the navy, enlisting for the duration of the war between Germany and Italy, with the rank of lieutenant commander. He was assigned with his warship to the defence of Venice, and was supervisor of electrical service and of submarine equipment. Later he was in command of the "Vulcano," a repair vessel, which attended the fleet and did work for all allied vessels. He was later stationed in Brindisi as supervisor of battleships, and was promoted to the rank of commander of naval reserves. He was honorably discharged from the naval service of his country, July 1, 1919, and then reappointed to the consular service. He came to Pittsburgh as consular agent, Aug. 19, 1919, and there continues most efficiently, ably discharging the duties of his office. He is a member of the Edgeworth Club.

Commander Lucci married, Oct. 4, 1901, Frida de Charnaud, who died in Florence, Italy, May 5, 1911, leaving four children: Mary, Frida, Mario, and Vivian.

DR. CHARLES A. DUFFY has gained prominence as a successful physician in Pittsburgh, and has developed a large practice. He is a son of James C. and Annie (Connolly) Duffy, both of whom are now deceased. James C. Duffy was a well known figure in Pittsburgh. Bringing his family to this city when the doctor was a child, he followed mercantile pursuits, then, later, entered the employ of the city, and was a leader in the political affairs of his ward.

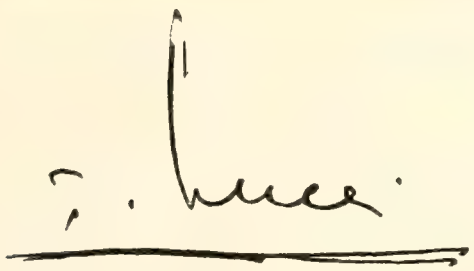
Dr. Duffy was born in Oakland (Pittsburgh), March 31, 1886, and his school attendance began in Pittsburgh. After completing his preparatory courses, he attended Duquesne University, then completed his medical course at Georgetown University, in Washington, D. C., from which institution he received his M. D. degree upon his graduation in 1910. He then became resident physician in the Georgetown Hospital, later serving in the same capacity in the Emergency and Women's hospitals in Washington, the experience altogether covering a period of three years. With this broad preparation Dr. Duffy began practice in Pittsburgh, in 1913.

In connection with his large and increasing private practice Dr. Duffy is assistant surgeon on the staff of the South Side Hospital, is assistant surgeon for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and also for several other large manufacturing concerns. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical societies. Fraternally, he is well known as a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is a Roman Catholic and a communicant of the Cathedral. Politically, he supports the Republican party. His favorite recreation is baseball. He played on the school nine and was captain of the champion teams of 1908, and played in 1907-08.

Dr. Duffy married, Nov. 20, 1918, Henrietta, daughter of James P. and Elizabeth (Foley) Walsh, of Pittsburgh, the father for many years vice-president and general manager of the H. & W. Walker Company. They have one son, Charles Alphonsus, Jr.

CHARLES H. GARLICK—Among those of Pittsburgh's citizens who have recently passed, before completing their allotted three-score and ten years, is Charles





H. Garlick, efficiency and engineering expert and public official, who was a native of Mantau, Ohio, but a Pennsylvanian by adoption, having been brought here by his parents when but six years of age.

Born in Mantau, Ohio, March 31, 1859, he removed to Tarentum, Pa., with his parents in 1865, and there grew to manhood, receiving his elementary education in the schools of that city. One of the pioneers in efficiency engineering, he was for seventeen years connected with the Atlantic Refining Company. Always interested in machinery, and possessed of a high degree of mechanical ability, the value of his work was clearly recognized, and in 1911 he was appointed inspector of stationary steam boilers for Allegheny county, in which responsible position he served continuously until 1920, when failing health compelled his retirement. He was a recognized steam boiler authority, and served for a time as president of the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

Mr. Garlick was a Mason of high standing, being a member of Avalon Lodge, No. 675, Free and Accepted Masons; Duquesne Chapter, No. 193, Royal Arch Masons; Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory; Islam Grotto, of which he was judge advocate; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and an honorary member of Mecca Temple, New York. He was also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and for many years a member of the Bellevue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Garlick married, Nov. 6, 1878, Sarah Griffith, of Tarentum, Pa., who with her daughter, now Mrs. Archibald Mackrell, of Pittsburgh, survives him. Charles H. Garlick died at the family residence, No. 74 North Fremont avenue, Bellevue, Pa., Sept. 26, 1921.

ADAM BACHMANN—One of the most progressive business enterprises of Pittsburgh's South Side is the stone contracting, excavating and concrete business of Adam Bachmann, which, during its more than thirty years of constant growth, has become one of the most active interests in its field in the Pittsburgh district.

Adam Bachmann, one of the founders of this business, and for more than twenty years head and owner, is of German birth, and is a son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Wienand) Bachmann. His father was born in Germany in 1838, and died there in 1904. The mother was born in Germany in 1839, and died there in 1918, both having spent their entire lives in their native land.

Adam Bachmann was born in Laufach, Bavaria, Germany, March 27, 1866, and attended the schools of his native land until the age of fifteen years. He then emigrated to America alone, and coming to Western Pennsylvania, at once apprenticed himself to a stone mason to learn the trade. By diligent application to his duties, and unremitting labor, he mastered the trade and became a foreman, and in nine years reached a point where he was financially able to enter the contracting field himself. Entering upon a partnership with John Gfroerer, under the firm name of Gfroerer & Bachmann, the present business was founded, and with offices at No. 2301 Larkin's Alley, South Side, Pittsburgh, continued for a period of ten years. In 1900 the death of the senior partner caused a reorganization of the business, and Mr. Bachmann took over the entire interest. He selected a new location, at No. 16 South Twenty-second street, also on the South Side, where both offices and yard open conveniently to the railroad.

On Nov. 19, 1889, Mr. Bachmann married, in Pittsburgh, Augusta Gfroerer, who was born in Coblenz, Germany, March 29, 1872, and came to America with her parents at the age of eleven years, the family locating in Pittsburgh, where she continued to reside during her lifetime. Mrs. Bachmann, who was a woman of beautiful spirit, a devoted wife and mother, died July 23, 1921. She was the only child of John and Barbara (Pfau) Gfroerer. Her father was born in Germany, Nov. 12, 1845, was a stone mason by trade, and followed this line of business all his life, becoming the senior member of Gfroerer & Bachmann in 1890, ten years before his death. He died June 2, 1900. The mother was born in Germany, Sept. 28, 1846, and accompanied her husband and child to this country. She still resides in Pittsburgh, at the age of seventy-five years.

Adam and Augusta (Gfroerer) Bachmann were the parents of thirteen children, of whom four died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Elizabeth, born Oct. 6, 1891; John Adam, born May 29, 1893; Matilda Katherine, born Oct. 28, 1898; Joseph George, born March 13, 1904; Clara Augusta, born April 23, 1906; Lawrence Charles and Edward Raymond, twins, born July 26, 1908; Helen Marie, born Oct. 7, 1909; and Adam, Jr., born Jan. 21, 1912. The family are all members of St. Basil's Roman Catholic Church, of Carrick borough.

JOHN DALZELL DUFF, of P. Duff & Sons., Inc., is a grandson of Peter Duff, founder of Duff's Mercantile College, of Pittsburgh, Pa., an early authority on the science of bookkeeping, and the first to teach it in a school room, also the first to write and publish a work on the subject. Robert Peel Duff, Mr. Duff's father, established the business with which Mr. Duff is now identified and developed its many branches. He was the first to refine molasses from the crude and impure article of fifty or sixty years ago to the fine product of to-day, and was the first successfully to can molasses. He is still the head of the business. He married Anne Dalzell, of Pittsburgh.

John Dalzell Duff was born in Hawkins, Pa., and received his early education in the public schools of Swissvale, completing his studies at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1902. He became associated with his father (whose life is also reviewed in this work) in the business still conducted under the original name of P. Duff & Sons, and which is now one of the leading molasses houses in the Pittsburgh district.

Mr. Duff is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Edgewood Country Club, and the Edgewood Club. His religious affiliation is with the Swissvale Presbyterian Church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school.

CAESAR W. SUNSERI, A. M., M. D.—Although born in Italy, the son of an eminent physician of Palermo, Dr. Caesar W. Sunseri was brought to the United

States an infant, and in the southern city of New Orleans, La., gained his first impressions of America. When the time came to choose a profession, he followed in his honored father's footsteps, and since 1919 has been a regularly graduated M. D. His father was a graduate of the University of Palermo, and a distinguished medical specialist.

Caesar W. Sunseri was born in Palermo, Italy, Nov. 11, 1895, one of the six children of Dr. Frank and Nancy (Giorgi) Sunseri. In 1897 the family came to the United States, landing in New Orleans, La., where five years were spent before coming North, to Pittsburgh, Pa., where Caesar W. Sunseri was educated in the public schools, Duquesne University, and the University of Pittsburgh, receiving the degree A. M. in 1917. He read medicine under his father, then spent four years in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1919. For one year he was interne in St. John's General and South Side hospitals, then succeeded to his father's practice, the latter having since left Pittsburgh for a residence in California. In October, 1920, Dr. Sunseri took a three months' course in surgery at the Benfratelli Hospital, the famous civic and charity hospital of Palermo, Italy, Dr. Sunseri crossing the ocean to avail himself of that instruction. He returned to Pittsburgh, passed the State Board of Examiners, July 19, 1920, and resumed private practice. He has been appointed assistant obstetrician at St. John's General Hospital. During the World War, he offered his services for army duty, and was placed in the College Medical Reserve Corps.

He is a member of St. Paul's Cathedral, a member of the National, State, county and city medical associations, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and a member of Phi Rho Sigma fraternity. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

REV. ANTHONY A. PNIAK—The church of Saint Cyprian, a Polish Roman Catholic congregation, was organized March 24, 1920, after long and repeated efforts of the Polish Catholics of the North Side to gain the consent of the Ordinary of the diocese of Pittsburgh. The congregation of St. Cyprian came mainly from St. Stanislaus Polish Church, Twenty-first and Smallman streets, a most inconvenient location for those living on the North Side. Consent was finally gained and St. Cyprian parish organized, with Rev. Anthony A. Pniak as the first pastor. The parish, at a cost of $60,000 bought the former Young Men's Christian Association building, a handsome structure, centrally located. A further cost of $47,000 was incurred in altering and remodeling the building, which is used both for church purposes and as a school, pupils up to the eighth grade, in charge of the Felician Sisters, occupying the entire first floor and two rooms on the second floor. The remainder of the second floor has been converted into one of the most beautiful of churches, the third floor being used as a parish house by the pastor; the fourth floor is the home of the Felician Sisters, who are in charge of the school. The parish numbers 500 families, of about 3,000 souls.

Rev. Anthony A. Pniak, pastor of St. Cyprian Church, was born in Rymanow, Poland, Dec. 28, 1883. He attended grade and high schools of Przemysl, in Galicia, Poland, then in 1899 he came to the United States with his mother, joining his father in Chicago, Ill. There he attended St. Stanislaus College, whence he was graduated in 1903, having spent four years there. He then pursued a five years' course in philosophy and theology at Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and in 1908 he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church by the Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., Archbishop of Pittsburgh.

Father Pniak's first appointment was as temporary pastor of St. John the Baptist Church at Monaca, Pa., thence, two months later, going, at the bishop's orders, with instructions to organize a parish at Imperial and Moon Run, Pa., a mission which was successful, a parish and church being established at Imperial. His next assignment from the bishop was to take charge of Guardian Angel Church, Pittsburgh, West End, where he spent seven diligent, successful years. He was then appointed pastor of St. Cyprian, a newly-organized Polish Catholic church in Pittsburgh, North Side, previously described.

Father Pniak may review his past with a devout thankfulness that he has been able to accomplish so much during his brief career as a priest of the church. His present post as pastor of the leading Polish church of Pittsburgh, has been well earned, and a life of greater usefulness is opening before him. The location of the church on Stockton avenue is central to the entire North Side, and his congregations are large. He is a member of a local branch called St. Michael's, of Pittsburgh, West End; a member of the Catholic Zyednoczenie of the United States of America, and of the Knights of St. George, of America.

Father Pniak is a son of Peter Pniak, born in Galicia, Poland, in 1848, who came to the United States, in 1890, settling in Chicago, Ill., where he was for many years employed in a picture frame factory. He married Salome Soltysik, who in 1899 came to the United States with her son Anthony, and joined her husband in Chicago, where she died in 1916, aged sixty-two. Peter Pniak yet resides in Chicago, making his home with his daughter Mary. They were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom are now living (1921): Rev. Anthony A., whose career is herein traced; Joseph, who married Isabella Zmidzinska, and lives in Chicago; and Mary, who married Dominic Federkiewicz, and resides in Chicago.

JAMES BEECH—The borough of East Pittsburgh, the home of the great plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, is a veritable hive of industry and there Mr. Beech has the honor of holding the highest office in the borough, that of chief burgess. To the dignity of that office has been added that of justice of the peace, that appointment, however, dating from 1903.

James Beech was born in England, March 12, 1863, and there resided until 1883. He obtained a good education in the public schools, and became familiar with the business world and its methods. After coming to

the United States at the age of twenty, he entered the employ of John Matthews & Company of New York City, continuing with that firm for six years. The next year he spent with the Nathan Injector Manufacturing Company of New York City, and in 1890 moved to Wilmerding, Pa., where he was employed by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company until May 1, 1901. He then moved to East Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business as a hay, grain and feed merchant, a business he yet continues very successfully. In 1917 he was the candidate for burgess of East Pittsburgh, nominated in the primaries by the Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Prohibitionists, in fact by all parties, although when election day came there was a candidate in the field against Burgess Beech, but the people's choice won by a large majority. He was also a justice of the peace, appointed in 1903 by Governor Pennypacker.

Squire Beech married, in New York City, N. Y., in 1887, Julia Sweeney, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., and they are the parents of two children: George V., born Jan. 21, 1891; and Cummings Edwin, born March 7, 1895.

BRUNO ZABEL—When a boy, Bruno Zabel began earning his own living in his native Bavaria and there became quite expert as a machinist. While still a boy he came to the United States, where his mechanical genius has brought him a good business in Pittsburgh, and soon after locating in that city he was able to send for his mother and his sisters, the family now reunited under happy conditions. The United States gave the boy his opportunity, and the man is repaying his debt in good citizenship.

Bruno Zabel was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 26, 1879, son of Albert and Bertha (Junkin) Zabel. After leaving school he began learning the machinist's trade and from the age of fourteen years has made his own way in the world. When but little over seventeen years of age, he came to the United States and began work as a machinist, chiefly in mechanical experimental departments of plants. It was not until 1916 that he organized and incorporated the Teck Manufacturing Company, beginning with but few employees. Success came rapidly and he incorporated the Teck Toy Company and the Teck Specialty Company, conducting them each as a separate corporation, but owning the controlling interest and being president of all. Ninety hands are employed in this plant, and the factory output is sold in advance of its ability to deliver, which condition calls for speedy enlargement. The companies are well managed and prosperous, the products of the factory meeting a public need.

Mr. Zabel is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Americus Club, and with his mother and sisters attends the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican. The family home is at No. 1312 Lancaster avenue, Swissvale.

REV. LADISLAUS ALACHNIEWICZ, C. S. Sp.—Nearly twenty-five years ago ordained to the holy priesthood, Father Alachniewicz, pastor of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Polish Roman Catholic Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., has had a broad and varied experience in his sacred calling. His devotion to his present parish is giving the work a fresh impetus and carrying the spiritual progress of his congregation forward in a manner significant of much good.

It was in 1897 that Father Alachniewicz was ordained to the priesthood by the late Archbishop Ryan, of the Philadelphia Diocese, his first appointment being to the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, as assistant. This was in 1898, and his stay here at that time covered only a period of three months, after which he was transferred to St. Stanislaus' Church, of Pittsburgh, as assistant pastor, remaining for one year. At the end of that period he was returned to the church which was the scene of his first labors, and of which he is now the pastor, and for four years served as assistant. His next parish was that of the Mother of Consolation, at Mount Carmel, Pa., in the Harrisburg Diocese, where he remained for five years. Following this, he was sent to the West Coast of Africa as a missionary, and with his headquarters at Freetown, Sierra Leone, labored among the natives for a period of six years. Then, sadly broken in health, Father Alachniewicz was obliged to return to the United States. His health regained, and eager to return to his beloved work, he was again appointed as assistant to the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church in Pittsburgh, and served in this capacity for three years. Then, in 1917, he was made head of this parish, as pastor.

This parish, which has one of the finest and most beautiful church edifices in Pittsburgh, was established and the first mass celebrated in 1897, the church property at that time comprising only a school building, the assembly hall of the school serving as a church. In 1899 a very large and handsome plot of ground was purchased on Brereton avenue, in Pittsburgh, at a cost of $10,300, and a pastor's residence was built at a cost of $12,000. The people desiring, eventually, to have a fine church building, erected a hall at a cost of $6,000, which served for church services for a few years, and on July 21, 1904, was begun the erection of the present magnificent edifice, which was completed at a cost of exactly $161,228.25, and was consecrated and dedicated in May, 1905. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Sigismund Rydlewski, but being called to another appointment, he remained for only three months. His successor was Rev. Joseph Szwarcrok, who remained until September of 1914, then was succeeded by the first pastor, Father Rydlewski, who continued in charge of the parish until 1917. At that time Father Rydlewski joined the colors in the World War with the Polish contingent from America, and saw much service in France. Following the armistice, he went to Poland, where he was with the Polish army until he was placed in charge of the Polish Asylum for Slain Polish Soldiers' Children, in Bydgoszcz, Poland, where he is still carrying on the beneficent work of that institution.

Father Alachniewicz, who is Father Rydlewski's successor, has increased the membership of the church and has added to and improved the church property, purchasing from the University of Pittsburgh, in 1920, a fine building, which with the improvements he immediately made cost $40,000. This building is used by the young people of the church as school, hall, and meeting place for the social affairs of the church and for the young men's societies which are a feature of the parish

work. The church now has a membership of 1,150 families, or about 7,000 souls. The present attendance of the school numbers 1,350 pupils, divided into twenty-one classes, and twenty-one Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth have charge of these classes. The exacting and far-reaching duties of this great parish have for years made necessary the aid of assistant pastors, of whom two now labor under the direction of Father Alachniewicz, these assistants being Rev. Theodore Maniecki and Rev. Peter Maciejewski, whose able endeavors are significant factors in the advance of the parish, both along spiritual and material lines.

NICHOLAS L. ROSENBERG, M. D., a prominent young physician of Pittsburgh, who is achieving success, was born in Austria, Dec. 3, 1886, a son of Herman and Bertha (Moscowitz) Rosenberg. The family came from Austria to the United States when he was a child of two years, and his father has long been active in the real estate business in Pittsburgh, being still thus engaged.

His first school attendance was at the old third ward school in Allegheny City, now a part of Pittsburgh, and he later attended the Grant school in Pittsburgh, still later the old fifth ward school of Allegheny, then was graduated from the Allegheny High School in the class of 1906. Having determined upon the profession of medicine as his field of future effort, yet knowing that the achievement lay largely in his own hands, Dr. Rosenberg entered the University of Pittsburgh, at the same time securing employment with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to finance his course at the University. He was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, then spent one year as interne in the Montefiore Hospital, beginning practice in Pittsburgh in 1911. He has since specialized in Urology, and has served on the Urology staff of the Montefiore Hospital during the entire decade which has since elapsed. In September, 1918, Dr. Rosenberg was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States army for special work in Urology, being assigned to Camp Lee, Virginia. The signing of the armistice gave him his honorable discharge late in the same year, and he returned to his interrupted practice.

Dr. Rosenberg is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State and County Medical societies. Politically he supports the Republican party, but takes only the citizen's interest in public affairs. He has always been deeply interested in athletics, and in high school played baseball and football, although his free time in college was occupied by remunerative employment. He enjoys swimming and all out-door sports

THOMAS BESENIC—It was at the Kansas City Convention of the National Croatian Society in 1912, that Thomas Besenic was first elected an officer of the Society, and at each annual convention of the order held since that year he has been advanced in rank, until at the convention held in Pittsburgh in 1921 he was elected president of the National Croatian Society, to serve three years from Jan. 1, 1922. The National Croatian Society was organized in Allegheny City, Pa., Sept. 2, 1894, its purpose being to assist its members and their families in case of sickness or death, also to encourage its unnaturalized members to become citizens of the United States. During the life of the Society (1894-1922), the membership has increased to over 50,000, gathered into 700 lodges located in different parts of the United States, the home office of the society being located at No. 1012 Peralta street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. The organizers of the Society were: Josip Subasic, Josip Ljubic, Nikola Gracan, Nikola Moskun, Nikola Grguras, Franjo Tahija, Marko Zivcic, Franjo Frankovic, Jakob Brozovic, Petar Johovic, Janko Gvozdanovic, Josip Novakovic. Since the organization of the Society, and up to Dec. 1, 1921, there have been 6,442 deaths among the members, and beneficiaries have been paid amounting to $5,167,291. During the same period sick benefits amounting to $1,058,688 were also paid, and disability benefits for that period were paid, totalling $761,167, the aggregate amount paid into these three classes of beneficiaries making a grand total paid up to Dec. 1, 1921, of $6,987,146.

The past presidents of the Society are: Ivan Ljubic, Petar Pavlinac, Frank Zotti, Pavao Hajdic, Josip Marohnic, Vinko Vuk, and the present incumbent, Thomas Besenic, of further mention. The National Croatian Society owns and publishes "Zajednicar," the official organ of the Society, George Ubojcich, editor. The officers of the Society for the three years beginning Nov. 23, 1921, are: Thomas Besenic, president; Milan Kirin, vice-president; Frank Mavrich, recording secretary; Vinko Solich, financial secretary; Vinko Vuk, treasurer. No review of the Society and its officers would be adequate without mention of Stjepan Rebrovic, who gave fifteen years of devoted service as secretary of the Society, and in recognition of that splendid service and of his untiring efforts to make the Society the success that it is, has been elected honorary secretary.

Thomas Besenic, present national head of the organization, is a son of Emil Besenic, born in Croatia, a region of former Austria Hungary, in 1828, and there died in 1896. His wife, Magdalene, born in Croatia in 1828, died in 1894, and four sons of this family are still living in Croatia. Thomas Besenic was born in the city of Petkovac, Croatia, Hungary, now Jugo Slavia, Aug. 28, 1877. He attended school until the age of seventeen years, then began learning the tailoring trade, becoming an expert ladies' tailor. As is the custom in the European countries among skilled workmen of all trades, he traveled around, working in cities in Austria, Servia, Germany, Switzerland and France, finally coming to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1906.

Pittsburgh, Pa., was his objective, and he at once came to that city, locating on the North Side, securing employment as a tailor with Possiel & Rice, Wood street, Pittsburgh, remaining with that firm for several years, until the death of both partners. Mr. Besenic, with Mr. McLaughlin, the bookkeeper, and John Radovic, the cutter for the old firm, then formed a partnership and established a tailoring business at Liberty and Ninth streets, Pittsburgh, under the firm name, McLaughlin & Company. In 1911 Mr. Besenic withdrew from the firm. He went West and was employed in a ladies' tailoring establishment in Chicago until February,



Thos. Bezemek

1913, when he located in Lansing, Mich., as foreman for S. M. Mershow, a large ladies' tailoring establishment. He remained in Lansing until 1915, then obtained a position with Hunter & Hunter, of Detroit, a very large ladies' tailoring house. In February, 1916, Mr. Besenic with a partner, Peter Ulasic, organized the People's Dry Goods and Shoe Store, Russell street, Detroit. Later he bought his partner's interest, and is now sole owner of that prosperous business.

Since coming to the United States, Mr. Besenic has taken an active interest in all movements for the unity and betterment of his countrymen here resident. Having a most favorable opinion of the National Croatian Society, he joined and later aided in forming half a dozen lodges of the Society in different cities. He was a delegate to the triennial convention of the Society held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1912, and was elected secretary of the high trial board. At the convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1915, he resigned as secretary, and was elected first vice-president. Three years later, at the convention held in Chicago, he was elected president of the board of trustees, and in 1921, at the triennial held in Pittsburgh, he was elected president of the National Croatian Society, taking over the duties of his office, Jan. 1, 1922, for a term of three years.

Mr. Besenic was one of the organizers of the First Croatian Building and Loan Association, Detroit, Mich., and for five years was its president; the State Creamery Company, Inc., Detroit, Mich., of which he is a director; and was one of the men whose stock subscriptions enabled the Bank of Zagreb, Jugo-Slavia, to organize and begin business. Before coming to the United States he served for a time in the Austrian-Hungarian army in the Reserve, ranking as a private. Since coming here he has completed all naturalization formalities, and in 1912 became a citizen of the United States. He is a Democrat in politics, of a very independent type, regarding his vote as a privilege to be carefully considered before casting. In religion Mr. Besenic is a Roman Catholic, and in addition to his membership in the National Croatian Society, belongs to the Croatian Association of Illinois, and the National Slovian Association of Chicago.

Mr. Besenic married, in Pittsburgh, in 1911, Sophia Miller, born in Croatia, daughter of Frank and Mary Miller, both born in Czecho-Slovakia. Mr. and Mrs. Besenic are the parents of three children: Martha, died in infancy; William N.; and Amelia S.

UNITED SOCIETY SRBOBRAN-SLOGA AND "THE AMERICAN SRBOBRAN"—The Serbian Orthodox Society Srbobran, a purely Serbian organization, fraternal in its scope and mutual in its plan of work, paying sick accidents and death benefits, was organized June 2, 1901, at McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., the Serbs prior to that year having united with Russian and Croatian people and joined with them in other organizations of similar aims. But with the opening of the twentieth century the many Serbs in this country decided to separate and form a purely Serbian Society with all the benefits of fraternity and mutuality which attached to the older organizations. Fourteen organized bodies of Serbs of various kinds came to McKeesport, Pa., and in convention assembled effected an organization with 1,800 members, Savo Hajdin the first president of the Society, and Velimir Hajdin the first secretary. The object of the Society was declared to be fraternal, the payment of death, sick and accident benefits to members, who in return were to contribute the funds through monthly assessments. A second, third and fourth annual convention was held in Pennsylvania cities, and in 1909, at the convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, the membership had grown wonderfully, but at that convention dissension arose and the order split into two factions. One faction withdraw and formed a new organization, the Serb Federation Sloga, with headquarters in New York City, the balance of the membership remaining loyal to the Serbian Orthodox Society Srbobran, whose headquarters were then in Pittsburgh. The chief cause of the dissension had been over the headquarters location, New York and Pittsburgh both claiming the honor, and when the new branch, under the leadership of M. I. Pupin as president, found later that their branch could not continue successfully, they voted in March, 1921, to return to the parent Society. They were gladly received and the two bodies united under the new name, The United Society Srbobran-Sloga, headquarters at Twelfth and Carson streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., the details having been worked out in a Consolidation Committee appointed from both bodies.

During the years of separation, 1909-1921, the Serbian Orthodox Society had continued a prosperous career, holding their 1910 conventions in Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Gary, Ind., that convention electing as president Dr. P. R. Radosavljevich, a professor of New York City, and during his tenure of office, three years, 1914-17, great progress was made in size and usefulness and in its financial condition. Later conventions were held in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Joliet, Ill.

Although the official organ of the United Society, "The American Srbobran," is controlled by the Society, it is a separate and an individual institution, in control of its own finances. It is the largest Serb daily newspaper in the United States, having a daily circulation of about 10,000 and appears every day except Sunday and holidays. The paper was founded in 1903, and until 1916 was issued as a weekly; it then became a daily, the progress of the Society demanding a better representation among the journals of the day. The editor of "The American Srbobran" is Branko Dajicich, who was born in Boka, Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, May 25, 1891, son of Lazo and Jovanka (Jovanowich) Dajicich, his father a priest of the Serbian Orthodox church in Boka, both parents dying in 1921. Branko Dajicich spent four years in primary schools, eight years in the high school and college, and became a newspaper correspondent before coming to the United States. In 1912, he located in Chicago, Ill., there remaining four years as assistant editor of a Serbian newspaper. The following fourteen months were spent in New York City as assistant editor of "Jugo-Slovenski Svijet." In August, 1919, he located in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is the capable editor of "The American Srbobran," the official organ of The United Society Srbobran-Sloga. During the war period, 1917-18, he was active in war work among the Serbs, and in Chicago was secretary of the Serbian Orphan Society which did great work for

the relief of sufferers in Serbia, particularly among the children.

The present officers of The United Society Srbobran-Sloga are: President, John Vukobratovich, of Johnstown, Pa.; vice-presidents, Rev. Daniel Kozomara and Bozo Lalich, both of Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, John Kladarin, of Gary, Ind.; secretary, Milosh Mrvosh. Three additional members of the executive committee are: Veselin Pejacki, of Baltimore, Md.; George Jurich, of Wilmerding, Pa.; and Mile Mrvosh, of McKeesport, Pa.

Milosh Mrvosh, secretary of the Society, was born in Gomirje, Croatia, that region in Austria-Hungary which constituted the western half of the crown land of Croatia-Slavonia. The Croats are a Slavic people, Catholics in religion, speaking almost identically the language of the Serbs. It is Serbia, Croatia and Slavonia, with other Serb and Slav districts of Austria-Hungary, that constitute the new Jugo-Slavia. Milosh Mrvosh was born Sept. 22, 1883, son of Nicholas and Mary (Manojlovich) Mrvosh, both of whom lived and died in the land of their birth. He obtained a university education, being a graduate of the University of Zagreb in Croatia, and for two years was a student at the University of Vienna. The death of his father compelled the son to return home and assume his place in the management of the home farm, and for four years he remained at his post of duty. In 1912, he came to the United States, locating in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became associated with the editorial staff of "The American Srbobran," the then official organ of the Serbian Orthodox Society, continuing until March, 1920, when he was made the temporary secretary of the Society, and at the June convention he was elected to serve three years as permanent secretary of the United Society Srbobran-Sloga. Secretary Mrvosh was active in war work during the years 1917-18, and rendered valuable assistance in conducting work among his countrymen.

JAN SZAFRANSKI—When only a year old, Jan Szafranski was brought from Poland by his parents, who settled in Pittsburgh, South Side, Pa., which has ever since been the family home. Thus he has never known any but his American home, and he has grown up with a knowledge that every avenue was open to him and that he could go as far as his ambition and quality would carry him. He chose the undertaking business, and is well established in that line of activity at No. 141 South Fifteenth street, Pittsburgh.

Bartholomew Szafranski, father of Jan Szafranski, was born in Poland in 1846, and there passed his years until 1881, becoming a caretaker on a large estate. He came to the United States in 1881, finding a home in Pittsburgh, South Side, where he became a mill worker of that district, passing away in July, 1908. He married Mary Wichlacz, born in Poland in 1856, who survives him and resides with her son, Frank, in Pittsburgh. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Szafranski; Frances, who married John Powala; Jan, of whom further; Rosalie, who married William Kozlowski; Andrew, who married Josephine Broth; Cecilia, who married Charles Zmudzinski; and Frank, unmarried, residing with his mother. With the exception of Cecilia, who lives in Detroit, Mich., these children all reside in Pittsburgh; five others are deceased.

Jan Szafranski was born in Poland, Europe, April 27, 1880, and nine months later was brought to Pittsburgh, Pa., by his parents. Before reaching the age of twelve he attended both the Humbolt public and St. Adelbert's parochial schools. In 1892 he was employed in a Pittsburgh mill, but a year later, returned to St. Adelbert's parochial school, remaining there three years. He then secured a position with the United States Glass Company, remaining two years, going thence to Erny Brothers, liverymen of the South Side. For three years he was in that employ before going with William Semmelrock, an undertaker of the South Side. While with William Semmelrock he decided to adopt the same business as soon as possible, and after three years service with David Gelb, a wholesale liquor merchant, he resigned to accept a position with L. Beinhauer & Son, undertakers of Pittsburgh, with whom he remained until Jan. 6, 1915. When Mr. Szafranski opened an undertaking establishment at No. 141 South Fifteenth street, Pittsburgh, where he continues, having succeeded in making his way to an honorable position among the undertakers and funeral directors of the South Side. He is a graduate of the Western Pennsylvania College of Embalming, Pittsburgh, and duly licensed by the State Board of Examiners, before whom he appeared for examination. He is a member of the Undertakers' Association of Pittsburgh, and in his business methods, modern and progressive.

In politics, Mr. Szafranski is a Republican, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic, belonging to St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Polish Military Alliance of America; Polish National Alliance of America, Polish Falcons Alliance of America, and the Polish Political Club, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Szafranski married, in Pittsburgh, June 12, 1899, Frances Kienic, born in Poland, Dec. 27, 1879, daughter of Francis and Matilda Kienic. Francis Kienic came to Pittsburgh, South Side, in 1880, and died in 1882. His wife, Matilda, died in February, 1907, aged fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Szafranski are the parents of fifteen children, those now living as follows: Regina S., born Sept. 22, 1901; Matilda, born Oct. 26, 1903; Bernadine M., born Aug. 9, 1908; Leonard J., born Nov. 10, 1910; Raymond J., born Feb. 12, 1913; Francis H. H., born Jan. 27, 1915; and Colata, born Dec. 16, 1919.



Jan Szafranek

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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Forsythe, p. 122, 2nd col., Joseph Forsythe moved to Pittsburgh in 1886, not 1866, as stated.

McClintock, p. 6, 2nd. col., Rev. Henry B. Lockwood, D. D., rector of Christ Episcopal Church, should read Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; same page, 2nd. col., Oliver McClintock, Jr. should read Oliver (2nd.).

Wolfe, p. 213, 1st. col., Dr. W. Wesley Wolfe died in Rochester, Minn., at the Mayo Brothers Sanitarium, Dec. 27, 1921, he having gone there for treatment. In September, 1921, Dr. Wolfe received the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry in Boston, Mass.

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